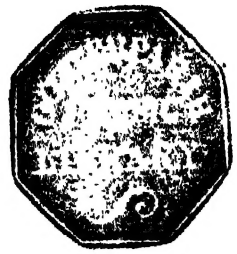


REPORT

ON THE



POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES

OF THE

BENGAL PRESIDENCY

For the year 1879.

BY

D. R. LYALL, Esq., C.S.,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces.

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ERRATA.

PARA. 274.—Heading "The following districts show specially bad results," the number of acquittals against the 24-Pergunnahs should be "13," and not "3."

PARA. 177.—Omit the word "a" between "fired" and "shot."

Page 13 of the Resolution, line 28, add "again" after the word "cases."

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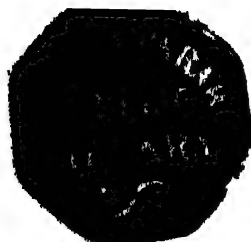
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REPORT.



Office of Inspector-General.

1. THE office of Inspector-General of Police was held by Mr. Monro throughout the year.

Receipt of Commissioners' reports.

2. The Commissioners' reports were received on the following dates :—

Orissa	Division	...	...	6th April 1880.
Bhagulpore	ditto	...	...	7th "
Presidency	ditto	...	...	8th "
Patna	ditto	...	...	9th "
Chota Nagpore	ditto	...	...	14th "
Chittagong	ditto	...	...	14th "
Burdwan	ditto	...	...	21st "
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	ditto	...	...	26th "
Dacca	ditto	...	...	26th "

Sanctioned strength of regular police.

3. The sanctioned strength of the regular police force, as it stood on 31st December 1879, was—

Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	1
Deputy Inspectors-General	...	...	...	...	2
Personal Assistant	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Inspector-General, Government Railway Police	...	...	...	...	1
District Superintendents	...	...	...	...	41*
Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	32*
Total					78
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	149
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	692
Head Constables	...	...	...	...	2,195
Constables	...	...	...	...	14,114
European Constables	...	...	...	...	2
Mounted Constables	...	...	...	...	32
Total					17,184

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

Frontier Police.

			Armed Frontier guard.	Civil Police.	Total.
Inspector	...	...	...	1	1
Subadar-Major	...	...	1	...	1
Subadars	...	...	5	1	6
Jemadars	...	...	6	...	6
Havildar-Major	...	...	1	...	1
Havildars	...	...	27	10	37
Naiks	...	...	42	...	42
Bugle-Major	...	...	1	...	1
Buglers	...	...	10	...	10
Privates	...	...	446	97	543
Total					648

4. The force at the end of the year was below the sanctioned strength by six inspectors, 25 sub-inspectors, 41 head constables, and 223 constables. This represents 17 per cent short, exclusive of, or 2 per cent short, inclusive of, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Government Railway Police.

* Exclusive of District and Assistant Superintendents employed in Assam.

5. The police budget grant for the Lower Provinces (including extra grants) was Rs. 36,37,773, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Regular Police	34,72,959
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,64,814
Total	36,37,773

The pay and establishment of the inspecting agency, and the pay of District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, amounted to Rs. 5,92,004. The grant, Rs. 30,45,769, for the executive police, apart from the above, was distributed as under—

	Division	Rs.
Bhagulpore	...	2,08,923
Patna	ditto	4,43,635
Rajahmundry and Cooch Behar	ditto	3,76,943
Burdwan	ditto	3,88,386
Presidency	ditto	4,53,091
Dacca	ditto	3,80,054
Chittagong	ditto	2,79,729
Orissa	ditto	2,27,051
Chota Nagpore	ditto	2,27,957
Total	...	30,45,769

6. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1879-80, under each of the different heads, as compared with the estimate is given in the following table:—

HEADS OF CHARGES.	Budget grants for 1879-80.	Actual expenditure.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Inspecting agency	1,18,604	1,21,625	2,921	(a)	...
2. Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents	4,73,400	4,76,726	3,326	(b)	...
3. Pay of executive police and establishment	23,24,863	22,77,784	...	...	47,079
4. Travelling allowance	62,000	74,401	12,401	(c)	...
5. Boat establishment	89,000	91,675	2,675	(d)	...
6. Clothing allowance	90,000	1,30,819	40,819	(e)	...
7. Petty construction and repairs of police buildings	70,000	69,543	...	...	457
8. Official postage	28,000	25,743	...	...	2,257
9. Ordnance stores and purchase of tents	17,000	8,176	...	...	8,824
10. Compensation of lands	775	2,614	1,839	(f)	...
11. General contingencies, including rewards, rents, country stationery, oil, &c., and extra grants for photographs from	1,29,500	1,11,835	...	...	17,665
12. Contribution to Municipal and Railway Police	69,817	69,817	...	...	...
Total	34,72,959	34,00,663	63,981	...	70,277
13. Frontier Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,64,814	1,78,328	13,508	(g)	...
GRAND TOTAL	36,37,773	36,88,985	77,489	...	1,213

7. The approximate cost of the force employed in purely police work is estimated at Rs. 21,19,465, or 6-6 pies per head of population.

	Rs.
Bengal	12,40,782
Chittagong Hill Tracts	10,740
Total	12,66,522 or 7-2 pies per head of population.
Behar	5,23,665 or 5 ditto ditto.
Orissa	1,55,266 or 7 ditto ditto.
Chota Nagpore	1,74,012 or 10-6 ditto ditto.

These figures, when compared with those of 1878, show an increase of Rs. 5,834. The increase is partly caused by extra men having been entertained for railway duty on account of the Gya and Patna Railway, and the establishment of an outpost at Damoodia in the Nuddea district on account of the Northern Bengal Railway.

- (a) This increase is due to the salary of two Sub-Inspectors sanctioned for poisoning and drugging cases, together with their contingencies and travelling allowance; also to the salary of two gazette translators and an increase in contingencies.
- (b) This increase is due to officers proceeding on leave and officiating appointments made in their place.
- (c) This increase is due to the amount of inspection duty and moving about their districts now required from District Superintendents, which has rendered an increased amount of travelling allowance absolutely necessary. The matter was fully represented to Government, and extra grants obtained to cover the increased expenditure.
- (d) This increase is due to the grant for boats being less than the sanctioned establishment costs.
- (e) This increase is a matter of account, the cash realizations from men not having been credited.
- (f) This increase is due to more land having been taken than was provided for in the budget. The amount in each case has been sanctioned.
- (g) This increase will be more than covered by recoveries from men on account of provisions supplied to them.

Distribution of force.

8. The following is the general distribution of the force:—

GENERAL POLICE DUTIES.

Executive Strength.

Inspectors (inclusive of Inspector-General's Reserve and Chittagong Hill Tracts)	...	...	...	...	...	146
Sub-Inspectors (inclusive of two officers for drugging cases)	...	...	...	...	...	680
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	1,903
Constables (inclusive of Inspector-General's Reserve)	...	...	...	...	...	12,290
European constables	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mounted constables	...	...	...	...	...	32
Subadar	...	...	...	...	...	1
Havildars	...	...	...	...	...	10
Privates	...	...	...	...	...	97
Total	...	...	...	...	...	15,161

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

Guards over Jails, &c.

Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	59
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	415
Total	...	...	...	...	...	475

being 1 sub-inspector, 37 head constables and 512 constables less than the year before. The introduction of the warder system into jails and lock-ups, and the revision of existing jail guards on the scale fixed by Government, account for the decrease.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

	Inspector.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Total.
Guards over treasuries	157	830	987
Salt preventive police	...	1	39	173	217
Opium guards	...	1	15	146	162
Total	...	1	210	1,149	1,366

FRONTIER GUARDS.

Tipperah Frontier.

Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	...	2
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	4
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	27
Total	...	...	...	...	...	34

Noakhally Frontier.

Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head constable	...	...	...	...	...	1
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	17
Total	...	...	...	...	...	19

Mymensingh Frontier.

Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	2
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	16
Total	...	...	...	...	...	18

Bhagulpore Reserve.

Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	8
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	100
Total	...	...	...	...	...	110

Dacca Reserve.

Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Total							110

These reserves were sanctioned in Government orders Nos. 4716 and 2711, dated the 12th December 1879, to replace the military forces stationed at Bhagulpore and Dacca.

Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Subadars	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Jemadars	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Havildars	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Naiks	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Bugle-Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Buglers	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Privates	...	...	...	...	...	...	446
Total							539

Force employed on purely police work.

provinces is as follows:—

9. The proportion of men employed on purely police work to area and population in the several

PROVINCES.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to area.	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal (inclusive of Chittagong Hill Tracts)	8,719	70,490	33,381,345	1 to 8	1 to 3,823
Behar	3,894	44,174	20,412,527	1 to 11'3	1 to 5,242
Orissa	1,240	24,540	4,317,899	1 to 19'4	1 to 3,445
Chota Nagpore	1,267	27,092	3,147,690	1 to 21'3	1 to 2,495
Total	15,126	165,996	61,209,570	1 to 11	1 to 4,047

10. During the year under report the force has undergone considerable reduction on account of the complete introduction of the warder system in all lock-ups and jails. I am glad to report that these reductions have been carried out by absorptions, no man being discharged.

The table given below shows an increase of five inspectors and three sub-inspectors, and a decrease of six head constables and 250 constables.

DISTRICTS.	INCREASE.						DECREASE.						REMARKS.	
	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Mounted Constables.	European Constables.	Total.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Mounted Constables.		European Constables.	Total.
Burdwan	30	1	7	16	107	...	...	131
Bankura	...	6	11	79	...	...	43	...	...	...	24	...	...	27
Beerbhoom	...	3	5	39	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Midnapore	...	4	10	70	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Hoghalay	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Howrah	16
24-Pergunnahs	38
Nuddes	98
Jessore	6
Moorshetabad	60
Rajshahye	13
Rangpore	14
Patna	13
Darjeeling	32
Jaipur	32
Dacca	23
Buckergunge	38
Myensinga	14
Tripurah	11
Chittagong	8
Neakhalay	28
Patna	8
Gya	28
Shahabad	11
Monterpore	8
Durbhanga	28
Saran	9
Bhagulpore	9
Purneah	42
Sontal Pergunnahs	6
Cuttack	3
Balsore	32
Manbroom
Inspector-General's Reserve
Two special sub-inspectors for drug cases.
Dacca Reserve
Bhagulpore Reserve
Total	7	17	45	447	4	...	520	2	14	51	687	4	...	798

In Chittagong Hill Tracts there was an increase of 3 havildars ; 2 buglers were reduced to meet the pay of one bugle-major entertained.

In the 24-Pergunnahs two new outposts (Choylaber and Dhapa) were established, the force being taken from the sanctioned allotment of the district.

Municipal Police.

11. The strength of the Municipal Police, as compared with the previous year, will be found in the following table:—

YEARS.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	European Constables.	Constables.	Chowkidars not enrolled under Act.
1879	3	17	355	2	5,926	24
1878	4	14	306	2	5,903	24
Increase	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	1	.....	36	.....

Six head constables and 87 constables were transferred from Burdwan to Bankoora and Hooghly on account of the transfer of

Details of changes.

seven municipalities. Third grade constables were introduced in the Burdwan Municipality, and 43 constables, therefore, received promotion from Rs. 6 to 7.

In Bankoora eight constables were added by reducing the pay of 32 constables from Rs. 5 to 4; three head constables and 49 constables were received from Burdwan.

In Midnapore, in order to obtain and retain the services of good men, an increase of pay of one head constable from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12, and a small increase in the salaries of the constables all round, was sanctioned by the Midnapore Municipality.

In Hooghly three head constables and 38 constables were received from Burdwan and eight from Howrah; two additional head constables were sanctioned for converting two beat-houses into outposts. On the Chinsurah Cantonment being incorporated with the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality from the 1st October 1879, six third grade constables were added to the number of the force in the Hooghly and Chinsurah Municipality. The pay of 56 constables on Rs. 6 was increased to Rs. 7, and that of 16 men on Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

In Howrah eight constables were transferred to Hooghly along with the Khanacool Municipality. As the number of inspectors and head constables was too great, and more sub-inspectors and constables were required, the municipal force was revised and two additional sub-inspectors and 15 constables were entertained, one inspector and six head constables being reduced.

In the 24-Pergunnahs two head constables were added, and the pay of the constables of the several municipalities was raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 by reducing 33 constables.

In Jessore the pay of some of the constables was raised.

In Moorshedabad two fifth grade constables were added to the Jungypore Union.

In Bogra the pay of the head constable of the Bogra town was reduced from Rs. 25 to Rs. 20, and the force of the Sherepore Municipality was reduced by one fourth grade constable.

In Pubna 14 constables were reduced in the Serajgunge Union in order to raise the pay of ten constables from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7, and of twenty from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

In Dacca seven constables were reduced to raise the pay of the constables from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

In Fureedpore nine constables were reduced from the Syedpore Municipality.

In Tipperah a reduction of three constables was made in the Comillah Municipal Police, and the pay of the lower grades of constables raised.

In Shahabad the Municipal Police establishments of the Bhabooah, Nasirgunge and Bhojepore Unions were reduced by 11 constables.

In Monghyr a first grade head constable was replaced by a fourth grade sub-inspector.

In Lohardugga 13 constables were increased on account of the formation of the Daltongunge Union, and a reduction of one head constable and two constables was made in the Ranchee Municipality. The Government has decided that, for a period of 5 years, the charge against the Daltongunge Union on account of police will be limited to Rs. 200 a year, the rest of the cost, viz. Rs. 591, being met from the police budget.

12. The casualties in the Municipal Police show a decrease of 1·4 per cent, being 24·8 against 26·2 per cent in 1878. Discharges, resignations, and desertions show a decrease of ·7 per cent, being 13·1 against 13·8 in 1878.

Deaths amounted to 3·3, dismissals 7·7, and discharges on pension and gratuity ·7 per cent. The percentage of deaths shows an increase of ·5, and that of dismissals a decrease of 1·5 per cent as compared with the previous year. Casualties in the Municipal Police of 24-Pergunnahs have fallen from 54 per cent in 1878 to 43 per cent in 1879; in Howrah from 52 to 35 per cent; Burdwan has risen to 83 per cent, and Dacca to 37 per cent. The cause of this decrease in the 24-Pergunnahs is chiefly attributed to the increase of pay of a large number of Municipal Police from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 a month. The number of dismissals for overstaying leave and desertions are still very numerous, and are due mainly to the Municipal Police getting no pay whilst on leave.

13. In Howrah all lowest grade constables now receive Rs. 7 instead of Rs. 6. Sickness is one of the causes why the municipal force in Howrah is so unpopular. This sickness, the District Superintendent considers, is due in a great measure to constant exposure at night in all weathers, crowded and badly ventilated barracks, and bad water. It is impossible to remedy the exposure at night; but the other causes can be remedied to a great extent, and it is satisfactory to note that considerable alterations and improvements have been undertaken by the District Superintendent during the year at the stations and outposts in the town. The barrack accommodation was found totally insufficient for the number of men at each station. The cook-rooms also were too small, and it was impossible for the men to cook their food at one time. The District Superintendent therefore obtained the sanction of the Municipal Commissioners to erect extra cutcha barracks at all, and extra cook-rooms at some, of the stations; sanction was also given for digging wells for drinking water at Howrah and Sibpore stations. For these barracks, cook-rooms and wells a sum of Rs. 1,077 was sanctioned. The number of dismissals for overstaying leave and desertions were numerous, owing to the system that, when a man of the Municipal Police went on leave, he got no pay during his absence, and at the end of his leave he either did not think it was worth while rejoining, or had not the money to pay the expenses of his journey. The District Superintendent has arranged that municipal constables, whilst on leave, shall get pay according to length of service, and under the same rules as apply to the regular police. I trust that this will prevent such a large number of men being shewn under this head in future.

14. In Dacca, service in the Municipal Police is not popular, and good men of the town cannot be got to enlist; those that come forward are people who have failed to earn their livelihood in other ways, and are found to be a useless lot, slinking away to their houses at night, or frequenting those of prostitutes.

15. Rungpore is the only town in which anything has been attempted, and there it has only gone to the extent of erecting two lamp posts with two lights on each.

Lighting the streets in municipalities.

In some other towns the matter came under discussion by the Commissioners, but want of funds prevented any action being taken.

16. A special report on this subject has already been submitted in the course of the year. I now note the opinions of the different Commissioners, avoiding, as far as possible, criticism of the Act, and confining myself to the facts connected with its working.

Rural police.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

17. The Act is reported to have worked well, on the whole, where introduced, particularly where proper men could be got, as in Hooghly, to act as punchayets.

In Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and Hooghly the Act has been only partially introduced. The general opinion is that chowkidars are better paid and attend better, but that the punchayets do not always report crime better than before.

In Midnapore men were found 25 and 30 months in arrear. The Magistrate remarks that, if Magistrates are apathetic and do not enforce the law, punchayets will also be apathetic. The Commissioner states that "the Act, generally speaking, may be said to have worked fairly, and the accounts are tolerably kept by the punchayets. The punchayets exercise considerable power over the chowkidars, who are a good deal under local influence."

18. I do not consider the Act has been sufficiently extended to give it a fair trial—in Burdwan with 86, Beerbhoom with 36, and Hooghly with 48 unions. These few are necessarily selected villages, where proper men can be got as members of the punchayets, and the Act, therefore, works fairly well. The Magistrate and District Superintendent having few villages under the Act, can also supervise its working more fully. In Howrah alone is the Act fully introduced into all villages which fall under its scope, and there the District Superintendent complains of the want of attention to reporting either about crime or bad characters on the part of the punchayets; their not keeping accounts; and the way in which they make the chowkidar subservient to them instead of to the public interest.

It appears to me the Act should be introduced more extensively than it is in the other districts of this division.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

19. The Act may be said to be fully extended to all the villages in the 24-Pergunnahs in which it can be legally worked. The result is reported as satisfactory, though requiring much supervision.

In Nuddea, too, the Act has been very fully introduced, and the chowkidars get regular pay. The Magistrate says that "this result has only been obtained by an amount of attention and labour on the part of the police, which can scarcely continue without injuring its efficiency, by occupying a considerable portion of the time of station officers." Further on he says—"The working of the Act has thrown an undue amount of extra work on the police, as without their constant supervision the chowkidars would never receive their salaries at all, and the Act would scarcely work." In this last I quite agree; but I do not agree in thinking that the efficiency of the police will suffer. The regular police is a small body, dependent entirely on the chowkidars for all information regarding the commission of crime, and no time and trouble expended on improving the chowkidar's position and pay, and rendering him more efficient, can be called wasted. On the contrary, the more the chowkidars can be improved, the better will our whole police system be.

In Jessore the Act is fully introduced, and the only difficulty complained of is as regards enforcing payment.

The District Superintendent of Moorshedabad considers that the chowkidars are better paid, and crime better reported. In fact, he considers the effect of the Act to have been good, though he finds fault with some of its provisions and the means of working it.

The Commissioner gives no separate opinion.

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.

20. The Act is still not in force in Darjeeling. I see no reason why it should not be introduced in part of the district. In Dinagepore, it has been introduced into 847 villages with success, and the chowkidars are reported to be regularly paid, and not used by the punchayets for their own ends.

The Rajshahye District Superintendent reports that, when police officers interest themselves in the work, accounts are correct, and that, when incorrect, they are to blame. The attendance of chowkidars is reported as still bad, particularly in Nattore. This could be remedied by some being singled out for punishment. The Magistrate considers the attendance has improved on the whole.

In Pubna the men are more regularly paid, and they attend better. The accounts are, however, reported to be never right.

In Bogra the condemnation of the accounts is still more sweeping, and payment of chowkidars at the thana has been introduced. The Magistrate is trying to withdraw the chowkidars from the control of the headmen of the village—"an influence more evil than that of the worst zemindar," "hostile to police action and the detection of crime." The Commissioner does not support this sweeping condemnation, and the procedure is of very doubtful legality, and does not give the Act a fair chance.

The Magistrate of Rungpore considers there is an improvement both in efficiency and in payment.

The Deputy Commissioner of Julpigorce considers that "the whole system of criminal administration has been unhinged by the estrangement that has been brought between the two divisions of the police. The chowkidar no longer interests himself in the detection of crime, and has no knowledge of bad characters." If this is the case, the Deputy Commissioner is to blame for allowing such a state of things to exist.

The Commissioner, while condemning the present Act, and giving his views of a better one, "has no doubt that, when a good Magistrate and a good District Superintendent have taken an interest in the matter and given it real attention, a decided improvement on the old state of things has been effected." Beyond a certain point, however, he considers improvement impossible, "because the punchayets are not, with very rare exceptions, of the class from and through whom good work and improvement can reasonably be expected."

DACCA DIVISION.

21. The Commissioner refers to his report of 4th February last, and remarks that all that can be said is that, under the present Act, the chowkidars give better attendance, and are paid better and more regularly.

The Act is not in force in Mymensingh. The reports from Backergunge are against the Act, where it is reported to have done no good. In Dacca the District Superintendent reports badly of it, and the Magistrate to a certain extent defends it. In Tipperah, though the Act has done good on the whole, the punchayets are reported as doing nothing.

The Magistrate of Fureedpore alone is wholly in favour of the Act as it stands.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

22. The Commissioner makes no remarks. The Act has been introduced into every village in Chittagong, which is clearly illegal.

There is nothing specially worthy of note in the district reports.

PATNA DIVISION.

23. The Commissioner reproduces the opinions he has already expressed in the special report above referred to.

The District Superintendent of Patna considers the present Act has done no good, and criticises it at length.

In Gya, the District Superintendent says, the chowkidars say they have been paid when they have not, as the police find it "far easier to make the chowkidar say anything than to squeeze their pay out of the tenacious grasp of the punchayet." In this district the chowkidars are commonly assessed heavily, and the punchayets lightly or not at all. The working of the Act in Gya clearly wants looking into, as the Commissioner remarks.

In Shahabad the Act, though not approved of, is considered, both by the District Superintendent and Magistrate, to be a great improvement on the old regulation.

The Magistrate of Mozufferpore objects to the police having anything to do with the chowkidars or their pay, and would have only a buxshie between the Magistrate and chowkidars. He would in fact make the chowkidars a body entirely apart from the police. The Commissioner entirely dissents, and it is difficult to see how the Magistrate would work unless through the police, and by treating chowkidars as part of the police force of the province.

In Durbhunga the Act works smoothly, but the chowkidars are found to have often admitted payments which they had not received.

The Commissioner endorses the remarks of the District Superintendent of Chumparun, that "the Act *per se* is a failure; chowkidars have been paid more regularly, and have attended and reported more punctually, and are better organized than before the introduction of Act VI; but this has been the result rather of executive orders passed for the working of the Act than of any of its own provisions."

In Sarun the Magistrate has paid much attention to the Act, and has secured its efficient working in the greater part of the district.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

24. The Commissioner of Bhagulpore considers that "the system is working fairly well, and that it is a decided improvement over the old one." Although much, however, remains to be done, he sticks to the opinion he has all along expressed, "that the system is workable at the cost of constant effort on the part of the Magistrate."

From the district reports, it appears that the accounts are seldom genuine, and that they are prepared for inspection; yet in spite of this, pay is more regularly given than it was before. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that the members of the punchayet are in so many cases all uneducated men.

In Maldah several cases are cited in which the punchayet concealed crime.

25. The Act has not been introduced into the Sonthal Pergunnahs, or into the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions.

26. The reports which I have abstracted above bear out what was urged by Mr. Monro last year. In former days the Magistrate had no means of compelling the payment of chowkidars; now he has this power in villages to which the Act has been extended, but the procedure is not the best possible, and good results are only obtainable as the result of close and constant supervision.

The merits and demerits of the present Act may be thus summed up—

Merits—

- I.—Improved pay.
- II.—Improved attendance.
- III.—Crime better reported where the punchayet is not interested in its concealment.

Demerits—

- I.—The chowkidar is too much under the punchayet, the members of which are often antagonistic to the police and interested in the concealment of crime.
- II.—The punchayets are generally illiterate and unable to carry out the provisions of the Act, particularly as regards accounts.
- III.—The Act is only workable where the Magistrate and police give much time and supervise it thoroughly. The chowkidars often give false reports about receipt of pay, and such mistatements can only be checked by close supervision.
- IV.—The Act is only applicable to certain villages, and we have to deal with a double system.

The Act has been long enough in force now to have been thoroughly tested, and there is no doubt the weight of opinion is against it as it stands. The good that has been done is to a very large extent due to the increased attention given to the subject, and not to the provision of the Act alone, while most of the evils could be remedied by an amendment of the Act. What is wanted is an Act which will not need so much supervision of details, and which will keep the chowkidar the servant of the State in the first place.

As the subject has already been reported on at length in the course of the year, I have not gone into the matter in such detail as last year.

ORISSA DIVISION.

27. The Commissioner is inclined to recommend the introduction of Act VI, which, "if it has not the reputation of being an entirely successful measure, has at least the credit of getting the chowkidars more punctually paid than they used to be wherever it has been tried."

Chowkidars' pay in Pooree used to be realized by warrant by the Magistrate, but the Judge has pronounced this to be illegal, and now payment depends entirely on the good-will of the villagers.

28. Mr. Monro has already submitted a report, stating that he agrees with the Commissioner in thinking that the abolition of the present system, and the substitution for it of a body of village police, paid in cash, the service lands being resumed and assessed, would be a great improvement upon the present state of matters. This change, however, could not be effected at present without legislation and great expense.

He, therefore, thinks with the Commissioner that any change in the present system may be postponed until the present settlement expires.

For the present the Commissioner has asked the Magistrate of Balasore to draw up a draft of such an Act as he would propose, and promised to submit a further report after consulting the other Magistrates. The matter will be fully considered when the report is received.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

29. The effect of the new Act in Hazareebagh and Lohardugga has not yet been felt, as it is only in course of introduction. The Commissioner is sanguine about its effect, and whatever this may be as regards chowkidars, the result of the digwars being put under proper supervision and drawing regular pay cannot be otherwise than good.

30. The Commissioners, both of Burdwan and Chota Nagpore, look on the survey of ghatwali tenures now begun in Bankoora and Manbloom as the basis of a new order of things.

There can be no doubt of the many defects of the present system, and nothing can be done to improve it till the lands are surveyed.

On this subject the Commissioner of Burdwan says:—"The ghatwali system is thoroughly out of date, rotten, and unsatisfactory; and in districts where it prevails, and specially in Bankoora, an undue proportion of the Magistrate and District Superintendent's time is taken up in more or less ineffectual endeavours to secure satisfactory obedience and punctual discharge of duties by ghatwals. Their lands and tenures are a constant source of litigation and dispute. The only remedy is steadily to pursue a policy of abolition of the tenures, and gradual imposition of a fair rent and relinquishment of all claim to service. The first step is to ascertain the extent and boundaries of the ghatwali tenures. This is being done; and I have no doubt that by careful and judicious arrangements Government may, in combination with the zemindars, succeed in relegating all ghatwals to their proper position as cultivating ryots, and also in securing a fund to be derived from rents of settled lands that may materially lighten the cost of maintaining regular police."

I have not sufficient experience of the system to offer an opinion on the general question, but I have no hesitation in saying that the system of having hereditary investigators of crime, which I found in Manbloom, is radically bad, and the results unsatisfactory both in a detective and judicial point of view.

31. The sanctioned strength of the Railway Police on the 31st December 1879 was—

Assistant Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	1
Inspectors	...	...	...	...	7
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	9
Sergeants	...	...	...	...	10
Head constables	...	...	...	...	58
Constables (class A)	...	...	...	...	92
Ditto class B (1 and 2)	...	...	...	...	59
Ditto class B (3 and 4)	...	...	...	...	338
Total	...	...	...	...	574

There was no important change in the constitution of the force in 1879. Some alterations were made in the allotment as detailed below.

On the 17th January 1879 two constables were sanctioned for the Barrh Ghat police in addition to five already sanctioned in 1878. In the same month sanction was obtained for a special force of one head constable and

six constables for the prevention and detection of spike thefts in parts of the loop-line for a period of 12 months, and the force was retained up to the 31st December 1879. The entertainment of this force was shown in the annual report of the previous year.

In April the police station of Mymarce in the Burdwan Division (consisting of one head constable and one constable) was abolished and removed to Mullaipore in the same division at the request of the Company, owing to the prevalence of thefts at that station. One constable from the Monghyr goods-shed-platform beat was removed and added to the Mullaipore police station.

In the same month sanction was obtained for a temporary force of two constables for Chowsa, where a new station was opened to watch the movements of the Binds. These two men, as well as two more posted at Buxar for the same purpose, were transferred from the Shahabad district police in exchange for two of the railway police. No results have yet been obtained from watching the movements of the Binds.

In May sanction was obtained for the entertainment of six constables at Bankipore for the Gya State Railway at the cost of the Railway.

32. The casualties in the Railway Police were 28 per cent during 1879, or two per cent less than the previous year.

The total admissions into hospital were 129 per cent of the force, or ten per cent less than that of 1878. The prevalent diseases were cholera and fever, or fever and diarrhoea, with one instance of small-pox and one of dropsy.

The deaths were as below—

	8	of cholera.
	6	„ fever.
	2	„ fever and diarrhoea.
	1	„ dropsy.
	1	„ small-pox.
	1	Constable drowned himself while sick in Burdwan hospital.
Total	19	

Among the deaths shown above are included four men who died at home while on sick leave.

In the month of May there was a sudden outbreak of cholera in the police quarters at Howrah near the Salt Golahs, but the disease soon subsided on the removal of the men to the Salt Golah yard goods sheds, where they are now quartered.

33. The house and land known as Mackenzie's has been acquired in Howrah. The house was occupied by the sergeants. Temporary and other buildings were erected in the compound for officers and men, but they were not ready for occupation at the end of the year.

As regards the accommodation between Howrah and Burdwan, noticed in last year's report, nothing has been done beyond applying for sanction, which appears to be pending the orders of Government.

A new and fairly good station was erected during the year at Barrh, where there was none before; but a great deal requires to be done in many places before the police can be said to be even decently housed.

Cantonment Police.

34. During the year under report there were no changes in the Cantonment Police.

Salt Preventive Police.

35. There were no changes in the force employed in salt preventive duties.

The total force consisted of—

Inspector	...	...	...	...	1
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	5
Head constables	...	...	...	...	38
Constables	...	...	...	...	173
Total	...	...	...	...	217

The Commissioner of Orissa reports that all temporary establishments employed during the manufacturing season, and formerly paid for by the

manufacturers, will, in future, be paid for by Government, provided the duty realized is not less than twenty times the cost of the police. No information regarding this arrangement has been received in this office. The cost in the division for the past year was Rs. 12,126-15-4.

In the 24-Pergunnahs one head constable and four constables were entertained from 1st January up to the 25th June as Salt Preventive Police at Saugor Island, and were paid by Messrs. McIntosh and Kennedy, the licensed manufacturers, through the Collector of the district.

The same force has been again entertained and posted to the same place from the 14th December 1879, and will remain there till the close of salt manufacture in 1880.

36. In Bankoora the system introduced in 1878 still exists, but has been considerably improved upon. Road-posts of four men

Road patrols.

each have been established on the principal roads at intervals of about two miles apart, thus giving security on the main lines of communication. The most important of these is the main road leading from Rancegunge to the boundary of the Midnapore district, 55 miles in length, passing through a country either bordered by scrubby "jungle" or through open waste. Its whole length passes through only four villages. When it is considered that there is a very large traffic both in goods and passengers, and that the great majority of the latter are pilgrims, more or less unprotected, and considered a legitimate prey by all the bad characters that infest every pilgrim route, it is satisfactory to record that there was not a single case, heinous or otherwise, reported on this road, or on any of the roads, during the year under report.

Proventive measures have thus been very successful. Further improvements in ghât duty are under consideration.

In Midnapore the Imperial roads are patrolled by constables and paiks. Beat-houses, at which sardars and paiks are posted, exist at selected points. These beats are visited at uncertain intervals by the regular police, and also by the simandars, and absence is promptly reported and taken due notice of.

In Purneah patrols have been kept on the Ganges and Darjeeling road; only one case of dacoity occurred, and that could have been prevented had the constable on patrol shown ordinary intelligence or courage.

In Balasore the Trunk Road has been regularly patrolled by paiks and beat constables throughout the year. One heavy theft of property, of the value of Rs. 706-8, was committed on the road and remained undetected. Two robberies also occurred—in one Rs. 60 worth of property was taken, and the other Rs. 37 worth; both these cases were also undetected. The roads leading to Kendu Khunta hât in Jellasore station used to be infested with robbers, but since they have been patrolled by the Police, robbery has disappeared.

In Manbhoom the Grand Trunk Road is patrolled day and night by the ghatwals, sowars, and constables. The other main roads are patrolled by ghatwals. There was one case of dacoity on the road between Raghoonathpore and Purulia, and one robbery on the Grand Trunk Road. The ghatwali police are being gradually brought into the high roads, and new posts are being erected where they are most urgently required. The ghatwali police, who were supposed to remain on duty at these posts, did not, as a matter of fact, do so. They resided in villages many miles away, and only attended at their posts when they heard that the District Superintendent or any other officer was likely to pass by. When the posts which are now being built at the expense of the sadar ghatwals are completed, a proportion of the ghatwali police will reside in them for fixed periods, at the expiration of which they will be replaced by others as in Bankoora. When the survey now in progress is complete, the whole system will have to be improved and alterations made.

In Hazareebagh the digwari system has been in force through the past year, one sardar and three digwars being stationed at each of the 109 road-posts in the district. The scheme has not as yet proved successful, as dacoities and robberies have been as numerous during the past year as ever they were. The present District Superintendent is giving his particular attention to the subject, and when the new Act gets into working order, there is every hope of the system improving. At present I fear many road robberies are not reported, and that some of the digwars are themselves bad characters.

In Gya the principal road has been converted into a railway, and thus rendered safe. Three of the next most important postal lines have been protected by lines of digwars paid for by the local zemindars.

In Shahabad the Grand Trunk Road patrol system has been subjected to some sweeping changes during the year; the road chowkidars (48 in number), who were formerly kept up at the expense of the Zemindary Dāk Fund, having been all dismissed by the order of the Commissioner. Four sowars received from Gya were placed on duty between Sasseeram and the western limit of the Grand Trunk Road, so as to complete the chain of mounted patrols between these points. In consequence of these measures, one head constable and 12 constables, who were formerly deputed from the reserve force for patrol duties, were brought back into head-quarters.

In Darjeeling a patrol system was introduced in December 1878 on the cart road between Darjeeling and Jore Bungalow to protect persons and traffic. The system worked well, and this year the line was extended to Chanbatty at the foot of the Hills.

Boat establishment.

37. In Bogra the District Superintendent's boat has been sold, and the proceeds credited to Government.

In Dacca the cost of the boat establishment was raised from Rs. 6,012 to Rs. 7,944, as boats could not be procured at the rates previously sanctioned.

In Fureedpore two process-serving boats were abolished, and the savings were added to the amounts allowed for boats attached to the stations of Ainpore, Muxudpore, and Madareepore.

In Backergunge the number of head constables and of process boats is reported insufficient, and the Commissioner has a scheme for their improvement now under consideration.

For the district of Noakhally a new sea-going boat, sanctioned by Government in 1878, was constructed by the Superintendent of the Calcutta Government Dockyard at a cost of Rs. 7,500. From what I have heard of it, I fear it is too heavy to be of much use.

In Chittagong the head-quarters river boat, which was withdrawn in 1877, was returned in the beginning of the year under review.

Patrol boats.

38. In Fureedpore the patrol boats were utilized to convey police from one village to another on beats arranged for them, where they remained one, two, or three days according to the number of boats they found anchored near each. Enquiries as to who were the occupants of the various crafts were also made, and any suspicious characters were immediately reported to the District Superintendent, and enquiries instituted regarding them in the district or elsewhere, as was considered necessary. The arrangement was successful, as dacoities decreased from the time it was instituted. These boats formerly merely patrolled the river with little effect. The Commissioner states that more boats are required and will be applied for.

In Backergunge, as reported last year, Government sanctioned the purchase of four swift pansways in place of the present heavy boats; but it has not yet been found possible to obtain boats of the description required. The District Superintendent now proposes to hire suitable boats for the purpose, which will be the most satisfactory arrangement for the present.

The District Superintendent of Tipperah urges the advisability of having on each patrol boat one head constable and two constables instead of only two constables as at present. The case referred to in paragraph 221 shows that it is not safe to leave a patrol boat in charge of constables only. A new patrol boat for the Daudkandy beat has been sanctioned and purchased at a cost of Rs. 500.

39. The proposal, reported in paragraph 67 of the annual report for 1878, to station police at the places where boats generally anchor for the night in the larger rivers, abolishing the present guard boats and crews, has been abandoned, on the ground of the expense which would be incurred in carrying out the proposal. It is evident that no effective scheme can be proposed without greater extra expenditure than Government is likely to sanction at present.

40. The working of the patrol boats, during the year 1879, is shown in the following statement. The good these boats do is solely indirect; for purposes of detection they are useless.

Statement showing the working of Patrol Boats during the year 1879.

DISTRICT.	Names of places to which boats are attached.	BOATS.			Crew enrolled or not.	STRENGTH OF POLICE.			Description and number of cases of river dacoity ascertained where occurred.	RESULT.			Property stolen.	Property recovered.	REMARKS.
		Number and description.	Hired.	Bought.		Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.		Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.			
Midnapore*	One at Narghat, one at Russulpore, one at Chowmook.	Three boats	Hired	...	Rs. A. P. 508 0 0	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 671 10 0	...	* The boats in these district are salt patrol boats.
24-Pargunnahs	One at Diamond Harbour, one at Alcupore, one at Kali-gunge, one at Talecunge, one at Bhagore, one at Hasanabad, one at Barrack-pore.	Seven boats	.....	Bought	5,288 0 0	Ditto	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	One at Bacirhat, one at Fakirhat, one at Mallabat, one at Moradunge, one at Khooina, one at Boytaguatta, one at Fakirachha.	Seven pansaws	.....	Bought at Rs. 500 each. = Rs. 3,500.	4,388 0 0	Ditto	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pubna	One at Pubna, one at Seraj-gunge.	Two pansaws	.....	Bought at Rs. 500 each. = Rs. 1,000.	1,226 9 6	Ditto	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decca	One at Manickgunge, one at Moonsingunge.	Two gerdwari boats.	.....	Bought at Rs. 500 each. = Rs. 1,000.	1,245 0 0	Ditto	2	4	Seven cases	...	...	...	...	...
Furedpore	Not attached to any place, but take turns in beats.	Four pansaw Two hired boats.	Two hired	Two bought	2,208 0 0	Three enrolled, one not enrolled.	4	4	Four cases	...	...	5	...	...
Backergunge	Two boats at Barisal, one boat at Bhandaria, one at Kewary (a) one boat at Mir-gunge.	Kos boats	...	Bought	2,220 0 0	Not enrolled	5	...	Six cases	...	14	3	837 15 0	671 10 0	(a) This boat was out of repair and was sold and one hired in its stead for Rs. 35 per month from 15th August, 1879.
Mymensingh	Two at Fingans, one at Bhooyab outpore.	Three boats	Hired	.....	1,320 0 0	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	2	11	Three cases	...	...	...	...	...	(b) One made Queen's evidence.
Tipperah	One at Haudkandi, one at Chandipore, one at Noinagore	Two pansaws. One hired one dinghee boat.	One hired	Two boats bought at Rs. 500 each. = Rs. 1,000.	1,500 0 0	Not enrolled	...	6	Three cases	...	...	...	1,500 5 0	...	
Chittagong*	One at Balda, one at Chand-khali, one at Juddi, one at Baulahali, one at Farin, one at Cox Bazar, one at Kutub-ah, one at Mostkhal, one at Nilla, one at Teknadi.	Ten pansaws	Eight hired	Two bought.	3,630 0 0	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pooree*	One at Chulka one at Gope	Two boats	.....	Bought	645 0 0	Enrolled under Act V of 1861.	2	4	.....	...	...	...	...	...
Total		.....	..	..	24,544 9 6	.....	31	46	Twenty-three river dacoities.	25	16	9	2,388 7 0	671 10 0	

41. In Dacca four head constables and 24 constables were entertained in October 1879 for the suppression of crime in the district.
Special and extra police.

In Backergunge seven extra sub-inspectors and 50 constables were specially sanctioned by Government for 18 months, from 1st September 1878, owing to the enormous number of absconders in the books and the heavy work of the district generally. These men were employed during the year under review, and did good service in the arrest of absconders and general suppression of crime; the results attained could not have been brought about without this extra force. Their sanctioned term expired on the 29th February 1880; but Government, on my application, has sanctioned the retention of a reduced force of five sub-inspectors and 40 constables for a further period of 18 months.

In Fureedpore a force of one head constable and four constables was specially deputed from each of the districts of Nuddea, Pubna, Jessore, and Bogra. These men were employed in patrolling the river beats for the purpose of preventing crime, and the result was that dacoity, robbery, or theft decreased along the river banks towards the end of the year, as already noted in paragraph 38. These men were ordered to return to their own districts, and were replaced by ten others from the Inspector-General's reserve.

In Midnapore an inspector was sent from the Inspector-General's reserve for the prevention and detection of crime.

In Rajshahye a constable was deputed to the Chowgram zemindary cutchery by order of the Collector, owing to disputes among the shareholders, and the cost was realized on the 31st January 1879. This man was erroneously entered under the heading punitive police last year.

42. The table below shows that there has been a decrease of five head constables and 37 constables as compared with the number quartered in 1878:—
Punitive police.

DISTRICTS.	1878.				1879.				REMARKS.
	Parties.	Sub-Inspector.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Parties.	Sub-Inspector.	Head Constables.	Constables.	
Jessore	1	...	1	3	1	...	1	3	The force was abolished on 1st November 1878, when it was no longer required. One head constable and 11 constables reduced. Withdrawn on 31st March 1878.
Rajshahye	3	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
Pubna	1	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	3	1	7	75	3	1	6	64	
Chittagong	1	...	1	10	...	...	...	...
Balasore	1	...	1	4	1	...	1	4	
Total	10	1	13	108	5	1	8	71	

In the Jessore district a special force of one head constable and three constables has been employed during the year to watch the Kaists of Pankachar villages on the banks of the river Madhoomuttee. This force has been in these villages since June 1877. The employment of the police in these villages has effectually prevented the Kaists from stealing in the Jessore district, but has not prevented them from thieving in other districts. This force has since been withdrawn under orders of Government.

In Backergunge punitive police were quartered in 1877 in the Bamnah, Madartalla and Singkhallee estates, owing to the constant disturbances at these places consequent on family quarrels between the proprietors. During the year under report the special force at Bamnah was retained at its former strength, viz. one sub-inspector, four head constables, and 50 constables, while those at Madartalla and Singkhallee were respectively reduced from two head constables and 15 constables and one head constable and 10 constables to one head constable and 10 constables and one head constable and 4 constables. The result of the retention of these police has been a total absence of all disturbances in the villages where they have been quartered.

In Balasore a party of one head constable and four constables was located to prevent feuds among the members of the Rajah's family.

There are now only two districts in Bengal where punitive police are necessary, and the last three years show a steady and satisfactory decrease.

43. The Chittagong Hill Frontier Police was 66 below its complement at the close of the year. A recruiting party, consisting of one havildar, two naiks, and two sepoy was sent to the Chumparun district to enlist Goorkhas. In the mean time it was necessary to depute 58 men from the districts noted in the margin for temporary duty in the hill tracts. These returned to their respective districts as soon as the recruits arrived.

Frontier Police.			
Backergunge	...	...	10
Noakhally	...	...	15
Chittagong	...	...	15
Tippersah	...	...	10
Midnapore	...	...	8
Total	...	...	58

A durbar was held at Demagree which frontier Chiefs and their dependents attended. In this durbar information of the movements of trans-frontier tribes and raiding parties was obtained, the well-being of the clans was enquired into and presents were given to the Chiefs.

The Deputy Commissioner agrees with the District Superintendent in considering that the arming of the Chittagong Hill Tracts police with breech-loaders is necessary.* Muzzle-loaders are not suited for jungle fighting, and should the force now have to fight, they would meet a much better armed enemy than they would have had to contend with when their present arms were decided on. The neighbouring hill police of Arracan have breech-loaders. The arms the men now have are also considerably worn and want replacing.

There were no raids, and the force is reported to be in a very efficient state and ready to move on active service.

The chief difficulty is in keeping up the numbers, and this matter will have my attention.

44. Two hundred and six fairs were held in the Lower Provinces last year and were attended by 3,495,492 people. Convictions followed in 129 out of 192 cases investigated by the police in connection with the above gatherings. The aggregate value of the property stolen in the above fairs is returned at Rs. 2,336, of which Rs. 1,144 or 49 per cent were recovered by the police. Every effort is made to watch all bad characters at fair times, and thus to keep down crime, and with some success as the above figures show.

The fairs and festivals near Calcutta are attended by detectives from Calcutta and the surrounding districts, and a Magistrate is deputed to nearly all the large fairs to try cases on the spot as they occur.

Extra police from the neighbouring districts are deputed to assist the local police in the larger fairs, such as Nckmurd.

A case of poisoning occurred at the Bochagunge fair in Dinagapore, which is reported in its proper place.

The Caragola fair was attended by numbers of Nepalese, Bhooteas and other hill tribes. Precautions were taken against the sale of arms.

In Pooroo, on the occasion of the dragging of the great car of Jugganath, an accident occurred in which three persons lost their lives. Precautions against the recurrence of such an accident have been taken.

45. Reading and writing continue to be taught whenever it is practicable, which is seldom, owing to the weakness of the reserves. The criminal law and procedure are explained, together with the Abkaree and Salt Regulations. The men at stations and outposts are also instructed as to the habitation and whereabouts of the bad characters residing within their jurisdictions. The rules with regard to the promotion of uneducated men to the rank of head constable are strictly adhered to.

Instruction.

The numbers who can read and write in the regular police are—

Inspectors	...	...	150, or 99 per cent, including Subadars of Frontier Police.
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	609, or 97 " " Jemadars.
Head constables	...	...	1,965, or 86 " " Havildars and Naiks.
Constables	...	...	5,917, or 39 " " Sepoys.

46. In addition to the above, the following officers and men can read and write a little, or are being taught:—

Sub-Inspector	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head constables	...	...	...	...	...	125
Constables	...	...	...	...	...	2,026

* Sanction to this has since been received.

47. In the Municipal Police the number who can read and write is smaller. Details are given below :—

Inspectors	...	...	...	...	5, or 100 per cent.
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	...	...	14, or 82 „
Head constables	...	...	...	...	247, or 70 „
Constables	...	...	...	...	716, or 12 „

3 Head constables and 654 constables are still under tuition.

48. In the following districts, which are arranged according to the number in each, above 200 constables of the regular police can read and write : Nuddea, Jessore, Midnapore, Moorshedabad, Purneah, 24-Pergunnahs, Cuttack, Dinagepore, Burdwan and Patna.

49. The weakness of the reserves, and the numerous calls on them for escorts, &c., prevent the men being put through a regular and steady course of instruction ; but those present are drilled every morning. No more is taught than is necessary to enable the men to handle their arms effectively, and to move together with some precision and regularity, and not as a mere armed mob. The smallness of the reserve has also interfered with ball practice at many stations.

50. The construction of the Pulba police station in the Hooghly district was stopped, owing to the people of the village having submitted a memorial to the Government objecting to the site of the proposed building. The construction is to be continued, as it appears that the Government do not intend taking any action in the matter.

Sanction for the construction of the following buildings was given, but completion reports have not been received. In Nuddea new barracks at six police stations and outposts ; in Dinagepore the removal of the reserve lines and hospital from their present unhealthy site to a better one ; in Noakhally new reserve lines and a pass station ; in Shahabad new buildings for outposts Chand, Jehanabad, Kelwar, Dhunsohee, Chowsa and Nokaha, and three huts for sowars. The Sinha outpost, which was sanctioned in 1878, was constructed ; but owing to the heavy floods was almost destroyed again. The District Superintendent is to apply for a fresh grant.

The buildings named below, commenced in 1878, were completed in 1879 :—In Bankoora an outpost at Megea ; in Hooghly, a station-house at Singoor and outpost buildings at Ooterparah and Champadangah ; in Rungpur, a police station at head-quarters ; in Backergunge, Assistant Superintendent's bungalow at Patuakhally ; in Noakhally, a police station building at Lukheepur and guard-house at Sudharam ; in Chittagong, Puttea police station ; in Shahabad, police stations at Khuzgurb and Mohania, and a magazine for the Arrah Reserve ; in Bhagulpore, a new magazine building ; in Cuttack, police stations at Jajpore and Dhurumsalla ; and in Pooree new quarters for the constables at the Pooree station.

The buildings constructed during the year are as follow :—

In Hooghly, outpost Tarkessur ; in Julpigoree, Huldibari frontier post ; in Chittagong, station cutcherry in the town of Chittagong, temporary buildings and a station house at Cox's Bazar ; in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, at Rangamatia, a store godown, and materials collected for the additional hospitals, improvement to Rangamatia lines, and bell-of-arms, at Demagree, magazine, Subadar-Major's bungalow, married quarters, at Ruma, temporary buildings, at Bundarbun, civil police station-houses, at Lama, civil police station-houses ; in Chumparun, new outposts at Inderwah and Rajghat ; in Gya, sudder police station ; in Durbhunga, sudder police station ; in Mozufferpore, masonry magazine ; in Hazareebagh, new stations at Chouparun, Simaria, Juggeshur and Dumri, new outposts at Manjhidi, Burkagown, Lowalong, Kutkumsandi, Gidhour, Jori, Pertapore, Nowadi, Bengabad, Birni and Dhunwar ; in Lohardugga new stations at Lohardugga and Lodema.

The following buildings were in course of construction during the year.

In Beerbhoom, station Mouressur and outpost Mohamed Bazar ; in Midnapore, Geokhally pass-station and outpost ; in Julpigoree, Silligoree station-house and Mynagoree cutcherry ; in Durbhunga, Khujowlee station ; in Monghyr, Soorajgurb station ; in Lohardugga, Palkote station ; in Singbhoom, Ghatsillah station.

51. The table below shows the aggregate expenditure on account of police buildings, and its distribution during the year under review.

<i>Expenditure from Public Works Department Budget.</i>				<i>Expenditure from Police Budget.</i>			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Repairs (above Rs. 1,000) ...	4,247	13	0	Petty repairs (up to Rs. 1,000)	45,195	9	9
Larger works (above Rs. 1,000)				Petty construction (up to Rs. 1,000) ...	27,638	0	7
Minor works (below and up to Rs. 1,000) ...	9,370	7	5	Total from Police Budget ...	72,833	10	4
Total from Public Works Department Budget ...	13,618	4	5	Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades ...		4	2 6
				Grand total outlay ...	86,451	14	9
				Rate per man on the total sanctioned number of police of all grades ...		4	14 11

The above sum, distributed according to provinces, stands thus—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Bengal ...	44,965	9	10
2. Behar ...	23,814	0	11
3. Orissa ...	4,860	3	0
4. Chota Nagpore ...	12,812	1	0
Total ...	86,451	14	9

Casualties in the Regular Police.

	Per cent.
* Casualties in 1874 ...	13.1
Ditto in 1875 ...	11.5
Ditto in 1876 ...	13.0
Ditto in 1877 ...	13.0
Ditto in 1878 ...	17.9

52. The casualties in 1879 in the Regular Police were 2.3 per cent less than in the preceding year, and amounted to 15.6* per cent of the entire strength of all ranks.

The following comparative table shows the fluctuations under all heads:—

	1878.	1879.
Retirement on pension or gratuity ...	377 or 1.9 per cent.	154 or 8 per cent.
Resignation ...	1,063 or 5.6 "	940 or 5.2 "
Dismissal ...	694 or 3.6 "	708 or 3.8 "
Discharge ...	699 or 3.7 "	493 or 2.7 "
Desertion ...	156 or .8 "	133 or .7 "
Death ...	443 or 2.3 "	439 or 2.4 "
Total ...	3,437 or 17.9 per cent.	2,867 or 15.6 per cent.

Thus it will be seen that dismissals were .2 per cent, and deaths .1 per cent more than in the previous year. Under all other heads the casualties were less.

With respect to resignations, the following districts show the greatest number:—

Hooghly ...	81 or 18 per cent.
24-Pergunnahs ...	88 or 11 "
Midnapore ...	80 or 11 "
Burdwan ...	43 or 11 "
Railway Police ...	63 or 11 "

Hooghly again heads the list, but shows just half the percentage it did last year. Service in Hooghly is very unpopular, and though the number of the force is seldom much below the sanctioned strength, men resign when they get a chance of bettering themselves. The lower price of food, and the number of mill hands out of employment at present, render it less difficult than formerly to get men, but they do not stay. The question of how to retain them is still under consideration, and a scheme is before Government which will affect this and neighbouring districts. Since April 1880 the pay of the Municipal Police of Hooghly, Serampore, and Ooterpara has been raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7, and in 2½ months there has not been a single resignation, though formerly the rate was higher than in the Regular Police. This shows that low pay is the main cause of the difficulty. A very large number of casualties occur in the 24-Pergunnahs district; such a constant course of renewal necessarily impairs the efficiency of the force. Hard work, small pay, and sickness, combined with high prices of all necessities of life, render service in the police of this district unattractive, when better paid berths in the Calcutta Police and in the numerous factories, mills, and other public and private undertakings which are always ready to take on hands can be got without difficulty. The calls on

the reserve are very heavy and constant, and have become heavier from the fact that at present the police of this district proceeding by the East Indian Railway, to Assam, and to the Eastern Districts are not relieved at Burdwan and Gossundo as formerly. The men are so hard-worked that very little time is left to them for rest. It not unfrequently happens that a guard marches in from one escort, and has to march out on another at once; and this heavy work, especially in wet weather, entails much discomfort, brings on illness, and renders the service most unpopular.

53. Dismissals were numerous in the following districts:—

Government Railway Police	...	...	...	63 or 11 per cent.
Bogra	...	...	...	24 or 10 "
Darjeeling	...	...	...	19 or 10 "
Fureedpore	...	...	...	31 or 8 "
Gurjats	...	...	...	17 or 8 "
Hazareebagh	...	...	...	35 or 7 "
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	19 or 7 "
Gya	...	...	...	36 or 6 "
Noakhally	...	...	...	17 or 6 "

The Magistrate of Bogra considers that military efficiency is too much aimed at, and that to maintain this efficiency a system of most severe punishment is used, and this probably accounts for the high percentage in Bogra for the last two years.

In Gya the dismissals were numerous in consequence of several officers and men having been punished for fabricating false evidence, to procure convictions in mail robbery and dacoity cases. The subject has formed a separate report to Government.

In Hazareebagh the conduct of the force was bad. The District Superintendent has tried his best to improve the tone of the force by weeding out the worthless materials of which it has been composed. Still further weeding would do good.

54. Deaths in the force during 1879 amount to 439 or 2·4 per cent against 2·3 in the preceding year.

The death-rate was high in the following districts:—

					Per cent.
Dinapore	...	...	...	...	5·7
Maldah	...	...	...	...	4·7
Chumparun	...	...	...	...	4·4
Singbhoom	...	...	...	...	4·3
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	4·2
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	4·2
Rungpore	...	...	...	...	3·6
Balasore	...	...	...	...	3·5
Patna	...	...	...	...	3·3
Government Railway Police	...	...	...	...	3·3
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	3·3
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	3·2
Purneah	...	...	...	...	3·2

Dinapore always heads the list of mortality. In 1878 and 1877 the percentages were 6·4 and 6·5 respectively. Notwithstanding the death-rate of this district continues high, the health of the force has been vastly better than in late years. The improvement is general and not confined to the police alone; it would appear that the district has now passed through the sickly phase which was so noticeable in 1876 and 1877, and that some of the deaths recorded this year are fairly attributable to the effects of illness contracted in those years.

In Chittagong, in November 1879, cholera broke out in a violent epidemic form in the tract of the country swept by the cyclone of 26th October, and caused great loss of life.

In Midnapore many deaths occurred from diarrhoea and dysentery.

The mortality was least in the following districts:—

Tipperah	...	...	...	...	·3
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	·4
Gurjats	...	...	...	...	·4
Sarun	...	...	...	...	·5
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	·7

55. The general health of the force has again improved, the admissions into hospital having fallen from 63·7 in 1877 and 58 per cent in 1878 to 52·1 per cent in 1879.

Admissions into hospital.

Admissions into hospital were numerous in the following districts:—

Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	260	per cent.
Government Railway Police	...	...	...	...	129	"
Fureedpore	...	...	...	...	93.9	"
Julpigoree	...	...	...	...	90.6	"
Howrah	...	...	...	...	89.0	"
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	87.7	"
Gurjats	...	...	...	...	86.6	"
Bogra	...	...	...	...	80.1	"

The number of admissions in all these districts, except Fureedpore, was also high in the two previous years. In Fureedpore, though the admissions into hospital during the year under review were many, the deaths were few.

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts the admissions into hospital, though numerous, were much less than in the two preceding years.

In Julpigoree there has been much sickness amongst the officers during the year; four sub-inspectors were away on sick leave at once. At one time this district was so badly off for officers that men had to be sent from other districts.

The hospital admissions were few in the following districts:—

Mozufferpore	...	...	...	...	13.1	per cent.
Durbhunga	...	...	...	...	17.3	"
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	19.3	"
Lohardugga	...	...	...	...	19.9	"
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	20.9	"

56. Cases of torture are very rare. Only three cases occurred during 1879, in which four head constables and one constable received punishment; whereas in 1878, in eight cases, 17 persons were punished. This shews a decrease of five cases and 12 persons.

Torture.

In Rajshahye probationary head constable Hurree Hur Dutt, who was charged with ill-treating a defendant in a case of theft, was committed to the Sessions for torture, but the Judge found him guilty of petty assault.

In Pubna two municipal head constables were charged with torturing and extorting confessions. They were tried and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each, or in default to undergo like imprisonment for six months. On appeal the sentence was confirmed by the High Court.

In Lohardugga head constable Woolfut Hussen and constable Khoda Buksh were accused of murder and culpable homicide of a prisoner whom they had apparently tortured. Both were committed to the Sessions, where they were convicted under section 304 and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. They were, however, released on appeal to the High Court. They applied to be reinstated, which was refused.

57. One sub-inspector, two head constables, 11 constables, of whom three were municipal, and one chowkidar, were finally convicted of this crime during 1879.

Extortion.

Cases occurred in Burdwan, 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Moorshedabad, Rajshahye, Julpigoree, Chittagong, Durbhunga, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Cuttack, and Pooree.

The sub-inspector's case occurred in Rajshahye, and he was accused of taking a pet bird from a gypsy woman. He was only sentenced to fine judicially, but was also degraded.

An inspector was also punished in Durbhunga, but was acquitted on appeal, and has been reinstated. None of the other cases are of public interest.

Punishments.

58. The following figures shew the punishment inflicted in the Regular Police during 1879:—

Rank.	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.	Under Act V of 1861.	Departmental punishments (fined, degraded, or suspended).
Inspectors	2	3	7
Sub-inspectors	9	3	380
Head constables	50	21	1,015
Constables	298	191	2,791
Total	359	215	4,196

Thus 61, or 1·9 per cent of officers, and 298, or 1·9 per cent of constables were punished for offences under the Penal Code; and 24, or ·7 per cent of officers, and 191, or 1·2 per cent of constables under Act V of 1861; and 1,402, or 44·3 per cent of officers, and 2,794, or 18·4 per cent of constables were departmentally punished. The fluctuations will be seen at a glance from the table given below :—

Years.	Judicial convictions under Penal Code.			Under Act V of 1861.			Departmental punishments.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Of men.
1877 ...	364	2·	1·7	219	·5	1·1	4,209	36·5	17·8
1878 ...	380	2·	1·9	200	·5	1·1	3,933	39·1	17·0
1879 ...	359	1·9	1·9	215	·7	1·2	4,196	44·3	18·4

It will thus be seen that punishments, except under the Penal Code, are more numerous than in the two preceding years.

59. Offences under the Penal Code were most numerous in the districts below :—

Government Railway Police ...	30	Midnapore ...	15
Purneah ...	27	Balasore ...	14
24-Pergunnahs ...	18	Moorshedabad ...	14
Backergunge ...	15	Noakhally ...	13
Rajshahye ...	15		

60. Departmental punishments were most numerous in the following districts :—

Nuddea ...	239	Fureedpore ...	144
Midnapore ...	237	Backergunge ...	144
Dacca ...	190	Mymensingh ...	136
Government Railway Police ...	188	Balasore ...	124
Jessore ...	175	Dinapore ...	122
Gya ...	168	Cuttack ...	119
Rajshahye ...	162		

61. Punishments under Act V, though comparatively rare, are most common in the following districts :—

Noakhally ...	14	Midnapore ...	11
24-Pergunnahs ...	12	Nuddea ...	10
Moorshedabad ...	12		

62. The greatest number of punishments under all heads were inflicted in Midnapore. The District Superintendent explains that the discipline of this district force had been allowed to get into a very lax state, officers and men constantly absenting themselves without leave, and doing their duty in a careless and slovenly manner. This was particularly the case with the reserve and the armed guards. Punishments have therefore necessarily been more severe during the year under review than they otherwise would have been. An attempt has been made to enforce discipline and obedience to orders.

Good-conduct allowance.

63. The allowance for good conduct was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Bengal ...	3,238
Behar ...	1,939
Orissa ...	515
Chota Nagpore ...	308
Total ...	6,000

At the end of the year under review, 6,246 men wore one or more good-conduct stripes, the particulars of which are as follow :—

More than three rings ...	132
Three rings ...	517
Two " ...	1,102
One ring ...	4,495
Total ...	6,246

or 771 more than at the end of the previous year. This reward is very differently worked in different districts, and the number of men entitled to stripes for continuous good service who have not received stripes is very considerable.

64. In 42 districts 30 inspectors, 122 sub-inspectors, 221 head constables, Special rewards by promotion or 886 constables, 2 European constables, and 54 money. chowkeedars were specially rewarded in money, or by promotion for distinguished ability, courage, or address. These figures, when compared with those of 1878, show an increase of one district, 22 inspectors, and two European constables; and a decrease of six sub-inspectors, 142 head constables, 203 constables, and 25 chowkeedars.

In Midnapore second grade inspector Jagannath Chakerbutty and fourth grade sub-inspector Kesab Lall Bose did excellent service in a case of counterfeiting coin: the former received a silver watch and chain, and the latter half a month's pay and a certificate from the Inspector-General of Police.

In the 24-Pergunnahs Mohendra Nath Ghoshal was rewarded with Rs. 50 in working out a difficult dacoity case. Inspector Ram Kamal Mookerjee received a reward of Rs. 50 and sub-inspector Mahesh Chandra Chandra of Rs. 25 for ably detecting the intricate murder of Dwarka Nath Chandra, in which case seven prisoners were transported for life.

In Jessore head constable Koonja Behary Sircar received a reward of Rs. 25 for arresting absconder Kaloo Ghazi in a murder case.

In Rajshahye officiating inspector Hullodhar Sircar received a reward of Rs. 50, and constable Anand Singh and Jadoonath Nag Rs. 25 each, for skill displayed in working out a case of heavy theft.

In Dacca sub-inspector Shama Charan Gangooly received a reward of Rs. 38-8 for seizing ammunition intended for Sylhet. He also received a watch and chain from Government for arresting a coiner in 1878. Sub-inspector Haranath Sen received a reward of Rs. 60 for arresting an old coiner named Hingun, who was sentenced by the Court of Sessions to five years' imprisonment. Sub-inspector Prasunno Chandra Banerjee received a reward of Rs. 60 in two cases of defrauding Government of stamp revenue. This last is a form of reward which I would gladly see more often earned. Police officers see many cases of insufficiently stamped documents and very seldom inform.

Sub-inspector Rohini Kumar Bose of Tipperah, whilst officiating as inspector in the Pubna district, did good service in tracing and arresting at Serajgunge one Moharum Shaik, a resident of Calcutta, who, after committing dacoity in the Hooghly district, had absconded. For this arrest a reward of Rs. 50 was granted.

In Noakhally sub-inspector Nobeen Chundra Ghosh did very praiseworthy service in a case under section 401, Indian Penal Code. It resulted in the breaking up and conviction of a band of thieves, who had been the terror of the place since the cyclone of 1876. He has been promoted to an officiating inspectorship.

In Patna officiating inspector Mobaruck Ali displayed tact and intelligence in the successful handling of a drugging case, in which the defendant, Ganesh Dabee, was convicted and sentenced to ten years' transportation. On a second occasion this officer cleverly arrested two ex-convicts in the act of coining. They were convicted and sentenced to five and three years' rigorous imprisonment each. Mobaruck Ali has since been confirmed in the post of inspector. Sub-inspector Zamal Huq received a reward of Rs. 20 for his successful recovery of a large quantity of stolen property valued at Rs. 1,377-4-0. Two of the three defendants sent up were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.

In Cuttack second grade head constable Bhagirath Singh did good service in detecting a gang of old offenders of the Poorcoo district, who had been committing a series of burglaries in the town which utterly baffled the police. A large quantity of property taken in a number of house-breaking cases was found. The three men accused in this case were finally convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. This case had the effect of stopping burglaries to a very great extent. The head constable received promotion during the year as a reward for his exertion in this case.

In Hazareebagh inspector Peary Mohan Bose was rewarded with a silver watch and gold chain for loyally assisting the District Superintendent in detecting certain malpractices on the part of one sub-inspector, three head constables, and two constables in connection with the dacoity case of Rajgorwa.

Head constable Jehangir Khan did good service by successfully investigating a case of theft, and bringing the charge home to an old offender, who was eventually sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

In Lohardugga head constable Umer Ali and four constables, who were specially deputed to enquire into a case of theft of a very large amount of property, succeeded in finding a greater portion of the property in the Gangpore Native State. The head constable and constables were rewarded by the complainant and promoted by the District Superintendent.

In Hooghly Kartic Chowkidar was rewarded with a sword valued at Rs. 50 for attacking, with the assistance of two other chowkidars, a large gang of dacoits while looting a house. He drove the gang off, and arrested one of the dacoits with a lot of the stolen property. The plucky conduct of this chowkidar not only led to the arrest of the whole gang that committed the Dhanchorah dacoity, but to the arrest of the men concerned in two other dacoities in the Hooghly district and one in the Burdwan district. Kartic has been appointed a phareedar.

65. Besides the above, many other officers exhibited conspicuous ability in similar cases, and were rewarded either by promotion or by donation of money.

66. The following table gives the percentage of different religions and castes calculated on the total actual strength of constables as they stood on the 31st December

Religion and castes.

1879:—

	Regular Police.	Municipal Police.
Christians	6	2
Mahomedans	29.5	31.9
Brahmins	14.9	14.0
Rajpoots and Khettries	17.1	18.6
Goorkhas	3.0	4
Sikhs	4	.....
High caste Soodras	12.8	6.6
Low caste Soodras	5.9	13.0
Hill men	1.1	.....
Hindus of all other castes	10.9	15.1
Other religions	3.8	2

67. The total number of escapes from the custody of police was 256, of which 5 were from jails, 17 from lock-ups, 73 from police buildings, 43 from other places, and 118 from police escorts. The escapes from the custody of warders were, 63 from jails and 61 from lock-ups. It is satisfactory to find that out of 380 escapes the recaptures were 243, or 63.9 per cent, being 1.9 per cent more than in 1878.

Escapes and recaptures.

The punishments for allowing prisoners to escape were as follow:—

	Head Constables.	Constables.	Chowkeedars.
Judicially punished	5	92	2 and ten constables awaiting
Departmentally	5	49	1 trial.
Total	10	141	3

Escapes from jails appear to be increasing.

Loss of treasure.

68. No loss of treasure was reported during the year.

Escorts.

69. The strength of police escorts furnished during the year will be found in the following table:—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.	Mounted Constables.	European Constables.	Total.
Treasure stamps, &c.	0	51	1,318	10,804	.....	.....	12,182
Prisoners and lunatics	9	5	506	10,881	.....	1	11,191
Miscellaneous	8	20	128	2,848	.....	.....	2,999
Total	26	76	2,042	23,733	.....	1	25,878

The total amount of treasure escorted by the police during 1879 was Rs. 8,70,15,084:—

						Rs.
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	6,39,98,638
Behar	...	...	...	...	...	1,98,24,755
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	24,59,663
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	7,32,028
Total						8,70,15,084

or a decrease of Rs. 96,57,895-13-7 when compared with 1878.

The number of prisoners escorted was 18,246, or an increase of 446. Escort duty in some districts is still heavy, and is a serious drain on the strength of reserves.

70. Last year the police were improperly employed in some districts in revenue and other duties. On Mr. Monro's representation the practice was put a stop to.

71. The number of suicides was 2,403,* or a decrease of 26 as compared with the figures for 1878. The districts of Nuddea, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Dacca, Patna, Gya, and Cuttack had the greatest number. Nuddea heads the list, the number being 261.

The districts of Chittagong Hill Tracts, Darjeeling, Rungpore, Julpigoree, Maldah, Manbhoom, Chumparun, Chittagong, and Noakhally show the smallest number.

The greatest number of suicides of children appear in Dacca and Patna.

The disproportion† between the deaths of males and females is most noticeable in Gya and Patna.

72. There were 27,260 deaths in all from accidental causes, or 226 over the figures of 1878, as will be seen from the following comparative table:—

			1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
By drowning	...	...	11,100	12,173	1,073	.....
„ snake-bites	...	...	10,242	9,585	.....	657
„ wild beasts	...	...	1,314	1,138	.....	176
„ fall of buildings	...	...	385	572	187	.....
„ other causes...	...	...	3,993	3,792	.....	201
Total			27,034	27,260	1,260	1,034
Deduct decrease					1,034	
Net increase					226	

The high inundation in the Ganges valley accounts for the large number of deaths by drowning.

The destruction of life in Bengal, during the year under review, by snake-bites and wild beasts, amounts to 10,723, or 17 per thousand of population, or 02 less than in 1878. Thirty-three cases reported as accidental deaths and suicides proved on enquiry to be murders or culpable homicides, or an increase of 6 cases over the figures of 1878.

73. Railway accidents on the East Indian Railway are reported under the heading of Railway Police. No Commissioner has noticed any accidents on other lines except the Commissioner of Dacca, who reports four accidents, three of which were fatal on the Eastern Bengal Railway in Fureedpore.

The records of this office show that a fatal accident took place on the Northern Bengal State Railway in the Rajshahye district in which three men were run over and killed. Commissioners will be asked to report more fully on this point next year.

Inspection.

74. The following districts were inspected by the Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General :—

1. Backergunge.	20. Jessore.
2. Balasore.	21. Julpigoree.
3. Bankoora.	22. Lohardugga.
4. Beerbhoom.	23. Maldah.
5. Bhagulpore.	24. Manbhoom.
6. Bogra.	25. Midnapore.
7. Burdwan.	26. Moorshedabad.
8. Chittagong.	27. Mozufferpore.
9. Chittagong Hill Tracts.	28. Noakhally.
10. Chumparun.	29. Nuddea.
11. Cuttack.	30. Patna.
12. Darjeeling.	31. Pooree.
13. Durbhunga.	32. Pubna.
14. Fureedpore.	33. Rungpore.
15. Gurjats.	34. Shahabad.
16. Gya.	35. Sonthal Pergunnahs.
17. Hazarcebagh.	36. Tipperah.
18. Hooghly.	37. 24-Pergunnahs.
19. Howrah.	38. Railway Police.

Seven districts were thus left uninspected, chiefly owing to Gya having taken so much of the Inspector-General's time. Arrangements have been made to inspect every district within the current year.

75. Inspection by District Superintendents was well carried out. In Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore it has been very good, with the exception of one or two districts. In some of the Behar districts it has not been quite so good, but in no district has there been anything like neglect of inspection, or even such laxness as would justify me in singling out any district for mention. Such laxness is in fact impossible under the strict supervision now exercised.

76. Mr. Monro writes :—"Major Wilkinson was as ever a most valuable Personal Assistant to me.

"The Deputy Inspectors-General aided me materially by the careful manner in which inspection duties were performed. The inspections made by Colonel Fagan during the absence of Colonel Gordon were thorough and of practical use."

The following District Superintendents have been specially named by Mr. Monro as having done well :—Messrs. Stack and Shuttleworth, Major Davis, Mr. Giles, Captain Ramsay, Messrs. Masters, Kilby, Wilkins, Knyvett, and Showers.

Among Assistant Superintendents he names—Messrs. Graves (since deceased), H. Dawson, Mearns, Monro, F. Dawson, Mohendronath Hazra, C. Gouldsbury, Bignell, Needham, Graham, and Aulad Ali.

CRIME, GENERAL.

77. The number of cognizable cases reported is 108,771, or 4,850 less than last year and 218 less than in 1877, when the numbers were 113,621 and 108,989. On analysis the figures are even more favourable, for, as shown below, the decrease in cases against property, which is the chief test of police work, is no less than 8,248 and 1,938, respectively. The decrease in cases against the person, and the increase in cases against public tranquillity, are small, while there is a large increase in other cases, chiefly under headings Excise, Salt, Local nuisances, and other special and local laws :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.	Decrease as compared with 1878.	Decrease as compared with 1877.	Increase as compared with 1878.	Increase as compared with 1877.
Cases against property	73,265	70,575	71,327	8,248	1,938	.....	.....
Ditto person	15,535	15,817	15,453	304	82	.....	.....
Ditto public tranquillity	3,210	3,117	3,219	.....	.....	102	9
Other cases	16,979	15,113	18,772	.....	.....	3,660	1,793
Total	108,989	113,621	108,771	8,619	3,020	3,782	1,803

78. The number of cases decided to be false is 10,609, leaving 98,162 true or uninvestigated cases against 101,319 in 1878 and 94,362 in 1877. 1,659 cases were not enquired into ; so that the police have enquired into 107,112 of the

cases which occurred in 1879 and appear in Statement A, Part I, against 109,894 last year and 100,394 in 1877. To this must be added 8,019 cases which were enquired into, but which have been excluded from this return either as non-cognizable, or as not having occurred. This raises the number of cases enquired into by the police to 115,131. The figures for 1878, similarly dealt with, give 116,348 cases investigated; figures for 1877 are not available. The past year has therefore been a favourable one as regards crime, due doubtless greatly to the improved condition of the people in most parts of the country as compared with 1878, but also, apart from this cause, to an actual decrease of ordinary crime. 1878 was a year of considerable scarcity and of increased crime, so, for purposes of testing the fluctuation of ordinary crime, the increase and decrease, as compared with 1877, has also been given, and it appears that 1,938 fewer offences against property have been reported. This may, I consider, be accepted as an actual decrease of crime; for reporting has certainly improved since 1877. Owing to the reduced number of cases now refused under section 117, C. P. C., and the different orders in force regarding the classification of false cases, it is useless to compare the figures further.

79. The real test is the number and result of true cases; but, in 1877, 8,575 cases not enquired into were included in this class against only 1,659 in the year under report. It is impossible therefore to analyse the figures, and all that can be said is that a greater proportion of the cases, accepted as true in the present year of police work, were enquired into than was the case in 1877.

80. Taking only the cases which appear in Statement A, Part I, it will be seen that, owing to the difference of procedure under section 117, C.P.C., the police have actually enquired into 6,818 cases more than in 1877, and into within 2,782 of the number investigated in 1878. The proportion of true cognizable crime to area is 1 to 1·6 square mile, and to population 1 to 623. The number of cases totally excluded from the returns under the provisions of Circular 1 of 1877 is 8,019 against 6,454 last year. This number should be still greater, as will be shown when I come to deal with false cases.

81. The statement below shows the comparative state of crime in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa for the last four years with the percentage of crime declared false:—

DIVISIONS.	True cases.				Total number of cases reported.				Number of cases declared false.				Percentage of cases declared false.			
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Burdwan	15,817	13,470	13,510	14,908	17,077	18,500	15,152	16,577	3,260	2,030	1,642	1,660	19	13	10·8	10
Presidency	14,448	13,162	13,457	15,545	17,520	15,175	14,965	16,340	3,072	2,023	1,508	998	17·5	13·3	10	6
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	11,528	10,539	11,124	11,285	14,352	12,426	12,997	12,729	2,824	1,887	1,773	1,441	19·6	15·1	13·7	11·3
Dacca	15,160	14,683	15,118	14,318	19,838	17,550	17,309	16,399	4,672	2,917	2,190	2,081	23·5	16·6	12·6	12·6
Chittagong	2,667	3,659	3,457	2,705	3,119	3,031	3,779	3,060	452	272	322	265	14·4	6·9	8·5	8·6
Total	57,026	55,453	56,661	58,854	71,900	64,582	64,192	65,508	14,240	9,129	7,441	6,454	19·8	14·1	11·6	9·8
Patna	19,052	19,010	20,668	17,506	21,744	20,850	22,806	10,483	2,692	1,810	2,138	1,859	12·3	9·8	9·3	9·6
Bhagulpore	10,280	9,685	11,553	11,359	12,301	10,718	12,404	12,076	2,041	1,035	851	717	10·5	9·0	6·9	5·9
Total	29,332	28,701	32,221	28,865	34,045	31,574	35,210	31,561	4,733	2,873	2,989	2,606	13·9	9	8·4	8·2
Orissa	4,482	6,106	6,804	6,440	6,801	8,371	8,208	7,682	2,108	2,265	1,404	1,242	32·3	2·7	17·1	16·1
Chota Nagpore	5,545	4,102	5,033	3,913	4,807	4,402	0,101	4,220	601	560	468	307	12·5	8	7·6	7·2
GRAND TOTAL	95,747	94,362	101,319	98,162	117,569	108,989	113,621	108,771	21,812	14,627	12,302	10,009	18·5	13·4	10·8	9·7

82. The above table shows an increase of cases reported and of true cases in the Bengal districts, the increase being due to the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. Rajshahye may be said to be stationary, and Dacca and Chittagong show a decrease. The decrease in Behar is very marked, and is due entirely to the Patna Division. Crime in Bhagulpore may be said to be the same as in 1878, while in Patna not only has the increase of last year disappeared, but there is an actual decrease of 1,420 true cases as compared with 1877. Crime has also decreased in Orissa to a small extent, and very decidedly in Chota Nagpore. The Commissioner of Orissa is the only one who takes any notice of the effect of the reduction in the number of the police which took place two years ago. Had the reduction operated injuriously on the efficiency of the force, no doubt notice would have been taken of it. My own experience during the short time I have been in office agrees with what Mr. Monro stated last year, that inconvenience

is only felt in escort duties in a few districts and in some courts. Since the reduction was effected, court duties have increased and more work has been thrown on the Court Sub-Inspectors. I have already brought the case of one district before Government, and in case the force is found too small elsewhere, similar representations will be made. The Commissioner of Orissa writes that "economy and a judicious distribution of the force have enabled us to meet all the requirements of the public service without in any way impairing the efficiency of the force." The only complaint is from Cuttack, where the weakness of the court establishment is complained of; but from no district is there any complaint as regards the power of dealing with actual crime.

The increase in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions is attributed to scanty crops and inundation. The Commissioner of Burdwan writes—"The year under review cannot, as regards circumstances leading to crime, be considered an average one. Prices of food ruled high, and in most places laborers and men on fixed wages had to maintain a hard struggle for existence. The harvest was not as abundant throughout the division as could be wished, and at times the agricultural prospects of the year were critical. In Burdwan the harvest was scanty. In Bankoora the general harvest was good in only a few thanas; in others considerably below average. In the north and north-east of Midnapore the crops were indifferent, and in some groups of villages completely failed. In the other districts the harvest was good." This division also gained four thanas by the re-distribution of boundaries in October.

In the Presidency Division the increase under Classes III and V is attributed to high prices; and that under Class VI to the increased vigilance of the police in excise and other matters. As before remarked, cognizable crime in the Rajshahye Division is nearly stationary, but there is a considerable decrease in most of the districts of the division, and the net increase is almost entirely due to the number of petty cases in Darjeeling. The decrease in other districts is attributed to the good harvest. The decrease in the Dacca Division is considered specially satisfactory, as it has occurred "in spite of some distress in parts of Dacca, Fureedpore, and Mymensingh during the year."

In the Chittagong, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions the decrease is attributed to the good harvest and general prosperity of the country. The Commissioner of Patna considers the decrease to be far beyond what the difference in the price of food can be considered to account for, and believes that it is due "to a great extent to the improved vigilance of the police, rural as well as regular."

The Commissioner of Bhagulpore notes that real crime decreased in all districts except Maldah, where the inundations were most severely felt; the increase in other districts being due to technical offences. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where there is a very large decrease, it is attributed to the good crops which were harvested.

83. False cases.

Divisions.	DISTRICTS.	Cases reported.				Struck off as false.				Cases excluded as false through mistake of law or fact.		Percentage of cases struck off as false to cases reported.			
		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	4,065	3,883	2,480	2,570	1,059	786	358	311	147	155	28.4	21.0	14.3	12.1
	Bankoora ...	862	822	732	1,073	123	23	29	45	30	49	14.4	2.7	3.9	4.1
	Beerbhoom ...	1,437	1,090	1,696	1,704	440	24	88	102	114	245	30.8	8.4	8.2	9.5
	Midnapore ...	4,392	4,187	4,253	4,488	815	606	797	710	123	219	18.5	14.4	18.7	15.9
	Hoochly ...	3,062	2,464	2,467	5,376	427	230	187	310	151	113	18.9	9.3	7.5	9.1
	Howrah ...	3,829	3,444	3,546	3,366	306	861	193	181	210	141	11.8	10.4	6.1	5.8
	Total ...	17,077	15,500	15,152	16,677	3,360	2,030	1,642	1,069	781	920	19	13	10.8	10
Presi- dency.	24-Pergunnahs	5,179	4,308	4,622	5,168	789	584	654	323	101	382	15.2	13.2	11.9	6.3
	Nuddea ...	4,260	3,558	3,486	4,033	809	364	317	169	252	232	19	10.2	9	4.1
	Jessore ...	4,098	3,598	3,485	3,693	810	637	297	207	127	154	19.7	17.8	8.6	5.6
	Moorsheadabad	3,968	3,651	3,372	5,712	664	438	840	300	193	345	16.6	11.9	10	8
	Total ...	17,520	15,175	14,965	16,646	3,072	2,023	1,508	998	673	1,113	17.5	15.3	10	6
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar.	Dinapore ...	2,708	1,794	1,913	1,881	701	153	74	140	101	107	25.8	8.5	3.6	7.6
	Rajshahye ...	2,800	2,707	2,827	2,436	464	343	235	210	107	104	16	12.6	8.3	8.6
	Rungpore ...	3,102	2,707	3,138	2,698	966	813	887	680	119	626	30.8	29	28.3	26.5
	Bogra ...	1,785	1,049	1,512	1,242	323	235	210	126	41	66	13	14.2	13.8	10.1
	Pubna ...	1,763	1,273	1,322	1,574	240	198	211	148	42	102	13.0	15.5	15.9	9.4
	Darjeeling ...	922	1,014	1,046	1,027	41	12	20	88	4	23	4.4	1.1	3.7	1.9
	Julpigoree ...	1,182	1,193	1,186	1,069	99	133	137	80	166	160	8.5	11.1	11.1	9.3
	Total ...	14,852	13,420	12,897	12,720	2,624	1,887	1,773	1,441	880	1,127	18.6	15	13.7	11.8

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Cases reported.				Struck off as false.				Cases excluded as false through mistake of law or fact.		Percentage of cases struck off as false to cases reported.			
		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Dacca.	Dacca ...	5,019	4,085	4,313	3,034	1,156	850	311	275	210	320	23	8.5	7.3	6.0
	Fureedpore ...	3,052	2,610	2,624	3,024	638	350	384	455	123	162	20.6	12.2	13.1	14.3
	Backergunge ...	4,425	4,554	3,914	3,512	1,084	1,000	1,115	987	806	700	28	34.9	28.4	28.1
	Mymensingh ...	4,430	2,902	3,004	3,400	763	407	157	103	867	488	16.3	10.4	4	4.6
	Tipperah ...	2,625	2,119	2,254	2,400	431	160	220	241	241	338	16.4	7	10.1	8.0
	Total ...	19,838	17,550	17,804	16,300	4,672	2,017	2,100	2,081	1,747	2,008	23.5	16.6	12.6	12.6
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	1,287	1,732	2,087	1,837	119	160	207	133	139	139	9.3	9	9.9	7.2
	Noakhally ...	1,768	2,048	1,555	1,148	333	116	115	131	159	103	18.8	6.0	7.3	11.4
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	64	131	137	75	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	...	...	...	1.3
	Total ...	3,119	3,911	3,779	3,060	452	276	322	265	297	248	14.4	6.0	8.5	8.6
Patna.	Patna ...	4,585	4,470	4,570	4,898	481	425	352	434	157	193	10.4	9.5	7.7	8.8
	Gya ...	3,931	3,845	4,386	3,944	419	274	227	350	268	180	10.6	7.1	5.1	8
	Shahabad ...	3,338	2,915	3,783	2,430	372	267	527	217	152	133	11.1	8.8	13.0	10
	Mozufferpore ...	2,598	2,395	2,371	2,040	409	245	337	238	228	151	15.7	10.2	14.2	11.6
	Durbhanga ...	2,705	2,600	2,574	1,937	530	257	305	234	160	118	13.8	8.5	11.8	12
	Sarun ...	3,108	2,840	2,843	2,474	330	241	208	108	120	111	10.6	8.4	10.3	8
	Chumpran ...	1,429	1,395	2,377	1,733	140	141	97	150	102	90	1	10.1	4.2	9.1
	Total ...	21,744	20,880	22,800	19,485	2,692	1,810	2,138	1,849	1,187	978	12.3	8.8	9.3	0.6
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr ...	2,701	2,702	2,681	2,716	343	193	100	207	66	188	13.1	6.2	7.4	7.6
	Bhagulpore ...	2,186	1,459	2,023	2,511	809	128	95	117	69	105	37	8.0	4.6	4.6
	Purneah ...	2,399	2,198	2,931	2,750	475	420	470	285	85	68	10.7	19.1	16	10.3
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	3,447	2,044	3,001	2,777	75	120	40	58	67	65	2.1	4.0	1.3	2
	Maldah ...	1,508	1,323	1,108	1,313	330	168	38	60	60	120	22.4	12.6	3.2	3.8
	Total ...	12,301	10,718	12,404	12,076	2,041	1,033	851	717	373	516	16.5	9.6	6.9	5.9
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	2,103	2,383	2,628	3,159	771	777	564	518	108	220	36.0	32.0	21.4	16.3
	Pooree ...	2,611	3,452	3,010	2,500	320	618	393	368	84	171	31.4	25.6	13.4	14.2
	Balasore ...	1,683	1,805	1,774	1,389	544	593	388	324	101	73	34.8	32.0	21.8	23.6
	Gurjats ...	820	731	800	664	63	77	59	32	41	21	11.0	10.6	6.6	5.6
	Total ...	6,801	8,371	8,208	7,692	2,198	2,265	1,404	1,242	304	494	32.3	27	17.1	16.1
Chota Nampore.	Hazareebagh ...	2,290	1,735	2,007	1,307	409	160	224	101	205	172	17.7	9.7	11	7.3
	Johardugga ...	853	1,174	1,503	1,176	56	70	44	59	53	46	6.5	6.4	4.2	5
	Simrhaum ...	307	283	410	325	10	3	18	6	10	7	3.2	1.8	4.3	1.8
	Manbhoom ...	1,357	1,270	2,115	1,352	120	112	158	141	177	340	9.5	8	7.4	10.4
	Total ...	4,807	4,462	6,101	4,220	601	360	468	307	422	555	12.5	8	7.0	7.2
	GRAND TOTAL	1,17,559	1,08,980	1,13,021	1,08,771	21,812	14,027	12,302	10,609	6,454	8,019	18.5	13.4	10.8	9.7

There is again a decrease in the number of cases declared false, and the total is rather less than half what it was in 1876 before the issue of Circular 1 of 1877. From the remarks on the divisional reports which will be found below, it will be seen that the number is capable of still greater reduction.

84. The Orissa Division still shows the highest number of false cases, the percentage being 16.7. This year Dacca comes next with 12.6, taking the place Rajshahye held last year. Among districts Backergunge with 28.1 per cent, and Rungpore with 25.5, again show the greatest number of cases, but Balasore with 23.6 per cent comes very near them.

85. In the Burdwan Division the number of cases declared false is high in all districts except Bankoora and Howrah; very high in Midnapore and Burdwan. No explanation of the high figures in these districts is given, and it is even reported that Circular 1 of 1877 is generally understood and acted on in Midnapore. The following extract from my resolution on the working statement of Midnapore for the last half of 1879 shows that no notice whatever is taken of the circular in question, except at head-quarters:—"The number of false cases in the district generally is very large, and the number of cases in column 14, in proportion to the number in column 13, is larger than I have seen it in any other district (*i.e.*, the number of C Forms pronounced wilfully and maliciously false by the Magistrate). I beg to draw the attention of the Magistrate specially to the figures for Tumlook, where the Magistrate has accepted as false 97 out of 106 cases sent up in C Form false; to Contai, where all are accepted as false; and to Ghatal, where 31 out of 32 were so accepted. The provisions of Circular 1 of 1877 cannot be properly attended to. In the sub-divisions also no attention appears to be paid to prosecutions for false cases. In the Sudder sub-division, with 140 false cases, there were 12 prosecutions; while in the sub-divisions, with 170 cases, there were but two." In fact, Circular I of 1877, simple as it seems, is not by any means fully understood or acted on as yet in many districts.

The Magistrate of Bankoora again reports that the police have a tendency to send up unproved cases as false, and the Commissioner again points out that it rests with him to check this. The decrease in Hooghly is reported to be only apparent, and due to improved returns and consequent exclusion of cases formerly erroneously included.

86. The Presidency Division has a smaller percentage of false cases than any other division in Bengal, and stands second only to Bhagulpore in the province. The Commissioner attributes the decrease solely to the manner in which cases are dealt with, and not to any real difference. He says: "There can be no doubt that much more attention is now paid by judicial officers to the provisions of Circular 1 of 1877. Officers are much more careful now than formerly in pronouncing cases intentionally false, and many cases that in former years would have been included as false in the returns, are now excluded altogether on the principle of classification laid down in the circular above referred to." In this I agree generally, but would add "or entered as true" after the words "excluded altogether;" for there can be no doubt that many cases which were accepted as false before that circular, are now entered as true under the more strict classification which now obtains.

87. The Rajshahye Division average is spoiled by the large number of false cases in Rungpore. The number is high all over the district, but in the Kurigram sub-division the percentage of false cases is 59. This, as the Magistrate remarks, is *prima facie* absurd and impossible, and the Commissioner has directed the Magistrate to examine 100 cases and report the result. The sub-divisional officer was reported to have understood the circular, but his having done so appears doubtful. The increase in false cases in Dinagepore is large as compared with last year, but the total number is by no means excessive. From an explanation submitted on my resolution on the working statement for the second half of 1879, it appears that the Magistrate has himself gone over the 129 cases entered as false, and has found that 47 were really false, 50 non-cognizable, and 32 ought not to have been entered. This result bears out what I remarked about Midnapore.

88. The large number of false cases in Backergunge is stated to be partly due to the sub-divisional officers of Bhola and Perozepore not having fully acted up to the orders of Circular 1 of 1877. No explanation of the large number in Furcedpore has been given. In the other districts of the Dacca Division the number is not large.

89. The number of false cases in the Chittagong Division is not excessive. No explanation of the increase in Noakhally has been given.

90. In the Patna Division, although the percentage of false cases has risen, the actual number of cases has fallen off. In Gya, where the number has greatly increased, the Magistrate gives no explanation, and the District Superintendent states that "it seems probable there was a change of system of classification, but this has not been sufficiently enquired into." No change has been ordered during the year, and as no indication of the nature of the change alluded to is given, I am unable to say if the explanation is well grounded or not.

91. The remarks made by Mr. Monro last year with regard to Dinagepore in paragraphs 123 and 124 might be reproduced this year with regard to Shahabad. The Magistrate writes—"There is still much room for improvement in the manner in which cases returned as false are dealt with by the police. On the one hand they are still too much inclined to describe cases as false which really are non-cognizable, or in which complaints are made through mistake of law or fact. On the other hand, sufficient trouble is not taken to ensure that really false cases are prosecuted to conviction." On this the Commissioner very justly remarks that "it is the Magistrate, not the police, who is responsible for the defects pointed out by Mr. Edgar. It rests with the Magistrate to decide what cases are really false and what are non-cognizable, &c." This is exactly what Mr. Monro wrote last year. The police have simply to return the case in C Form false, and the Magistrate has to carry out the classification directed in Circular 1 of 1877, to direct a prosecution if he sees fit, and to see that the prosecution is properly conducted.

The Commissioner further states that, although all Magistrates understood Circular 1, he is disposed to think that sufficient discrimination is not exercised in dealing with the C Form as submitted by the police. "During the cold

weather," he says, "the Joint Magistrates are as a rule apt to do this duty, and I fear they do not do it so carefully as it ought to be done. I also doubt if the police reports are sufficiently scrutinized by sub-divisional officers."

92. The Commissioner of Bhagulpore considers that "false cases are now most thoroughly looked into everywhere." This division has the smallest percentage in Bengal, and the results support his statement.

93. In Orissa the proportion of false cases is less than last year, but it is still very high. The Magistrate of Cuttack writes that, notwithstanding the orders on the subject, there is still great diversity in practice; and states that his predecessor in one month only declared four cases false, and he himself in a similar period found one false case in the head-quarters sub-division. The Commissioner has impressed on him the necessity of seeing that his subordinates also understand and carry out the orders of Government.

94. The figures for the Chota Nagpore Division require no comment.

95. I have added to the statement columns for 1878 and 1879, showing the number of cases which have not been entered under the provisions of Circular 1 of 1877. From this it appears that there is only a difference of 128 in the total number of cases under the two headings of false and not entered in the two years. The smaller number of false cases in the present year is thus entirely due to better classification. The number of cases transferred to non-cognizable has also increased from 2,503 to 2,918.

96. The annexed statement shows the number of cases in which prosecutions for false charges were instituted and the result. The percentage of prosecutions has increased from 11·8 to 14 per cent, but convictions have decreased from 40 to 38·5 per cent of the cases instituted; the results of cases instituted are best in the Orissa Division with 63 per cent, and are also good in Behar with 50·7 per cent. The Bengal districts, with only 30·4 per cent of convictions, show worst. Among districts, the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Gurjah Mehals show far the best; in fact, these show so well that I suspect the officer who instituted and who tried the case must have been the same man. Shahabad, Chumparun, Cuttack, and Hazareebagh are also good; Hooghly, Rungpore, Pubna, Julpigoree, the whole Dacca Division, Mozufferpore, Maldah, Lohardugga, and Manbhoom show bad results of trial. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division notices press of work as one cause of more cases not being instituted, Magistrates being unwilling to increase work when nothing comes of it. He urges that in the end it would do good to institute more cases. There is no doubt the main obstacle in this class of prosecution is the difficulty in getting evidence sufficient to secure a conviction before a Magistrate other than the one who has originally gone into the case. In many cases there is no doubt, from surrounding circumstances and from the evidence recorded, that a case is false and a prosecution is ordered. There is almost necessarily a certain amount of delay, which enables the parties very often to compromise, or even if they do not, a witness or two is got over; then the case goes before another Magistrate, who does not necessarily see the surrounding circumstances in the same light, and who very often looks on such cases as an unfair addition to his work. When all this is added to the original difficulty of proving malice, it is not to be wondered at that convictions are few. Very inadequate punishments are also often given in this class of case, and prosecutions are often instituted under section 182 in spite of the very clear and numerous rulings on the point. As examples of light sentences, I may mention three cases in which persons were punished for bringing false charges of dacoity; in one case 'three months' imprisonment and Rs. 15 fine, in default one month more was awarded; in the second two months' imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine was given, and in the third, one month.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Number of false cases—vide column IX (a) of return A (Part I) for 1879.	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	Number of cases in which convictions were obtained.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.						
<i>Western Districts.</i>						
Burdwan	Burdwan	311	42	16	16	
	Bankoora	45	17	8	8	
	Beerbhoom	162	55	11	15	
	Midnapore	716	53	23	23	
	Hooghly	510	29	2	8	
	Howrah	131	65	21	22	
<i>Central Provinces.</i>						
Presidency Division.	24-Pergunnahs	322	21	12	12	
	Nuddea	169	68	28	33	
	Jessore	307	47	15	15	
	Moorshedabad	506	43	17	18	
	Dinapore	140	8	2	2	
Rajahshye Division.	Rajahshye	210	52	20	23	
	Rungpore	680	26	6	6	
	Bogra	126	17	8	8	
	Pubna	148	39	4	4	
	Darjeeling	88	1	1	1	
	Julpigoree	90	26	6	6	
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>						
Dacca Division	Dacca	275	51	12	12	
	Fureedpore	435	85	14	14	
	Backergunge	987	51	12	12	
	Mymensingh	165	46	12	14	
	Tippurah	221	59	12	12	
Chittagong Division.	Chittagong	183	11	6	8	
	Noakhally	131	35	10	11	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	1	1	1	
Total ...		6,454	908	276	290	
BEHAR.						
Patna Division	Patna	454	21	11	11	
	Gya	559	40	23	24	
	Shahabad	207	56	20	21	
	Muzafforpore	238	18	4	4	
	Burhanga	234	39	16	20	
	Sarun	188	6	4	4	
	Chumpran	169	23	10	19	
	Monghyr	207	66	26	26	
Bhagulpore Division.	Bhagulpore	117	14	6	6	
	Purneah	285	51	29	35	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	58	24	23	25	
	Maldah	60	13	1	1	
Total ...		2,606	353	170	196	
ORISSA.						
	Cuttack	518	23	15	15	
	Pooree	368	22	10	12	
	Balasore	324	53	26	26	
	Gurjats	32	82	31	31	
Total ...		1,242	130	82	84	
CHOTA NAGPORE.						
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>						
	Hazareebagh	101	45	29	29	
	Lohardugga	59	11	1	3	
	Singhbhoom	6	2			
	Manbhoom	131	39	6	6	
Total ...		307	97	36	38	
GRAND TOTAL ...		10,609	1,488	673	614	

97. The table below shows the number of cases not enquired into. Practically all cases are now enquired into. This is not the wish of Government, and in paragraph 15 of the Resolution on last year's report, Mr. Monro's views on this point, as expressed in paragraph 143 of the report, were approved of.

My own view is that the police do not take sufficient advantage of the law, particularly as regards cases of simple hurt. Only 345 cases, or 4·8 per cent of this class of crime were treated under section 117, C. P. C.; in fact, as regards this crime, section 117 may be said to be employed in four districts only—Moorshedabad, Dacca, Fureedpore, and Mymensingh. If the number of cases in these districts be deducted, the percentage of hurt cases refused under section 117, C. P. C., is reduced to 1·8 for the whole province. I will have to refer again to this point when dealing with hurt. In Moorshedabad, Bogra, and Singhbhoom the number of cases not enquired into were between five and six per cent. In all other districts it was less; and in Gya, which stood highest last year, all cases were enquired into.

98. In the following districts the percentage of house-breaking cases not enquired into was high; 24-Pergunnahs 7.6, Nuddea 19.6, Dinagepore 17.3, Rajshahye 9.6, Bogra 20.4, Pubna 10, Tipperah 10.1, Singbhoom 19.4. 1,659 cases were originally refused under section 117, C. P. C. by the police, but enquiries were ordered by the Magistrate in 144 of these, so that only 1,515 were ultimately not enquired into.

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of cases reported.				Not enquired into.				Percentage of cases not enquired into to cases reported.			
		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Burdwan	Burdwan	4,005	3,553	2,480	2,570	441	593	30	5	11	8.1	1.2	1.9
	Bankura	862	822	732	1,073	135	132	6	.....	15.8	16	.....	.....
	Beerbhoom	1,437	1,000	1,066	1,704	70	32	46	55	5.2	3.2	2.7	3.3
	Midnapore	4,302	4,187	4,253	4,488	883	101	46	38	8.7	3.8	1	.....
	Hooghly	3,002	2,464	2,467	3,376	107	103	64	15	3.4	4.1	2.5	4
	Howrah	3,329	3,444	3,643	3,300	131	97	107	78	3.9	2.8	3	2.3
	Total	17,077	15,500	15,152	16,377	1,273	818	290	101	7.4	5.2	1.9	1.1
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	5,179	4,308	4,622	5,108	392	358	103	43	7.5	8.8	3.5	8
	Nuddea	4,260	3,558	3,480	4,033	171	113	156	102	4	3.1	4.4	4.7
	Jessore	4,008	3,568	3,485	3,693	101	78	63	37	2.4	2.1	1.8	1
	Moorshedabad	3,983	3,651	3,972	3,712	258	212	202	215	6.4	5.8	5.9	5.7
	Total	17,520	15,175	14,905	16,546	922	761	584	487	5.2	5	3.9	2.9
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	2,708	1,724	1,913	1,831	308	100	73	80	13.5	5.3	3.8	4.3
	Rajshahye	2,890	2,707	2,627	2,436	751	625	150	74	25.9	2.3	5.3	3
	Rangpore	3,102	2,797	3,138	2,658	87	85	7	15	2.8	3	.....	.....
	Bogra	1,785	1,610	1,512	1,212	333	351	53	73	18.6	21.2	3.5	5.4
	Pubna	1,703	1,272	1,322	1,571	117	93	75	30	6.8	7.3	5.6	1.9
	Darjeeling	922	1,011	1,049	1,027	31	23	1	6	3.3	2.2	.....	.....
	Jalpigore	1,182	1,103	1,136	1,056	48	70	27	1	4	6.3	2.3	.....
	Total	14,352	12,120	12,897	12,726	1,735	1,353	389	279	12	10.8	3	2.1
Dacca	Dacca	5,019	4,055	4,313	3,934	587	479	212	81	11.6	11.7	5.6	2
	Furzedpore	3,002	2,610	2,924	3,024	253	206	66	61	8.1	7.8	4.9	2.1
	Backergunge	4,422	4,834	3,014	3,121	133	80	38	33	3	1.8	.....	.....
	Mymensingh	4,000	3,002	3,001	3,409	163	205	174	104	3.4	5.2	4.4	2.9
	Tipperah	2,625	2,119	2,254	2,400	171	139	80	30	6.5	4.0	3.8	1.5
	Total	19,838	17,550	17,309	16,399	1,307	1,078	566	321	6.3	6.1	3.4	1.9
Chittagong	Chittagong	1,287	1,732	2,087	1,837	63	63	42	51	4.8	3.6	2	2.7
	Noakhali	1,708	2,008	1,556	1,118	91	44	10	1	5.1	2.1	.....	.....
	Tracts.	64	131	187	75	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2.6
	Total	3,119	3,881	3,779	3,060	154	107	53	54	1.9	2.7	1.4	1.7
Patna	Patna	4,585	4,470	4,370	4,898	20	15	17	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Gya	3,031	3,845	4,386	3,064	1,262	1,260	610	.....	32.1	33.2	13.9	.....
	Shahabad	3,338	2,915	3,783	2,380	222	131	91	16	6.6	1.5	2.4	.....
	Muzafferpore	2,388	2,395	2,371	2,040	147	87	35	50	5	3.6	1.4	2.4
	Darbhanga	2,706	2,906	2,676	1,637	77	68	10	3	2.8	2.6	.....	.....
	Saran	3,168	2,840	2,843	2,174	1,220	307	47	25	38.7	10.8	1.6	1
	Chumpran	1,429	1,505	2,277	1,733	3	7	4	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total	21,744	20,856	22,800	19,485	2,057	1,808	814	132	13.6	9.1	3.5	.....
Monghyr	Monghyr	2,761	2,792	2,681	2,716	623	588	175	12	22.5	21	6.5	.....
	Bhagalpore	3,186	1,450	2,023	2,511	857	268	64	2	16.3	18.3	3.3	.....
	Purneah	2,399	2,198	2,081	2,750	218	203	188	1	9.2	.....	.....	.....
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	3,117	2,944	3,601	2,777	39	36	32	17	1.1	1.2	.....	.....
	Maidah	1,608	1,325	1,108	1,313	83	120	11	.....	5.5	9	.....	.....
	Total	13,301	10,718	12,404	12,076	1,320	1,215	474	32	10.7	11.3	3.8	.....
Orissa	Cuttack	2,102	2,383	2,628	3,150	144	164	92	50	6.8	6.8	8.5	1.8
	Poorce	2,011	3,462	2,916	2,530	161	104	70	22	6.1	3	2.4	.....
	Balesore	1,362	1,805	1,774	1,360	37	112	11	8	2.3	6.2	.....	.....
	Gurjats	628	731	850	564	133	209	11	5	25.2	28.5	1.2	.....
	Total	6,801	8,371	8,208	7,682	475	580	184	94	6.9	7	2.3	1.2
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	2,200	1,735	2,007	1,367	238	225	83	14	11.2	12.1	4	1
	Lohardugga	853	1,174	1,503	1,176	84	165	51	22	9.4	11	3.3	.....
	Singbhoom	307	283	410	325	27	33	42	20	8.7	11.6	10	6.1
	Manbhoom	1,367	1,270	2,115	1,352	352	353	168	13	25.9	27.8	7.1	.....
	Total	4,807	4,402	6,101	4,220	721	776	334	69	15	17.3	5.1	1.6
GRAND TOTAL		1,17,550	1,08,089	1,13,021	1,08,771	10,804	8,596	3,727	1,650	9.2	7.8	3.2	1.5

99. The total number of cases reported in the year was 108,771, and the

General analysis of crime.

number of previous year's cases brought under enquiry was 2,053, making 110,824 in all. Of these, 1,659 were not enquired into, leaving a total of 109,165 cases enquired into against 111,331 last year. The number of false cases was 10,609, leaving 98,556 true cases against 99,029 last year. Convictions were obtained in 38,510 cases, or 39.1 per cent. against 36.1 per cent in 1878 and 38.05 in 1877. Excluding cases under class VI, the percentage of convictions is 27.8 per cent against 26.5 in 1878 and 24.2 in 1877. The results, though not good, show progress.

100. The above figures do not, however, give a fair idea of the real state of things, owing to the exclusion from Form A of all convictions in direct cases. I therefore give figures which show the result of cases actually investigated.

The police investigated in all 91,043 cases, and convictions were obtained in 38,510 or in 42·3 per cent; or, deducting cases under class VI and special laws, they investigated 73,604 cases, and obtained convictions in 22,710 cases or 30·8 per cent. The figures for 1877 and 1878, similarly analysed, are given in the annexed form for purposes of comparison. From this it will be seen that there is a steady improvement in the percentage of convictions in real crime. The work of the higher grades of the police is generally admitted to have greatly improved, and important cases are, I believe, rarely misconducted from dishonest motives. The blot in our investigating system is having officers, drawing only Rs. 10 a month, empowered to investigate crime. Years ago, this pay was declared insufficient for magisterial amlah who have less power, and who have not to move about, and any argument which could be used regarding them applies with still greater force to officers with power to investigate crime. I am aware that the cost will be great, about Rs. 75,000 a year, but I do not see how the police can be effectually improved until the power of investigating cases is confined to officers drawing sufficient pay for their maintenance, and which has been fixed at a minimum of Rs. 20 per mensem in the case of amlah.

	Cases enquired into.	Convictions.	Percentage of convictions to cases.	Cases omitting class VI and special laws.	Convictions in ditto.	Percentage.
1877	82,062	33,236	40·5	65,017	19,153	29·1
1878	92,549	35,813	38·7	74,402	24,314	32·7
1879	91,043	38,510	42·3	73,604	22,710	30·8

101. The number of persons arrested was 101,167, of whom 61,284 or 60·6 per cent were convicted against 59·5 per cent in 1878. The number arrested by order of the Magistrate was 22,317, or 486 less than last year.

102. The number of persons who actually appeared before a Court is 97,861, of whom 62·6 per cent were convicted against 60·7 per cent in 1878 and 61·6 in 1877. These figures, however, include persons whose cases are pending, and who will appear next year. I therefore give also the result of trials concluded, which is the more correct test. The number of persons actually tried is 93,228, and the percentage of convictions is 65·4. In 1878 the percentage was 64·5, the number tried being 93,228; and in 1877 it was 64·3, the number tried being 86,980. The present year, therefore, shows the best results.

103. The tables below show the result of trial of persons by divisions and by districts:—

DIVISIONS.	True cases.			ARRESTED						Convicted.			Acquitted.		
				By Police.			By Magistrate.								
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Burwdan	13,470	13,510	14,008	12,008	11,583	12,040	2,433	2,808	2,852	9,935	9,392	10,361	4,543	4,688	4,907
Presidency	13,152	13,467	15,548	10,284	10,799	12,227	2,950	3,015	3,690	8,136	8,763	9,781	4,931	5,155	5,048
Rajshahye and Cooch Behar	10,589	11,124	11,285	7,507	8,150	8,221	2,011	1,854	2,450	5,814	6,143	6,557	3,561	3,409	3,777
Dacca	14,633	15,113	14,318	8,693	10,548	11,492	4,103	4,347	4,332	7,427	8,343	9,534	5,117	5,833	5,971
Chittagong	3,650	3,437	2,795	2,918	3,078	2,575	1,034	1,296	945	2,638	2,811	2,390	1,168	1,488	1,074
Total	55,453	56,061	58,654	42,010	44,164	47,345	12,621	13,920	14,034	33,950	35,392	38,628	19,220	20,653	21,777
Patna	19,016	20,608	17,590	11,720	13,434	11,019	4,136	4,058	3,033	10,058	11,055	9,033	5,082	5,321	4,447
Bhagalpore	9,085	11,553	11,359	5,610	7,041	6,999	2,728	2,278	2,950	5,144	6,058	6,585	2,730	2,927	3,940
Total	28,701	32,221	28,955	17,342	20,475	18,518	6,864	6,337	5,973	15,202	17,113	15,618	7,812	8,248	7,387
Orissa	6,100	6,804	6,440	5,319	5,740	4,843	2,061	1,719	1,350	4,287	4,355	4,018	2,519	2,086	2,129
Chota Nagpore	4,102	5,633	3,913	3,255	4,243	3,797	921	827	910	2,538	3,307	3,025	1,462	1,545	1,533
GRAND TOTAL	94,302	101,319	98,162	67,926	71,022	75,003	22,487	22,903	22,917	65,077	66,147	61,284	31,003	33,082	33,426

104. The result of police action regarding persons arrested in each class is given below, and I have added a third heading to show the result of cases actually tried, which is, as before noted, the best test :—

			I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
Percentage of convictions to arrest	...	1877 ...	60	44.8	47	52.6	51.1	85.4
	...	1878 ...	57.6	42.8	49.5	55.7	53.7	86.8
	...	1879 ...	58.6	44	48.8	54.2	52.8	87.8
Percentage of convictions to men brought to trial	...	1877 ...	61.8	45.9	52.8	53.7	54	85.6
	...	1878 ...	58.7	44.6	54	57.3	56.2	87.3
	...	1879 ...	60.8	45.6	53.8	55.6	55.1	88.2
Percentage of convictions to persons actually tried	...	1877 ...	66.1	50.8	56.1	60.5	58.4	86.5
	...	1878 ...	61.5	49.3	57	59.3	58.4	88.3
	...	1879 ...	64.9	51	57	58	57.5	88.9

This shows better results in classes I, II and VI, the same in class III, and worse in IV and V as compared with 1878.

The greatest increase in the number of arrests took place in Hooghly and Darjeeling.

105. The percentage of convictions both to persons arrested and tried is good in the following districts :—

Percentage of conviction				Percentage of conviction			
		To arrests.	To persons tried.			To arrests.	To persons tried.
* Howrah ...	...	76.2	78.8	* Darjeeling ...	...	78.9	80
* Patna ...	...	71.4	75.6	Bhagulpore ...	...	71	71.8
Gurjats ...	...	79	79	Hazarceebagh ...	...	74.1	74.5
* 24-Pergunnahs ...	...	66.2	70.6	Dinagapore ...	...	66.9	69.1

The following show bad results in both :—

Percentage of conviction				Percentage of conviction			
		To arrests.	To persons tried.			To arrests.	To persons tried.
* Jessore ...	...	50.2	53.3	Gya ...	...	46	51.7
* Rungpore ...	...	47.4	48.6	* Sarun ...	...	46.7	54.1
* Pubna ...	...	48.4	50	Singbhoom ...	...	49.8	52.3
* Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	20.3	26.9				

Those marked with an asterisk were mentioned in the same category last year. The Gurjats were mentioned unfavourably last year, and favourably this year. The result in the Chittagong Hill Tracts is partly due to the large number of persons whose cases were pending at the close of the year. The percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were concluded is 41.

106. The result of convictions in cases as compared with persons is given in the same form as last year.

Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated.

Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.

DISTRICT.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.
Hurdwan ...	74.4	38.1	10	94	29.8	94	45.5	70.1	50	66.9	59.4	46.5	91.8	63.5
Bankora ...	57.8	48.6	5.3	57.7	29.2	91.4	29.2	54.2	50.1	47.8	50	57.2	87	60
Beurboom ...	62.5	87.2	10.3	61.7	36.5	95.2	47.6	77.7	43.8	25.8	52.8	48.7	91.4	58.6
Midnapore ...	42.8	33.3	8.7	42.4	32.7	91.6	41.4	57	37.1	41	47.1	47.5	88	56.7
Hooghly ...	40.7	88.1	7.7	57.0	34.3	97.3	58.6	40.8	38.5	40.9	55.2	49.6	94.2	66
Howrah ...	67.3	86.2	21.7	45.8	48.1	94.9	71.7	10.9	47.2	48.1	53.3	63.5	92.9	78.8
24-Pergunnahs ...	80.3	51.1	21.4	69.5	45.5	95.8	64.3	60.6	42.5	70.6	65.3	52.8	53.9	70.6
Nudden ...	68.3	30.4	6.1	60.3	39.2	87.3	38.7	53.1	44.6	32.8	64	55.5	85.6	59.5
Jessore ...	42.5	32.8	8.1	57.1	40.5	84.4	35.5	51	30.6	51.2	64.9	48.3	76.6	35.3
Moorsheadabad ...	43.8	44.6	9.5	51.9	38.4	81.5	40.1	49.1	58	42.9	45.5	45.2	80.5	55.6
Dinagapore ...	63.1	30.6	15.5	42.7	43.8	90.7	51.1	57.1	31.8	57.7	61.9	58.8	90.8	69.1
Rajshalye ...	47	43.2	8.3	87	81	74.7	28.4	45.4	52.2	58.8	51.4	59	71.8	57.4
Rungpore ...	49.3	23.9	8.1	21.3	25.4	76.4	20.7	55.6	33.4	58.9	41.8	47.9	77.8	46.6
Bogra ...	95.4	38.7	13.2	54.5	41.1	86.7	38.6	78	49.5	53.1	46.8	56.2	66.9	56.6
Palma ...	71	36.1	23.1	40	40	87.5	40.2	82.5	45.5	57.3	34.3	51.4	84.1	60
Darjeeling ...	71.4	24.3	13.7	52.3	46.3	85.2	40.2	62.5	40.9	68.8	75.5	71.7	84.5	80
Jalpigoree ...	60	52.4	12.3	49.4	41.9	86.4	38.3	71.1	35.9	68.5	57	61.7	85	67.1
Furcedpore ...	64.4	33.1	12.8	44.8	51.1	92.2	46.2	66.6	36.9	48.9	50.2	62.7	87.6	63.2
Hackerrunge ...	51.3	88.2	11.1	33.4	38.8	76.4	37.3	54.5	36.6	52	46.7	52.7	77.6	53.8
Mymensingh ...	45.2	51.8	17	31.3	28.1	58	34.4	60.5	50.4	49	58.7	46.5	63.7	54
Tijperah ...	65.1	44.4	16.1	38.4	43.0	40	37.7	70.8	55	67.5	61.4	56.1	73	60.9
Chittagong ...	67.5	33.6	17.7	44.3	53.3	29.4	39	69.6	46.1	46.7	55	48.7	90.9	58.6
Nonkhally ...	46.1	35.2	10.7	30.3	34.3	80.5	55.6	75.6	31.6	41.8	46.5	46.1	94.4	68.6
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	61.7	64.2	20.7	61.2	42.1	82.6	46.6	55.3	48.2	48.1	73.8	58	75.9	66
Patna ...	66.6	66.6	66.6	...	82.6	...	74.3	100	22.2	75	...	22.9	...	29.9
Gya ...	40	28.6	8.6	35.2	36.0	95.8	50.8	42.6	36.9	68.9	41.1	67.5	93.9	75.5
Shahabad ...	44.2	37	5	45.5	32.8	74.1	16.5	27.1	59	64.3	52.4	53.5	69.1	54.7
Mozufferpore ...	61.8	51.4	14.3	50.5	54.1	67.9	38	53	63.2	68.6	61	59.1	8.3	65.2
Durbhanga ...	50	25.1	6.2	15.3	20.5	81.8	28.6	54.3	33.7	74	28	50.9	77.5	54.4
Sarun ...	87.5	36.1	8.9	46.3	46.4	99.3	80.6	63.1	56.7	72.5	62.6	59.6	90.6	65.7
Chumprun ...	35.2	48.0	0.1	83.6	35.1	92.9	27.8	34.7	42.7	64.4	48.6	51.2	88.6	54.1
	66.9	33.9	9	34.2	30.2	86.8	31.1	49.5	43.6	71.5	52.6	60.4	81	62.5

Percentage of cases in which convictions were obtained to cases investigated—contd.

Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial—contd.

DISTRICT.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	Average.
Monghyr	48·3	40	8·6	38·2	40·3	90	39	85·3	41·4	80·2	39·6	64·8	87·5	67·9
Bhagalpore	58·6	48·7	7	76·4	54	98·2	65	73·1	37·2	38·3	65·1	48·0	94·2	71·8
Purneah	68·7	25·5	11·4	39·5	31·4	80·4	34	88·6	20·2	50·7	62·3	57·8	85·5	61
Sonthal Pergunnahs	80·0	48·3	51·5	78	25·5	85·8	26·6	88	48·2	48·9	82·4	64·8	88·4	60·7
Maldah	60·0	60	8·8	20·3	44·5	74·4	30·0	70·5	60·0	50·0	53·5	55·0	83·3	60·1
Cuttack	88·8	38	10·0	70·7	30·8	90·5	50	64·1	38·9	37	52·0	37·8	88·9	69·9
Poorce	21·4	56·9	17·5	23·3	31·1	80·4	41·5	56·8	51·6	41	30·3	48·8	87·8	57
Balasore	34·7	50	18·8	82·7	30·7	88·8	47·3	83·8	50	71	62·2	51·8	88·2	63·8
Gurjats	41·6	50	21·2	40	40·8	100	30·1	91·0	53·1	80·2	33·8	86·6	100	78·8
Hazareebagh	73	54·9	15·5	69·5	54	88·8	47·5	82·8	70·4	56	76·6	67·3	88·7	70·9
Lohardugga	76	61·5	22·0	90·4	90·2	82·6	67·7	57·6	56·6	70	65·2	63·4	70·5	65·3
Singbhoom	87·4	39·2	9·5	45·4	35·3	61·1	37·4	70	50	34·3	36·7	55·8	67·6	52·3
Manbhoom	66·0	20·3	8·2	22·4	25	71·3	23·4	59·8	44·5	51·6	66	52·9	80·7	56·9

These figures show that, as regards detection of cases, the Chittagong Hill Tracts with 74·3, Howrah with 71·7, Darjeeling with 68·9, Lohardugga with 67·7, Bhagalpore with 65, and 24-Pergunnahs with 64·3 per cent stand first; while the following show bad results—Gya 16·5, Rungpore 20·7, Manbhoom 23·4, Sonthal Pergunnahs 26·6, Sarun 27·8, Rajshahye 28·4, Mozufferpore 28·6, and Bankoora 29·2.

107. As regards detection of crime against property, both major and minor, Lohardugga, Hazareebagh, Bhagalpore, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Dacca stand best, and in serious crime against the person, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Maldah, and Lohardugga show best. The only district which shows very different results as regards detection of cases and convictions of persons is the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the percentage of the latter is very low. This has already been explained.

108. Direct cases.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	ARRESTED DURING 1879		ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER TRIAL.				FINALLY CONVICT PERSONS ORDERED FOR GOOD		
		By Police.	By Magistrate.	By Magistrate.		By Sessions or High Court.		By Magistrate.		
				Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	Persons arrested by Police <i>and</i> <i>motu</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.	
BENGAL.	<i>Western Districts.</i>									
	Burdwan	1,543	869	307	502	31	4	1,158	342	
	Bankura	765	158	191	47	82	.....	408	111
	Beerbhoom	1,574	200	586	115	11	1	863	110	
	Midnapore	2,915	661	887	435	71	2	1,814	220	
	Hoochly	2,498	564	516	336	24	.....	1,769	107
	Howrah	3,620	391	460	272	9	12	2,989	103	
	<i>Central Districts.</i>									
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	4,174	1,266	738	690	65	12	3,311	460
	Nuddea	2,088	773	947	332	123	13	1,761	420	
Jessore	2,220	983	579	663	101	25	1,674	624		
Moorsheadabad	2,615	634	937	367	45	11	1,698	260		
Rajshahye	Dinapore	1,844	212	275	132	27	.....	937	110
	Rajshahye	1,404	366	203	271	41	3	844	119	
	Rungpore*	1,081	763	340	482	20	0	576	255	
	Racca	821	282	254	141	7	.....	470	126
	Patna	1,053	518	362	303	26	8	574	191	
	Darjeeling†	1,788	66	339	23	1	.....	1,442	17
	Julpiaoree	724	223	181	120	12	.....	532	100
	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>									
	Dacca	5,255	678	917	297	100	16	2,083	324	
	Furcedpore	2,085	584	571	318	44	23	1,130	247	
Backergunge	2,815	1,082	1,691	470	95	20	1,521	497		
Mymensingh	2,182	880	512	432	60	4	1,343	400		
Tipperah	1,547	1,008	481	454	35	12	988	491		
Chittagong	Chittagong	1,370	395	225	207	30	.....	1,042	142
	Nonchally	1,152	466	509	187	33	8	884	255	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	53	84	22	47	.....	.....	30	17
	Total	47,845	11,084	12,316	7,646	1,098	180	31,200	6,161	
BEHAR.	Patna	4,126	267	607	188	46	.....	3,029	94
	Gya	1,483	427	367	260	21	.....	743	184
	Shahabad	1,651	482	347	274	35	7	1,101	175	
	Muzafferpore	1,017	493	265	321	12	3	690	160	
	Durbhanga	1,150	393	205	256	16	1	871	168	
	Sarun	1,413	756	509	429	40	22	708	300	
	Chumparun	876	205	236	130	4	.....	695	77
	Monghyr	1,938	390	423	209	9	14	1,367	142	
	Bhagulpore	1,250	1,164	208	221	18	7	916	814	
	Purneah	1,598	508	357	302	31	.....	1,080	178
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,074	610	237	280	6	1	786	365		
Maldah	1,055	249	313	115	9	.....	647	139	
Total		18,618	5,073	5,994	3,034	252	55	12,485	2,725	
ORISSA.	Cuttack	2,147	288	578	153	11	.....	1,469	164
	Pooree	1,669	729	466	488	5	1	1,077	262	
	Balsore	724	265	192	139	5	1	501	122	
	Gurguts	403	68	70	22	.....	.....	331	46
	Total	4,843	1,350	1,306	800	21	2	3,378	594	
	CHOTA NAGPORE	<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>								
Hazareebagh		1,386	110	321	54	33	.....	972	56
Lohardugga		1,108	390	250	180	20	1	776	172	
Singbhoom		322	30	134	17	2	.....	161	13
Manbhoom		981	380	340	166	12	3	555	191	
Total		3,797	910	1,045	417	67	4	2,464	432	
GRAND TOTAL		76,003	22,317	18,661	11,897	1,438	241	49,627	9,912	

TED, INCLUDING TO GIVE SECURITY BEHAVIOUR.		Percentage of acquittals to arrests made by Police <i>suo modo</i> .	Percentage of acquittals to arrests made under orders of the Magistrate.	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by Police <i>suo modo</i> .	Percentage of convictions to arrests made by order of Magistrate.	REMARKS.
Persons arrested by Police <i>suo modo</i> .	Persons arrested by Magistrate.					
81	1	21'8	58'2	77	39'4	Forty-nine persons released on bail, who were not put on trial Two persons died after commencement of trial.
30	1	35'6	29'7	58'1	70'8	
7	.....	37'0	55'5	60'9	52'6
54	1	32'5	60'1	63'5	33'4	
34	.....	21'6	59'5	72'2	34'9
13	5	13'1	72'6	82'0	27'6	Column 11 of Statement A, Part I, shows 3,020 persons arrested by police : one person is added here as transferred from other district shown in column 10 of that statement.
78	2	19'2	58'2	81'2	34'3	* The figures under the columns acquitted and convicted in this statement are less by 38 and 37 as compared with the figures in columns 16 and 17 and 18 a and b respectively of Statement A, Part I, the same being acquitted and convicted out of the number shown in column 10 of the statement during the year 1878.
67	1	35'8	44'6	61'1	55'2	
63	2	30'6	69'0	51'2	63'6	
51	.....	34'5	50'6	68'3	39'1
35	.....	22'4	54'5	72'3	45'4
61	4	21'6	75'6	64'4	33'6	† The difference between the numbers convicted by Magistrate, shown in this statement and the Statement A, Part I for 1878, is one, and that is owing to the conviction of one man pending from 1878, shown in the Statement A, Part I.
38	6	34	63'0	50'6	34'2	
24	.....	31'6	50	60'6	44'3
37	12	36'8	60	58	37'2	
6	.....	19	34'8	80'0	25'7
7	1	25'2	54	74'1	45'1	‡ These two persons were acquitted on appeal
82	31'2	46'1	66'5	47'7	* The figures under the columns acquitted and convicted in this statement are less by 38 and 37 as compared with the figures in columns 16 and 17 and 18 a and b respectively of Statement A, Part I, the same being acquitted and convicted out of the number shown in column 10 of the statement during the year 1878.
93	1	29'5	58'3	58'7	42'4	
120	54	42'1	45'2	58'7	50'9	
128	.....	27'1	49'5	67'4	45'4
16	4	33'3	46'2	64'0	49'1	
23	19	52'4	77'7	35'0	† The difference between the numbers convicted by Magistrate, shown in this statement and the Statement A, Part I for 1878, is one, and that is owing to the conviction of one man pending from 1878, shown in the Statement A, Part I.
14	.....	20'6	41'8	73'0	60'7
1	.....	41'5	55'0	59'4	29'2
1,130	85	28	55'5	67'5	44'3	
72	.....	17'2	62'0	75'1	35'2
51	26'1	60'8	53'5	31'3	* The figures under the columns acquitted and convicted in this statement are less by 38 and 37 as compared with the figures in columns 16 and 17 and 18 a and b respectively of Statement A, Part I, the same being acquitted and convicted out of the number shown in column 10 of the statement during the year 1878.
22	12	24'5	54'2	72'5	36'7	
44	1	27'2	65'7	64'1	32'0	
11	.....	17'8	70	76'6	42'7
35	.....	25'1	59'6	52'4	39'6
19	27'3	63'4	71'2	37'5	† The difference between the numbers convicted by Magistrate, shown in this statement and the Statement A, Part I for 1878, is one, and that is owing to the conviction of one man pending from 1878, shown in the Statement A, Part I.
34	.....	22'3	55'6	72'9	35'5
23	.....	23'7	25'8	74'5	70'5
14	.....	24'3	59'5	69'1	34'7
9	.....	22'6	48'0	74'0	55'4
18	31'1	46'1	64'2	52'2	* The figures under the columns acquitted and convicted in this statement are less by 38 and 37 as compared with the figures in columns 16 and 17 and 18 a and b respectively of Statement A, Part I, the same being acquitted and convicted out of the number shown in column 10 of the statement during the year 1878.
351	3	23'9	51'7	60'3	45'6	
16	.....	27'4	53'1	60'1	56'0
13	.....	30	65'8	69'4	35'9
17	.....	27'2	52'8	71'5	46
.....	17'3	32'5	82'1	67'6	† The difference between the numbers convicted by Magistrate, shown in this statement and the Statement A, Part I for 1878, is one, and that is owing to the conviction of one man pending from 1878, shown in the Statement A, Part I.
46	.....	27'4	59'4	70'6	44
44	.....	25'5	49	73'3	50'9
47	3	24'3	51'2	74'2	44'8	
4	.....	42'2	56'9	51'2	43'3
30	1	35'8	44'4	60'0	50'5	* The figures under the columns acquitted and convicted in this statement are less by 38 and 37 as compared with the figures in columns 16 and 17 and 18 a and b respectively of Statement A, Part I, the same being acquitted and convicted out of the number shown in column 10 of the statement during the year 1878.
125	4	20	46'2	68'1	47'0	
1,661	92	20'6	54'3	64'2	44'8	

The above table gives the result of cases tried directly as compared with those in which police agency was employed, and the results do not differ much from last year. The percentage of convictions has improved both as regards persons arrested by the police directly, and by order of the Magistrate. It is impossible that the percentage of convictions in cases sent up by order of the Magistrate can be nearly so good as in cases sent up by the police. In the former are included all cases originally sent up in B or C Form by the police, and which the Magistrate, either on application of the complainant, or from taking a different view of the case from that taken by the police, may finally decide to try. The chances of conviction in such cases are naturally less. In cases tried directly without any enquiry by the police the facts are much the same; summonses are issued in many cases, which, if enquired into, would be sent up in C Form, and all the persons so summoned appear as discharged.

109. Result of committals.

[illegible]

The above table gives the result of committals in each district, and shows the acquittals class by class. The result for the year is better than in 1878. Omitting vagrancy cases decided by the Sessions, of which there were 6, there were 1,747 convictions to 971 acquittals, or 64·5 per cent of convictions to 35·5 per cent of acquittals. The districts are arranged as last year, those that show worst heading the list.

Regarding Bankoora and Beerbhoom, the Commissioner says that in both districts committals were made rashly on insufficient or on insufficiently worked-out evidence. In Beerbhoom the results of the second half of the year are better than the first half.

110. I have looked into the figures with reference to the working of the jury system, and do not find that it appears to have much to do with the results. Looking at the large amount of corroboration required for confessions, and at the fact that nearly every year there is some new criminal ruling in favour of prisoners and adding to their chance of acquittal, I do not see that really good results can ever be attained, except in ordinary theft cases committed under section 75, C. P. C., which are usually simple. Even in these cases, however, the result is far from good this year.

I have divided the districts into classes A, B, C, and D on the principle laid down in Circular 57 of 22nd September 1879. Last year 8 districts showed over 50 per cent of acquittals. This year there are but 5 in that class. Thirteen districts showed over 40 per cent last year against only 7 this year. There are thus only 12 districts in the two first classes against 21 last year, and there is a corresponding increase in classes C and D.

The result would be better were it not for the number of men let go on technical grounds. One such case is detailed in paragraph 151. In another case the Judge refused to admit a confession because the man had been told by the police to speak the truth. This was decided to be undue influence. The case was referred to the Legal Remoubrancer, who wrote that it was not so, but did not recommend reference to the High Court, as it would be rejected unless made in the form of an appeal.

In another case one man's confession was recorded on a Sunday, and in the Magistrate's house. Others confessed fully in court on subsequent days. The man who first confessed was made Queen's evidence, and the Judge remarked on his evidence that it was "clear and circumstantial and appears to me a truthful statement." Yet all the confessions were rejected because there was suspicion of the first man's statement not being entirely voluntary in the first instance. On this case the Commissioner remarks that "the sooner the police cease to look upon an unsupported confession as a useful thing, the better." And yet it is difficult to see what stronger proof there can be against a man than a voluntary confession, and in this last case, even had his confession been got by undue influence, his evidence was believed, and it was not tainted. There is yet another class of cases in which criminals often get off. A Judge disagrees with a jury and records the fact, but does not send up the case under section 263, C. P. C. In such cases an appeal is hopeless, as the reply to any such application naturally is that the Judge would have sent it up had he seen cause. This is not, however, the case, as many Judges object to referring cases.

Cases such as I have referred to have a discouraging effect on the police, and an equally encouraging effect on criminals.

111. The annexed statement shows the number of cases prosecuted by District Superintendent or Assistant Superintendents before the Magistrate and the Sessions Courts. In Bankoora, Jessore, Noakhally, and Hazareebagh the number prosecuted before the Sessions Courts is large, but these districts all show bad results in Sessions trials. Bankoora is the worst district in all Bengal. Noakhally stands fourth, Jessore sixth, and Hazareebagh tenth. I do not myself consider that, unless in special cases, the District Superintendent is the best prosecutor before the Sessions Court, while, as Mr. Monro remarked last year, his detention in court interferes with inspection and other duties. A well-instructed pleader is generally able to handle the case better, and I have known the presence of the District Superintendent used by a hostile pleader to prejudice the minds of the jury against the witnesses and the case for the prosecution. Looking, therefore, at the results, and at the amount of work that District Superintendents now have, I am not disposed to press them to do

more than they now do in this way. Magistrates may be trusted to issue orders in cases where the presence of the District Superintendent is really necessary, and the matter may, I think, be left to them.—

Name of District.	Number of cognizable Sessions cases.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.	Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.	Name of District.	Number of cognizable Sessions cases.	Number of cases in which the District Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Magistrate.	Number of such cases in which the District Superintendent or his Assistant Superintendent conducted the prosecution before the Sessions.
Burdwan ...	30	5	4	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	14	.....	.....
Bankoora ...	28	24	20	Patna ...	73	.....	.....
Beerbhoom ...	27	.....	.....	Gya ...	41	8	1
Midnapore ...	42	5	1	Shahabad ...	15	6	.....
Hooghly ...	29	4	5	Mozufferpore ...	.....	.....	.....
Howrah ...	19	6	5	Durbhunga ...	12	.....	.....
24-Pergunnahs ...	59	7	.....	Sarun ...	29	.....	.....
Nuddea ...	33	2	.....	Chumparun ...	1	.....	1
Jessore ...	49	1	21	Monghyr ...	30	5	6
Moorsheadabad ...	38	7	.....	Bhagulpore ...	25	1	.....
Dinagepore ...	29	3	.....	Purneah ...	16	.....	3
Rajshahiye ...	50	6	.....	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	.....	1	.....
Rungpore ...	32	.....	.....	Maldah ...	16	7	.....
Bogra ...	.....	.....	.....	Cuttack ...	2	2	1
Pubna ...	23	3	.....	Pooree ...	23	2	.....
Darjeeling ...	2	2	2	Balasore ...	20	.....	3
Julpigoree ...	8	1	1	Gurjats ...	.....	.....	.....
Dacca ...	79	4	2	Hazareebagh ...	24	3	11
Fureedpore ...	43	3	1	Lohardugga ...	29	1	3
Backergunge ...	101	2	1	Singbhoom ...	1	1	.....
Mymensingh ...	83	2	.....	Manbhoom ...	22	5	1
Tipperah ...	27	2	.....			
Chittagong ...	19	3	2				
Noakhally ...	21	.....	13				
				Total	1,269	134	111

112. Property stolen and recovered.

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which all was recovered.	Number of cases in which part was recovered.	Total.	Balance in which nothing was recovered.	Amount stolen.	Amount recovered.	PERCENTAGE OF RECOVERY TO LOSS.		
								1877.	1878.	1879.
						Rs.	Rs.			
Burdwan ...	673	263	59	352	321	16,026	6,867	40.2	40.6	37.1
Bankoora ...	350	40	64	108	242	5,650	1,050	6.3	41.2	18.5
Beerbhoom ...	639	253	90	349	290	17,731	4,587	47.1	41.1	25.8
Midnapore ...	1,089	410	185	595	494	21,296	7,039	28.4	31.5	28.9
Hooghly ...	905	286	54	344	561	37,473	14,601	28.2	21.1	30.1
Howrah ...	890	451	43	494	396	21,583	7,190	45.4	32.7	30.4
24-Pergunnahs ...	1,201	644	137	741	420	28,039	18,514	63.6	52.7	60
Nuddea ...	1,775	466	274	740	1,035	31,124	8,578	19.8	20.5	27.5
Jessore ...	1,119	307	168	475	644	27,221	9,122	27.5	34.1	38.5
Moorsheadabad ...	1,614	453	295	658	956	42,704	7,862	28.8	28.6	18.4
Dinagepore ...	678	212	42	254	424	33,937	6,133	30.5	30.8	18
Rajshahiye ...	1,418	320	150	470	878	28,089	7,575	25	44.3	26.9
Rungpore ...	1,106	253	71	304	802	40,175	6,769	23.4	17.7	15.7
Bogra ...	585	202	39	241	344	10,292	3,370	42.3	58.2	32.7
Pubna ...	418	245	59	304	114	21,100	4,142	80.6	36.3	20.9
Darjeeling ...	550	255	35	230	290	23,500	7,840	30.1	45.5	33.4
Julpigoree ...	562	176	52	227	275	10,994	5,716	55.4	40.8	33.6
Dacca ...	1,698	453	329	782	826	61,764	9,832	14.2	10.8	15.1
Fureedpore ...	1,218	325	110	465	753	42,955	8,591	18.6	20.5	20
Backergunge ...	592	184	100	244	394	24,624	8,287	54.5	28.2	33.6
Mymensingh ...	1,182	282	166	367	795	79,845	9,336	13	14.4	11.6
Tipperah ...	512	139	134	273	239	13,004	3,554	24.4	24.9	27.3
Chittagong ...	378	167	74	241	137	24,957	9,434	39.0	20.4	37.8
Noakhally ...	256	136	51	187	69	8,754	4,706	39.3	24.2	54.7
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	23	9	11	20	3	772	877	83.8	48.2	48.8
Patna ...	1,409	502	112	674	735	95,331	12,623	23.2	35.7	43.7
Gya ...	1,401	379	91	470	931	22,453	4,420	25.1	30.3	19.6
Shahabad ...	1,067	456	83	639	528	21,572	5,534	31.7	37.4	25.6
Mozufferpore ...	614	277	43	320	294	17,954	6,811	39.3	42.6	30.9
Durbhunga ...	662	343	65	414	244	19,705	12,308	26	28.6	62.1
Sarun ...	667	223	75	298	369	20,605	5,003	21.4	33.5	24.2
Chumparun ...	1,005	297	70	367	638	10,742	5,761	61.1	44.4	58.6
Monghyr ...	1,090	488	58	546	543	14,160	8,413	40.9	50.5	38.2
Bhagulpore ...	651	208	71	279	382	27,736	5,894	23.0	47.7	21.2
Purneah ...	1,129	337	151	498	711	21,699	4,982	18	27.2	20.1
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,746	457	71	529	1,208	21,113	5,798	28	25.5	27.4
Maldah ...	408	138	77	215	253	16,602	4,709	16.9	27.7	28.3
Cuttack ...	1,132	240	307	517	615	15,825	2,718	26.9	35	17.1
Pooree ...	752	363	125	448	264	20,937	15,932	30.2	24.8	77.2
Balasore ...	377	175	76	261	126	7,027	2,184	33.2	56.8	30.3
Gurjats ...	456	112	93	205	251	8,406	1,614	36.1	20.7	47.3
Hazareebagh ...	696	339	94	433	263	11,018	3,714	31.7	24.9	36.7
Lohardugga ...	531	300	63	372	159	17,844	8,349	55.8	43.5	47.3
Singbhoom ...	183	84	10	98	90	2,503	1,163	29.3	31.4	46.4
Manbhoom ...	581	168	107	275	306	7,025	1,849	50.6	32.2	29.2
Total	37,902	12,915	1,557	17,470	20,522	10,28,809	2,97,678	31.1	31.1	29.9

The above table shows the action of the police in regard to the discovery of stolen property, district by district. In all property valued at Rs. 10,28,809 was stolen, and property to the value of Rs. 2,97,678, or 28·9 per cent, was recovered. It is noteworthy that in one case in Hooghly the thief returned Rs. 3,150 in notes, having discovered that the numbers were known.

The percentage last year was 31·1; so that, although crime has been more successfully dealt with, a greater proportion of property has not been recovered. The percentage of cases in which property was recovered is about the same, being 45·7 against 45·5.

Property was stolen in 37,992 cases. The amount stolen was wholly recovered in 12,913 cases and partly in 4,557, leaving 20,522 cases in which nothing was recovered. The form of the table has been altered so as to show this classification.

113. The following table shows the classification of true crime for the last five years in the same form as last year :—

Classification of true cases.					1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Class	I	...	...	...	2,755	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840
"	II	...	...	...	4,184	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,976
"	III	...	...	...	23,957	22,280	20,667	23,887	20,602
"	IV	...	...	...	9,862	9,073	8,812	9,531	9,608
"	V	...	...	...	38,093	38,832	11,095	15,819	42,442
"	VI	...	...	...	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406
Other special laws					726	495	480	589	1,288

Class I shows a slight increase of nearly two per cent. The cases this year are, however, nearly all petty. Classes II and III show fewer cases than in any of the five years. The decrease in class III is very satisfactory. Class IV is a class in which police action has little effect. Class V shows a decrease as compared with last year, but the number of cases is greater than that shown in the other three years. This is due to the bad crops and inundation in Central Bengal. But for this, class V too would have shown a decrease. The next two classes are chiefly technical and municipal crimes, and an increased number of cases, when accompanied by good results on trial, only shows that the police have been doing their duty.

114. There are 2,840 true cases under this class against 2,785 last year.

Class I. The difference is very slight, and the increase is spread over all headings except rioting. Convictions were obtained in 1,449 cases, or 51 per cent, against 47·2 per cent in 1878; 59·8 per cent of persons sent up by the police were convicted against 55·7 per cent last year. The result before the Sessions Court, taking both committals and appeals, was also better than last year, 209 having been convicted against 406 acquitted. Taking committals alone, 209 persons were convicted and 120 acquitted.

There is an increase of 32 cases, which is satisfactory, and shows that the attention paid to this class of crime has secured the reporting of more cases. Convictions were obtained in 80 cases or 48 per cent; not quite so good as last year, when the percentage was 54·8. The percentage of persons convicted was 47·4 against 57·6 last year.

The only other important heading in this class is rioting. This shows a small decrease of 23 cases, the number being 1,959 against 2,012 last year. The divisional figures are given below, and I give also the number of false cases in addition to what was shown last year :—

					1878.		1879.	
					True cases.	False cases.	True cases.	False cases.
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	224	39	214	23
Presidency	...	...	...	...	265	34	283	14
Rajshahye	...	...	...	...	218	86	207	41
Dacca	...	...	...	...	762	74	763	141
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	123	16	90	6
Patna	...	...	...	...	277	41	208	36
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	...	76	9	119	9
Orissa	...	...	...	...	41	20	50	74
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	26	5	25	1
Total					2,012	324	1,959	318

The number of false cases in

Rungpore, with cases reported	...	...	56	...	false	23
Backergunge	"	"	...	...	325	110
Cuttack	"	"	...	...	55	43
Pooree	"	"	...	...	47	24

is out of all proportion, particularly in Cuttack.

The percentage of conviction in cases is 46·3 against 42·2, and of persons 59· against 57·2.

Every district in the Dacca Division has over 100 true cases; Tipperah with 119, and Dacca with 126, having the fewest. No other district in Bengal reaches 100 cases. Results were good in Mymensingh, Chittagong, Noakhally, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Maldah, Balasore, and Hazareebagh, and very bad in Gya, where, out of 144 persons tried, only 34 were convicted, and Sarun, where, out of 110 persons, the same number, 34, were punished.

The result of cases, though still very bad, is better than in the previous year. Out of 563 persons committed, or appealing, 379 were acquitted and 184 punished. The following districts got no convictions before the Sessions; the number before the Sessions, both on trial and appeal, is given in brackets—Bankoora (37), Dinagepore (5), Rungpore (4), Pubna (5), Patna (16), Shahabad (11), Durbhunga (14), Sarun (34), Monghyr (11), Purneah (10), Maldah (4). Dacca with one conviction out of 9 persons whose cases went before the Judge, Burdwan with 3 out of 20, and Nuddea with 10 out of 41, are little better.

115. Class I.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	Brought to trial.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
					Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	44	47	4	193	35	136	69
Bankoora	34	44	1	177	22	96	57
Beerbhoom	14	19	2	168	16	84	24
Midnapore	125	144	13	507	49	175	168
Hooghly	31	55	9	293	22	83	73
Howrah	63	65	1	170	35	129	30
Total	311	374	30	1,158	167	702	367

There is an increase of 33 true cases, as compared with 1878, under this class, the figures being 344 as against 311. The percentage of cases ending in conviction has fallen from 52·4 to 48·5, and that of persons convicted from 63·3 to 60·6.

There is an increase of 11 in coining cases, the figures being 28 and 17. Of this increase, 10 cases are due to Midnapore, the greater part of which occurred in the Tumlook sub-division. Conviction was obtained in only 11 cases, and the percentage of persons convicted has fallen from 68·7 to 35·2.

There is an increase of 20 true cases of rioting in the division;—Burdwan showing four, Bankoora eight, Hooghly nine, and Howrah two more cases than last year, while there is a decrease of three cases in Midnapore. The disputes which were mentioned in last year's report as being likely to cause riots in this last district were compromised or settled in the civil courts. Security was taken from 269 persons, of whom no less than 188 were in the Tumlook sub-division; the Magistrate is of opinion that the Sub-Divisional Officer demanded security in a good many cases in which it was not necessary to do so. The cases were of a petty nature, arising chiefly from boundary disputes and settlement of julpai lands.

There were only two serious cases in the division. In Hooghly a zemindar had a dispute with his ryots about a water-course, and in the riot which ensued one man was so severely wounded that he afterwards died in hospital. The accused were committed to the Sessions and convicted after the close of the year. The other case occurred in Burdwan, and was the result of a local dispute. Guns loaded with small shot were used, but no one was seriously injured. The rioters were punished by the Magistrate.

The table below gives the result in each district. The result is specially bad in Hooghly and Bankoora, while Burdwan and Howrah have done well:—

		Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	...	35	30	180	127	65
Bankoora	...	35	17	162	84	54
Beerbhoom	...	11	6	102	79	23
Midnapore	...	90	25	241	144	76
Hooghly	...	26	10	173	67	63
Howrah	...	47	25	152	115	32

116. Class I.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	105	112	3	430	63	261	158
Nuddea	116	118	4	519	64	276	222
Jessore	90	107	4	325	87	166	137
Moorshedabad	52	82	4	289	52	142	94
Total	372	419	15	1,563	196	845	601

The Commissioner attributes the increase under this class partly to the more strict classification of false cases, only 15 being shown this year against 36 in 1878. Convictions were obtained in 196 cases against 160 last year, and 845 persons were punished against 758 last year. The result is worst in Jessore. There is a marked improvement in the result of cases before the Judge under this class, though it is still far from good. Out of 127 persons committed or appealing, 46 were convicted against 9 out of 59 last year. In cases actually tried before the Sessions, 29 persons were acquitted and 46 convicted.

The number of coining cases is almost the same as in 1878, being only one more; but the results are very bad. Only four cases ended in conviction, and only 6 persons were convicted against 26 acquitted.

There was no great fluctuation in the number of rioting cases in any district except Moorshedabad. The following table shows the figures for each district and the result of the cases:—

	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted
24-Pergunnahs	85	52	394	212	111
Nuddea	75	42	464	251	192
Jessore	77	28	284	152	107
Moorshedabad	46	19	249	126	71

Two cases in the 24-Pergunnahs ended in death and seven in Jessore, but some of these last are shown under other headings. The results are better than last year. No cases call for special remark.

The increase in Moorshedabad is attributed to the desire to sow *kalai* after the destruction of the rice crop by inundation.

117. Class I.

RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted		Acquitted
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dumapore	19	25	.....	49	12	28	18
Rajshahye	87	76	6	911	32	98	102
Kangpore	81	85	24	205	37	114	84
Hogra	33	28	.....	118	21	86	25
Patna	73	124	9	289	59	152	105
Darjeeling	12	10	.....	24	15	15	6
Jalpigoree	16	27	2	45	15	32	6
Total	321	384	45	941	191	522	348

Crime under this class may be said to be stationary. 23 cases less were reported than in 1878, but the greater care which has been exercised in the classification of cases has increased the number of true cases from 321 to 339. There is a very great improvement in the percentage of convictions in cases, it being 56.3 against 42.3. The results, as regards persons, are not so good.

The results of coining cases are particularly good. Out of 25 cases reported during the year, 22 were decided, and 16 of these ended in convictions. Rajshahye, with one conviction out of five cases, and Darjeeling, with one out of three, are the only two districts that do not show well. The cases call for no special notice. Nearly two-thirds of the whole cases reported under this class are under the heading of rioting and unlawful assembly. There is a marked decrease in Rajshahye, Rungpore, Bogra, and Darjeeling. Dinagepore and Julpigoree, each with two more cases, may be said to be stationary. Pubna alone shows a large increase of 34 cases. The disputes in connection with the Sandial family of Salop gave rise to several cases in this district, and an application was made under Regulations V of 1812 and V of 1827 to take the management of the property out of their hands. It was found that they held *patni* rights only in the part of the property about which the greatest number of disputes has arisen, and the Regulations quoted do not apply to such tenures—a fact which the Commissioner regrets. Punitive police has been sanctioned since the Commissioner reported.

Besides this family, the Magistrate mentions the zemindars of Paijana and Belkuchee as giving much trouble in Serajgunge, and states that the breaking up of the estates of Azim Chowdry and Bijoy Gobind Chowdry have caused disturbance in the sudder sub-division. Preventive measures have been largely resorted to, the Magistrate believes, with success; and 408 persons were required to give security against 86 last year. The causes of the increase in the sudder sub-division are temporary, but in the Serajgunge sub-division the Magistrate sees no expectation of peace “until such families as the Sandials of Salop are extinct—a result which, as far as landholding is concerned, is probably not very far off.”

The table below shows the result of rioting cases district by district :—

	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Dinagepore	10	12	2	4	48	33	28	15	20	15
Rajshahye	64	60	25	10	224	190	119	82	92	95
Rungpore	56	53	0	18	100	170	61	84	48	80
Bogra	21	10	10	9	153	94	102	67	36	23
Pubna	57	91	21	40	212	218	105	128	65	88
Darjeeling	2	1	2	.....	5	0	4	.....	1	6
Julpigoree	8	10	5	4	20	20	10	17	7	6

The Commissioner calls attention to one case of personating a public servant, in which a policeman forged the signature of a Deputy Collector, and issued 72 notices, calling on as many people to pay Rs. 2 each license tax. He had actually realized Rs. 12 when he was detected, and on conviction got ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

118. Class I.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	175	193	8	536	96	357	162
Ferozepore	186	191	11	644	94	351	181
Backergunge	280	368	114	1,195	134	723	416
Mymensingh	121	196	1	485	67	341	117
Tipperah	146	145	15	679	73	473	127
Total	910	1,093	146	3,539	454	2,245	1,033

There is a small increase of 37 true cases in the division, but the number fluctuates considerably in different districts; thus Mymensingh shows an increase of 72 cases, and Backergunge a decrease of 26. The large number of false cases shown by Backergunge is said to be due to want of care on the part of the sub-divisional officers of Bhola and Perozepore in deciding what cases should be entered as false. In Dacca there was a decrease in cases of riot, and the increase is due to other headings, which is satisfactory.

In Mymensingh the increase may be said to be wholly due to offences against the public tranquillity. The Commissioner is inclined to believe the increase due to increased vigilance of the police and consequent less concealment. The cases were all petty. The decrease in the other three districts is entirely due to rioting cases.

The percentage of conviction in cases is 48 against 46·6 in 1878, and of persons 63·4 against 62·9.

The only coining case specially mentioned by the Commissioner is that referred to by Mr. Monro last year; but no result has as yet followed the conviction.

The figures for rioting cases are given below :—

	True cases.		Convictions.	Percentage of conviction to cases.		Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	1878.	1879.		1878.	1879.			
Dacca	139	126	74	49	59	453	308	137
Furcedpore	161	144	86	47	59	601	313	173
Backergunge	235	215	123	45	57	1,115	670	305
Mymensingh	95	159	53	27	33	445	341	117
Tipperah	132	119	86	53	72	690	473	167
Total	762	763	422	45·2	55·3	3,343	2,105	970

The result of cases is thus decidedly better than in 1878 in every district. There are, however, a great many acquittals of persons; still there is improvement, and the percentage of convictions of persons has risen from 62·9 (not 70·9 as erroneously printed in last report) to 63·3. There were 80 cases pending in Mymensingh, which accounts for the bad percentage in that district. Only 11 cases were attended with loss of life, and the more violent form of rioting has thus decreased by more than half in three years. I give the number of cases attended with loss of life for these years :—

	1877.	1878.	1879.
Dacca	5	2	..
Furcedpore	3	5	5
Backergunge	11	9	5
Mymensingh	2	..	1
Tipperah	3	2	..
Total	25	18	11

Two districts had thus no cases, and Furcedpore alone shows an increase as compared with 1877.

Four out of the five Furcedpore cases were due to land disputes. In the fifth the police were resisted in Chur Badrasun, where they went to arrest certain persons on a charge of robbery, and a member of the punchayet, who was assisting the police, was so severely wounded that he died. Of 10 persons arrested eight were transported for life and two acquitted. The case against others is pending, and efforts are being made to arrest those absconding.

In connection with one of the land riot cases, I have, since the close of the year, dismissed an Inspector against whom there is a very strong suspicion of having received bribes from the agents of the late Mr. J. P. Wise; if he did not, he certainly connived at wholesale bribery in the case. In this case the Judge and the Magistrate took opposite views regarding the party that acted in self-defence. In nine out of ten cases of this class of riot both parties are equally ready for the fight and equally guilty. Only three cases ended in convictions; not a very good result.

The Backergunge cases were more varied. In the first, the ryots murdered their howladar who went to collect rents, for which he had got a decree. In this case two persons were sentenced to death, and five to transportation for life. In the second, part of a ryot's holding had been leased to others by a howladar. The ryot insisted on ploughing, and was killed by the others; three persons were punished in this case, one being transported for life. The next was a dispute between two parties for possession of a chur; eight persons were punished. In the fourth case two zemindars claimed a bheel, and each settled ryots. The house of one of these newly settled ryots was pulled down by the opposite party, so he returned at night with a number of armed men and killed two persons. Since the close of the year one man has been sentenced to death, and three to

transportation for life in this case. The last case was a dispute about ploughing; seven persons were sentenced to various terms. The Backergunge police have thus been very successful in dealing with this offence.

The Mymensingh case was a dispute between two brothers, and took place in presence of a constable who had been deputed to keep the peace. One man was shot, and a child was also killed by a clod of earth thrown. Only two men were punished in this case. The number of persons bound down to keep the peace in the last two years is given—

	1878.	1879.
Dacca	51	55
Furzedpore	121	49
Backergunge	1,280	838
Mymensingh	54	48
Tipperah	44	100

The number in Backergunge is about one-third less than last year, but is still very great and shows, the Commissioner says, that "the disposition to proceed to violence there is only kept down by stringent action." Apparently the number of such cases in Mymensingh could be increased with advantage, as riots are increasing there.

119. CLASS I.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	71	47	3	201	18	152	59
Noakhally	92	71	4	342	30	292	45
Chittagong Hill Tracts	6	7	.....	9	4	9	.....
Total	169	125	7	552	51	453	104

The decrease is satisfactory, and the result both of cases and persons convicted is good, being 51·7 and 82 per cent against 49· and 74·5 last year. The cases of riot are all petty, the one case attended with loss of life having occurred in 1878. The decrease in this crime in Noakhally is attributed to the settlement of disputes between the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah and his ryots, due, the Commissioner reports, to the exertions of the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the Fenny sub-division, Baboo Saroda Proshad Sirkar.

The Commissioner remarks that the Moonsif of Dewangunge sent up some good cases of perjury and forgery during the year. His example might be followed with advantage by other courts.

120. CLASS I.

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	77	106	14	356	54	152	144
Gya	106	60	14	190	23	54	114
Bahabad	70	64	4	240	34	132	81
Mozufferpore	34	40	4	151	15	82	51
Durbhunga	44	57	1	163	25	103	47
Sarun	43	34	6	121	12	42	77
Chumparun	27	20	.....	103	12	51	51
Total	409	393	43	1,312	168	616	565

There is a decrease of 50 cases in the division. The decrease is very marked in Gya and Sarun. Patna, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga show an increase.

The results are not as good as last year in persons, though better in cases. The percentages are—

	Cases.	Persons
In 1878	48·6	51·7
In 1879	55·4	45·9

The results are specially bad in Gya and Sarun.

One coining case in the town of Patna is specially noted. The coiners were caught red-handed by Mobarak Ali, Inspector of Bankipore, and were convicted before the Sessions Court.

There is a decrease of 69 rioting cases. Patna and Mozufferpore show a slight increase of 11 and 7 cases: all other districts a decrease. In Gya the cases have fallen from 82 to 31. The decrease is attributed to the plentiful rain which reduced the disputes for water, and the want of which caused the increase last year.

Only two cases were attended with loss of life—one in Shahabad and one in Mozufferpore. The Shahabad case was a dispute about land. In the other case an old woman, who interfered to stop a fight which began owing to a dispute between a debtor and his creditor, was hit on the head and died.

There were two cases of rioting connected with indigo. In Mozufferpore the ryots burned a factory and cutcherry, and assaulted the servants. They were convicted before the Judge. The other was in Madhubani in Durbhunga. Mr. Manners, the manager of a large factory, was taking some 70 head of cattle to the pound, when the owners turned out, beat his servants, rescued the cattle, knocked his horse down, and were proceeding to maul him, when the inhabitants of a neighbouring village rescued him. The assistants were severely punished. No other case is reported worthy of note. The result is far from good in any district; but in Gya it is specially bad, only 34 having been convicted against 110 acquitted.

121. Class 1.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	46	74	8	242	29	134	96
Bhagulpore	21	35	2	164	17	120	42
Purneah	37	42	2	221	22	123	40
Sonthal Pergunnahs	23	17	1	50	13	44	4
Maldah	17	23	0	83	12	66	15
Total ...	144	191	13	760	93	487	197

There is an increase of 34 cases under this class as compared with 1878, the total, 175, being exactly the same as in 1877. The convictions in cases were 51, and of persons 64 per cent. Monghyr has the largest increase, and shows badly both in cases and persons. The result of Sessions trials is miserable, 11 persons having been committed and all acquitted. Including appeals, 26 persons were acquitted by the Judge.

The result in coining cases is again good. Convictions were obtained in eight out of ten true cases, and ten persons were convicted against two only acquitted.

Cases of riot increased in every district except the Sonthal Pergunnahs. In Purneah and Maldah the increase is slight, and in Bhagulpore, though there is an increase of 11 cases, the total number is small. In Monghyr there is an increase of 22, and the number of cases is steadily increasing. In the last four years the numbers are 18, 26, 30, 52. Two cases are specially mentioned—one in Maldah, in which the manager of the Kaliachuck Indigo Concern was on one side and a zemindar of Moorshedabad on the other. Several hundred people took part in the fight, and the police, though present, failed to prevent it. The Magistrate punished both parties, but the Judge decided that the Kaliachuck party was alone to blame. The other case was in Begoo Serai, between the Majhoul factory and the Mohunt of Salona. The Magistrate intervened. The facts were specially reported to Government at the time by the Commissioner, so I do not repeat them. All the other riots were petty. Convictions were obtained in 45 per cent of cases against 42·3 in 1878.

122. Class I.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	33	60	43	78	16	50	28
Pooree	24	55	24	94	12	53	35
Balasore	19	21	5	31	8	26	5
Gurjats	5	11	2	12	5	11	1
Total ...	81	153	74	215	41	140	69

The number of true cases is much the same as last year, but the number of cases reported, and consequently of false cases, is much larger. This is specially the case in Cuttack. The majority of cases were declared false at sub-divisions, and the Magistrate seems to think that all officers have not acted judiciously in deciding what cases were false. The results are very much better than last year, particularly as regards persons. The percentage of convictions in cases is 52 against 37 last year, and of persons 65·1 against 33·2. No case of riot calls for special notice, and no case under any of the other headings was of any importance.

123. Class I.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazarcebagh	22	26	3	68	19	56	11
Lohardugga	22	26	2	62	19	30	29
Singbhoom	3	8	.....	10	7	7	1
Manbhoom	22	28	1	117	20	70	37
Total ...	69	87	6	247	65	163	69

There is an increase of 12 true cases, five of which are due to Singbhoom, and the same number to Manbhoom. The result of cases is particularly good, the percentage of convictions being 80·2; that of persons is also good, being 65·9. The figures last year were 59·4 and 53·2 respectively.

The increase in cases is chiefly under the heading of offences against public justice.

There is a decrease of one case of rioting. No riot was attended with loss of life, and only two with serious hurt, both in Manbhoom, which district gives 15 out of the 25 cases in the division. In Lohardugga riots have fallen from 11 to 2 cases. This is attributed to the free use of the Magistrate's preventive jurisdiction.

124. There is a decrease of 271 true cases under this class, the number being 3,996 against 4,267. The number of false cases is again less, being 657, and there is therefore a genuine decrease of crime: the decrease is under every heading except administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt, and criminal force to a woman, &c. The fluctuations are not so great under any one heading as to call for special notice.

The result of police action is given below as compared with 1878, and is more favourable in every way:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons			Percentage of convictions to arrests.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
				Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted		
1878	4,267	1,622	38	6,609	5,740	2,829	42·8	49·3
1879	3,996	1,672	41·8	6,366	5,491	2,805	44·1	51·1

Magistrates convicted 48·4 per cent of the persons tried by them, showing a slight improvement on last year's percentage of 47·5.

Before the Sessions the results, taking appeals and committals together, were much better, there being 700 convictions to 446 acquittals. Last year

the figures were 720 convictions to 587 acquittals or 55·1 per cent of convictions against 61·1 this year. The result of committals alone was 700 convictions to 387 acquittals.

125. The number and description of murders which have occurred in the last six years are given below. In 1879 the number is less than in any previous year:—

Murder.

			1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
By dacoits	...	...	9	2	3	4	5	1
„ robbers	...	...	19	18	17	9	13	10
„ poison	...	...	15	12	23	19	23	18
Other murders	...	...	259	270	299	283	281	259
Total	...	...	302	302	342	315	322	288

Police action, as compared with last year, is shown in the table below:—

			Cases.			Persons			Percentage	
			Convictions.			Arrested.	Tried.	Convicted.	to persons arrested.	to persons tried.
1878	...	...	322	110	34·1	835	637	173	20·7	27·1
1879	...	...	288	108	37·5	738	491	188	25·5	38·3

The percentage is better all round, particularly that of persons convicted to tried. The number of persons pending was large, but the results of the pending cases have been, on the whole, good. Discharges by Magistrates have fallen from 221 to 124, which shows more discrimination in sending up cases on the part of the police.

Murder by dacoits.

The one case of murder by dacoits took place in Mymensingh, and has not been traced.

Murder by robbers.

Murders by robbers were thus distributed, and resulted as shown below:—

			Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Hooghly	1	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	5	3	9	6 pending 1, since acquitted.
Darjeeling	1	1	2	1
Fureedpore	1	...	3	3
Chittagong	1	...	...	...
Cuttack	1	...	10	5 pending 5, of whom 3 since convicted.

The number of cases and persons convicted is the same as last year. As there were three cases less the result in cases is better.

Midnapore, Jessore, and Fureedpore each show two cases of murder by poison; and Dinagepore, Rungpore, Pubna, Darjeeling, Dacca, Backergunge, Tipperah, Patna, Gya, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Gurjats, and Hazareebagh one, making the total of 18. Convictions were obtained in four cases, in Midnapore, Jessore, Dacca, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs; and in Cuttack a case pending from last year ended in conviction. The police sent up twenty-nine persons, of whom the Magistrate discharged five, and the Sessions Court convicted nine, and acquitted the same number. This is better than last year, when two were convicted and 21 acquitted.

Other murders show a decrease of 22. Backergunge as usual has the largest number. The following districts got into double figures:—

			Cases.				Cases.
Backergunge	...	...	23	Patna	...	...	12
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	19	Fureedpore	...	...	11
Mymensingh	...	...	15	Manbhoom	...	...	10
Jessore	...	...	14				

Convictions were obtained in 99 out of 259 cases, being 38·2 per cent against 36·6 last year.

There were no convictions during the year in 12 districts—Beerbhoom, Hooghly, Dinagepore, Pubna, Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Chittagong, Noakhally, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Bhagulpore, and Gurjats. A Dinagepore case was, however, convicted after the close of the year.

The results were very bad in the following districts:—

Convictions. Acquittals.				Convictions. Acquittals.			
Midnapore	...	2	7	Fureedpore	...	11	24
24-Pergunnahs	...	11	20	Purneah	...	2	13
Jessore	...	8	29	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	2	9
Moorsheadabad	...	4	11	Lohardugga	...	3	7
Rungpore	...	1	13	Dacca	...	3	7

The following show well:—

Convictions. Acquittals.				Convictions. Acquittals.			
Rajshahye	...	12	2	Bogra	...	2	1
Chumparun	...	2	1	Maldah	...	2	...
Cuttack	...	3	1	Pooree	...	5	2
Balasore	...	3	1	Hazareebagh	...	1	...
Singbhoom	...	2	1				

Backergunge did fairly with convictions in 13 cases out of 23, and 30 persons convicted to 36 acquitted.

Attempts at murder.

126. There are the same number of attempts at murder as last year, and the results are much the same.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878 ...	60	25	79	32	39
1879 ...	60	26	82	31	38

Culpable homicide.

127. Cases of culpable homicide have gone down from 224 to 185. The results are better than last year.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Percentage.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions to persons tried.
1878 ...	224	91	40·6	486	187	298	44
1879 ...	185	93	48·6	435	158	178	47

There were no convictions in 12 districts—Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Howrah, Nuddea, Dinagepore, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Gya, Shahabad, Sarun, Monghyr, Purneah and Maldah, and besides them, Bhagulpore with twelve acquittals to two convictions, and Singbhoom with ten to two, show badly. Burdwan, 24-Pergunnahs, Rajshahye and Backergunge did specially well.

128. Rape.

Division.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Burdwan	16	24	4	5	24	32	7	5	17	27
Presidency	31	19	1	2	49	27	4	0	43	21
Rajshahye	37	31	13	5	42	43	15	0	26	36
Dacca	50	37	10	5	77	49	16	15	59	29
Chittagong	12	4	2	1	21	6	6	2	15	3
Patna	33	23	7	0	33	20	8	6	21	19
Bhagulpore	21	37	9	4	34	27	14	0	20	19
Orissa	6	5	1	1	10	7	1	2	9	5
Chota Nagpore	15	10	6	3	21	7	8	8	11	4
Total	230	190	53	32	311	223	78	51	221	163

The above table gives the number of true rape cases in each division. The percentage of convictions in cases is only 17 against 23 last year, and of persons 22·8 against 25. This class of crime is remarkable for the very large number of cases declared to be false. One hundred and twenty-nine cases, or upwards of 40 per cent of the institutions, were false.

129. There were only 38 cases during the year, the percentage of conviction in cases is 36·8 against 33·9, and of persons 34 against 38·3, being thus better in cases and worse as regards persons.

Unnatural offences.

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878 ...	62	21	60	23	35
1879 ...	38	14	45	15	24

130. Exposure of infants.

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons brought to trial.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Burdwan	11	15	4	6	8	15	4	8	3	4
Presidency	6	7	2	3	6	8	2	5	3	3
Rajshahye	2	5	.....	1	2	8	.....	2	2	4
Dacca	8	4	1	1	7	5	3	1	3	4
Chittagong	1	3	.....	.....	2	6	.....	.....	2	5
Patna	68	47	34	21	55	41	41	24	9	13
Bhagulpore	15	9	7	4	13	15	9	8	4	6
Orissa	10	7	3	3	11	7	4	4	6	2
Chota Nagpore	12	5	7	3	12	7	7	4	4	3
Total	133	102	58	42	118	111	70	50	36	43

There is a fair decrease of 31 cases. The results are slightly worse as regards cases, and considerably so as regards persons. The decrease in the Patna Division is very marked, though it still shows more than three times the number of any other division.

Attempts to commit suicide.

131. There is a decrease of 28 cases. The result of convictions is slightly worse both in cases

and persons.

Grievous hurt to extort confession, &c.

132. Both the cases under this heading, one in Dacca and one in Shahabad, were pending at the

close of the year.

133. Grievous hurt.

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Burdwan	55	58	20	30	74	78	40	43	32	20
Presidency	66	80	31	51	80	145	40	92	38	42
Rajshahye	84	63	20	35	105	95	56	61	40	28
Dacca	154	103	62	57	200	215	112	137	74	55
Chittagong	23	15	12	7	50	30	31	8	13	20
Patna	126	100	72	58	205	148	130	83	59	47
Bhagulpore	40	48	16	24	74	88	40	49	22	35
Orissa	13	30	8	20	28	43	18	32	10	10
Chota Nagpore	33	32	19	17	81	61	47	35	25	25
Total	601	538	269	289	957	903	544	510	308	291

The number of cases has again decreased, and to a much larger extent than last year. The decrease in the Dacca Division is very marked. There were only 31 false cases in the whole province. The results, both as regards cases and persons, are decidedly better, the percentages being—

	Cases.	Persons.
1878	44.7	56.8
1879	55.6	59.8

134. There is a marked increase of 14 cases, and the total number is 38 against 24 last year. No less than 11 of these cases

Administering stupefying drugs.

took place in Burdwan. Since the flight of Khedru Singh, whose history is given in paragraph 190, this class of crime has stopped there. Fourteen cases ended in convictions, and out of 42 persons whose cases were decided, 20 were convicted. The result in cases is not so good; in persons better than last year.

135. The table below gives the result of these cases. There is a decrease of 62 cases, and convictions in cases have gone up from 36·8 to 44·4 per cent. The result of conviction of persons is the same as last year:—

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Burdwan	105	103	45	43	147	118	78	62	65	46
Presidency	177	123	58	52	197	133	94	61	96	59
Rajshahye	57	65	26	23	62	80	39	30	21	43
Dacca	226	231	87	119	239	296	137	176	89	78
Chittagong	41	29	16	16	53	33	30	24	18	7
Patna	88	60	31	20	105	73	48	35	51	33
Bhagulpore	24	39	9	20	28	42	18	26	10	15
Orissa	53	43	11	18	54	48	16	19	27	26
Chota Nagpore	37	52	14	20	36	67	19	30	13	33
Total	807	745	297	331	920	890	477	463	581	339

The table below shows the cases of hurt which ended in death:—

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	Names of Districts.	Grievous hurt.	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	Hurt by dangerous weapon.	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	Robbery with hurt by other means.	Voluntarily causing hurt.	Rash act causing or endangering life.	Total.
<i>Western Districts.</i>										
Burdwan	Bankura	1								1
	Baerbhoom	1								1
	Howrah	2				1				3
Total		4				1				5
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	1				3		3		7
	Moorsheadabad					2				2
	Total	1				5		3		9
Rajshahye	Runsore					1				1
	Pubna		1							1
	Total		1			1				2
Dacca	Dacca	1			1				1	3
	Furcedpore					3		3		6
	Backergunje	1			1	2		2	1	7
	Mymensingh	3			1	1		2		7
	Tipporah							1		1
Total		5			3	6		8	2	24
Chittagong	Noakhally					1		1		2
	Total Bengal	10	1		3	14		12	2	43
Patna	Shahabad					2				2
	Mozufferpore	1						2		3
	Sarun	1						1	1	3
Total		2				2		3	1	8
Bhagulpore	Sonthal Pergunnahs	1	1	1	1			2		6
Total Behar		3	1	1	1	2		5	1	14
Orissa	Cuttack	1								1
Total		1								1
Chota Nagpore	Manbhoom				1					1
Total					1					1
GRAND TOTAL		14	2	1	5	16		17	3	58

136. Kidnapping.

DIVISIONS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Burdwan	48	27	8	6	84	38	13	12	68	25
Presidency	15	21	4	3	22	29	10	6	12	21
Rajshahye	33	30	7	10	52	61	16	19	36	36
Dacca	39	46	6	13	75	74	12	25	40	46
Chittagong	13	11			11	13		1	10	12
Patna	25	28	6	11	51	43	10	18	30	21
Bhagulpore	11	11	3	2	21	10	3	3	18	7
Orissa	13	9	2	2	15	10	2	1	13	9
Chota Nagpore	12	7	5	5	20	10	6	5	14	5
Total	207	190	41	51	351	290	72	89	250	181

The above shows a decrease of 17 cases. The result, both in cases and persons, is decidedly better. Nearly one-fourth of the cases instituted under this heading are false.

Wrongful confinement, &c.

137. The number of cases has decreased, but the results are very poor indeed.

			Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	...	...	147	28	211	73	128
1879	...	...	120	15	188	45	131

Selling a minor, &c.

138. There is a slight decrease in the number of cases. The results are very much better than last year, and are shown below:—

			Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	...	...	25	5	41	9	29
1879	...	...	21	11	44	19	20

Criminal force to a public servant, &c.

139. Crime under this heading has increased as appears below:—

			Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	...	...	923	317	1,390	742	593
1879	...	...	988	355	1,667	814	758

The result as regards cases is better, as regards persons worse than last year.

140. Cases have increased under this heading. The table below shows decidedly better results, the percentage of convictions in cases being 54·8 against 43·1, and of persons 50 against 45·4 in 1878.

			Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	...	...	65	28	86	39	43
1879	...	...	73	40	102	51	50

141. CLASS II.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.					True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
									Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	99	120	21	122	45	61	56
Bankoora	...	...	...	...	32	40	3	49	18	29	16
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	68	51	5	83	10	36	40
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	126	154	31	207	43	77	111
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	96	157	24	179	45	69	94
Howrah	...	...	...	...	73	97	10	110	20	52	52
Total					494	619	94	750	186	324	369

There is an increase of 31 true cases under this class, and the number of false cases has risen from 72 to 94. The increase is under the less serious headings, and the result of the year compares favorably with 1878, both as regards cases and persons convicted. The percentage of persons convicted is 43·2 as against 40 last year. Midnapore and Hooghly show the worst results.

142. There is a decrease of 16 cases under the head of murder, the figures being 26 as against 42 last year.

There were no murders by dacoits, one by robbers, and two by poison, leaving 23 due to other means.

The case of murder by robbers occurred in Hooghly, and ended in the acquittal of the accused before the Sessions after the close of the year. The poisoning cases were both in Midnapore, and one ended in a conviction. Out of the 23 other murders, 12 were due to intrigue, five of the victims being wives and one a husband. One murder was that of a child for the sake of its ornaments, and the rest were due to various causes.

Out of the 26 true cases, only eight ended in conviction, which is a miserable result. In Beerbhoom there has not been a conviction for murder for three years.

The number of other cases of murder and of convictions for the past two years are given below :—

					1878.		1879.	
					Cases.	Convictions	Cases.	Convictions.
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	13	6	5	4
Bankoora	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1
Beerbhoom	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
Midnapore	...	...	...	...	10	6	6	1
Hooghly	...	...	...	...	5	3	2	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1
Total					34	16	23	7

Forty-eight persons were put on trial. Of these, the Magistrate discharged 12 and committed 18, leaving the same number pending. Before the Sessions only nine persons were convicted—a very poor result.

None of the cases call for special notice.

143. The number of true cases of attempt to murder is the same as last year—eight. Four persons were convicted in three cases. Six persons were sent up for trial as against 12 in 1878, but in that year there were nine acquittals against two in 1879.

144. There were 13 true cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder as against 15 last year.

The results are given below :—

DISTRICTS	1878.					1879.				
	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Burdwan	8	1	8	3	2	3	4*	10	7	?
Bankoora	1	...	2	2	...	2	1	2	1	1
Beerbhoom	2	1	4	1	3	1	...	1	...	...
Midnapore	6	4	15	9	6	2	...	3	...	1
Hooghly	1	...	1	...	1	3	1	2	2	...
Howrah	2	1	5	1	4	2	...	8	...	8
Total	15	7	35	16	16	13	6	25	10	11

* Including one case of 1878.

Burdwan is most successful, convictions having been obtained in all the cases. Howrah shows very badly in the number of persons acquitted.

145. The number of rape cases decided to have really occurred has risen to 24 as compared with 16 last year. Only five persons were convicted out of 32 brought to trial.

146. There were two cases of unnatural offences against six in 1878, but no conviction was obtained.

147. There is an increase of three cases under the head of grievous hurt, and convictions were obtained in 30 out of 58 true cases. In one case which occurred in Bankoora, which is shown under this heading, a wife tried to kill her husband. She was convicted before the Sessions Court, but released by the High Court on appeal. The total percentage of convictions is 55 against 54 last year.

148. It was remarked last year that cases of administering stupefying drugs were increasing, and during the past year 13 cases have been declared true against six in 1878 and one in 1877. Of these, ten occurred in Burdwan, two in Midnapore, and one in Hooghly. With one exception, in which a woman administered dhatura to her husband, the whole of the Burdwan cases were committed on travellers on the Grand Trunk Road. Eight out of these nine cases occurred near Searsole, and at last a man was caught red-handed. A history of this man is given in paragraph 190. Since the country has been made too hot to hold him, drugging travellers has ceased, and there is little doubt that all these cases were done by him or his gang. The percentage of convictions under this heading is only 15, which is very bad.

149. There is an increase of 40 cases under the heading of criminal force, 37 of which are due to Hooghly. It is explained that most of these cases were instituted by civil court peons who had been opposed in serving processes in the mofussil. There were no cases of causing hurt for the purpose of extorting confession which call for notice.

150. Class II.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	187	244	19	353	108	185	132
Nuddea	157	107	10	235	62	105	107
Jessore	165	159	13	204	48	81	141
Moorahedabad	116	119	20	157	46	88	63
Total	625	689	68	1,008	264	459	443

Crime under this class has been stationary, the number of true cases being 621 against 625. The 24-Pergunnahs shows a large increase of 38 cases, Moorshedabad a decrease of 17, Jessore of 19, and Nuddea of 6. During the last three years there has been a steady rise in the number of cases in the 24-Pergunnahs, and an equally steady fall in Moorshedabad; the other two districts being very steady. The decrease in Moorshedabad this year is partly accounted for by the transfer of territory to Beerbhoom in October. The results both of cases and convictions is better than last year, being 42·5 per cent in cases against 36·9, and 45·5 in persons against 42·8.

151. There is again a large increase of ten in the number of murders, the figures being 52 against 42; the increase is in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore. The results are better than last year, though still far from satisfactory, the percentage of convictions in cases being 69 and of persons 23·8.

There were no cases of murder by dacoits during the year, but in Jessore seven persons were convicted in a case which occurred in 1877; eight were arrested, and one was made Queen's evidence. This was a Burrisal gang of experienced dacoits, and the Commissioner draws attention to the way in which it was investigated by Inspector Kali Prosunno Mookerjea. The High Court have since acquitted some of the gang.*

There were five cases of murder by robbers, all in the 24-Pergunnahs; three cases ended in conviction, but six out of nine persons arrested were acquitted. Regarding one case Mr. Monro makes the following remarks:—

"In one case under this head there was a lamentable failure of justice. This was a case of child-murder for the sake of plunder. The prisoner decoyed the child into some jungle, and strangled him, and robbed the body of a small gold armlet which the child used to wear, and then, after fastening the body under water by the neck to a stake in a tank, he absconded. He was followed up and arrested in the Hooghly district; and, though he made a full confession before the Magistrate, at the Sessions he retracted his statements, and the jury found him not guilty. The Judge, however, being of a contrary opinion, referred the case to the High Court, but the prisoner was acquitted, simply because the certificate of the Magistrate required by section 122 of the Criminal Procedure Code was not recorded at the foot of the Bengali copy of the prisoner's confession. As the murder was a singularly cold-blooded and brutal one, and a palpable failure of justice had occurred, my predecessor made a reference to the Legal Remembrancer with the view of moving the High Court to reconsider their orders, but was told in reply that by section 464, Criminal Procedure Code, it was not in the power of the Judges to alter or review the judgment which they had passed. This case illustrates very clearly the remark of a distinguished French traveller, which is as follows:—

"I am told the result of the English form of legal procedure is to protect the individual at the expense of society; that it is too difficult to obtain legal proof, and that many guilty persons go unpunished."

There were two cases of murder by poison against three last year. These both occurred in the Jessore district, one ended in a conviction. The facts of this case are thus given:—

"There was a quarrel between a native doctor and some syces, owing to the syces having beaten him. In order to revenge himself, the native doctor, and a friend of his, mixed some arsenic in some sweetmeats, and placed them where the syces' children would be likely to pick them up. The children picked up the sweetmeats as expected, and two of them died. Both the

* The whole have now been acquitted.

accused were committed to the Sessions and sentenced to death. After the sentence was passed, one of the prisoners, however, named Joy Chand, committed suicide by taking opium. The other was hanged "

The following figures show the result of other murders, which is far from satisfactory :—

DISTRICTS.	CASES.		Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	1878.	1879.				
24-Pergunnahs	12	19	6	51	11	20
Nuddea	8	6	1	7	1	2
Jessore	8	14	3	48	10	29
Moorshedabad	9	6	3	16	2	11

The Commissioner gives the following account of one case :—

" One of the deceased, Hurry Bagdee, carried on an intrigue with Kistomoney, the daughter of one of the prisoners, and she showed such a preference for the deceased, that she had angered her father and her other lovers, the other four prisoners. They therefore determined to murder the deceased, and accordingly, on the night of the 22nd April, they surrounded an open carpenter's shed in which deceased Hurry Bagdee and the two other deceased were sleeping. The father of Kistomoney, Dinoo Chandal, armed himself with an adze lying in the shop, and attacked the sleeping men. By mistake he first killed the wrong man Akhoy Bagdee, and then perceiving his mistake, he killed his intended victim Hurry Bagdee, and next the other man Bhowani Khota who had started up, to prevent his giving an alarm. Those facts were elicited from the confession of three of the murderers, which were recorded by the sub-divisional officer. One was made evidence for the Crown, and four were committed. At the Sessions the prisoners were acquitted, the evidence being considered insufficient. I much regret this result, which I did not anticipate, as the case appeared a good one, and the investigation was well conducted." The Sessions Judge considered that the case against the two confessing prisoners was established, but he did not refer the case to the High Court, and the Legal Remembrancer gave it as his opinion that there was no use in appealing the case, because the Judge had not referred it. This case bears out the remarks made in paragraph 110.

The other cases call for no special mention.

152. None of the cases of attempt at murder call for special notice, and there is no marked fluctuation.

153. The number of cases of culpable homicide has risen from 24 to 31, distributed as shown below :—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	12	8	29	20	4
Nuddea	6	...	25	2	17
Jessore	10	4	40	6	8
Moorshedabad	3	2	6	2	4

The results are good in the 24-Pergunnahs and miserable in Nuddea, where not a single case, which occurred during the year, ended in conviction. The Magistrate sent up men in five out of the six cases, but all were acquitted before the Sessions. The persons shown as convicted were pending from last year. The Magistrate explains that in one instance the witnesses perjured themselves, and thus the case broke down, and that in two more the jury acquitted, as the cases were very petty, apparently through fear of a severe sentence being given. The explanation is not quite satisfactory.

154. Charges of rape have decreased from 51 to 35, the numbers of true cases being 30 and 19, respectively. Only two cases ended in conviction; they were both in Nuddea, which supplied 13 out of the 19 true cases.

155. There was a satisfactory decrease in the number of cases of unnatural offences.

156. Grievous hurt cases increased from 60 to 80, but the figures call for no special mention, as the increase was equally distributed and the results normal.

157. Cases of hurt with dangerous weapons have decreased from 177 to 123; the usual weapon was the bamboo *latti*.

158. The result of cases of wrongful confinement for the purpose of extortion was very bad, there being no convictions, though seven cases were reported as true.

159. None of the other headings call for special notice, and no cases are worthy of record.

160. CLASS II. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagore	87	69	11	69	19	22	87
Rajshahye	107	131	22	174	54	91	64
Rungpore	152	168	48	203	41	68	114
Bogra	83	87	13	117	31	58	40
Pubna	71	88	8	112	26	51	54
Darjeeling	27	32	5	22	9	9	13
Julpigoree	51	38	5	34	12	19	10
Total	575	612	112	731	192	318	341

There is a very distinct decrease of 75 true cases as compared with last year. Pubna and Rajshahye alone show an increase, the former of nine and the latter of two cases. Darjeeling gives the same number as last year. The decrease in the other districts is very marked, Dinagore showing 30, Rungpore 32, Bogra 6, and Julpigoree 18 less than last year. The results in cases are better than last year, the percentage of convictions being 38·4 against 34·1, and of persons worse, the figures being 43·5 against 46. In Dinagore there is an improvement on last year, though the results are still bad. Rungpore shows the worst and Julpigoree the best results this year.

161. There were 38 true murder cases against 49 last year. The cases are thus divided:—

Murder by robbers	...	...	...	...	...	1
" poison	...	...	...	...	...	4
Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	33

There was again no case of murder by dacoits. In one case in Pubna a man was killed, but the conviction was under section 395, Penal Code, and the case appears as simple dacoity. The only case of murder by robbers occurred in Darjeeling; four cases which had occurred in the previous year were also enquired into, but without result. The case that occurred during the year presented no features of interest. One person was convicted. The four cases of murder by poison took place in Dinagore, Pubna, Rungpore, and Darjeeling, each having one case.

In the Dinagore case a man was supposed to have poisoned his mistress' husband. Sufficient proof could not be obtained.

In the Pubna case two up-country men going home from Mymensingh with their earnings, made there as palki-bearers, fell down dead on the road shortly after their morning meal. A third man, a Mahomedan, who was with them, and absconded, was suspected of having poisoned them with the intention of stealing their money, but could not be traced up to the end of the year.

In Rungpore a woman gave her husband arsenic, intending to stupefy him, and thus enable her to sleep with her paramour. The case was mismanaged, and no one was convicted.

The Darjeeling case occurred in a tea garden. One coolie threatened the life of another for 'taking liberties with his wife, and shortly afterwards the threatened man and two others died after eating their morning meal. Sufficient proof could not be got. There was thus not a single conviction in these cases. Of the 33 other murders, seven wives were murdered by their husbands, four husbands by wives or their paramours, three paramours were murdered by the husbands or other relations of the women, three children were murdered for their ornaments, and 16 were otherwise accounted for, one being by a lunatic. The only case which requires notice took place in Dinagore. A man attacked two men who, he believed, were in some way conspiring against him, killed one of them, and then attacked his own mother and another

woman who came to see what was going on. This case ended in a capital conviction after the end of the year.

During the year convictions were obtained only in 10 cases, of which seven were in Rajshahye, one in Rungpore, and two in Bogra.

In all classes of murder there were thus convictions in 11 cases out of 38, and of 58 persons sent up, 16 were convicted, 24 acquitted, and 18 were pending. This is a little better than last year, but still very bad.

The figures for each district for other murders are produced below :—

			Cases.	Convictions.	Persons. tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Dinagopore	...	...	3	...	4	...	...
Rajshahye	...	...	9	7	20	12	2
Rungpore	...	...	8	1	16	1	13
Bogra	...	...	7	2	5	2	1
Pubna	...	...	4	...	7	...	3
Darjeeling	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Julpigoree	...	...	1	...	1	...	1

The results in Rungpore are specially bad.

162. There were 24 cases of culpable homicide reported during the year, of which 18 were accepted as true. Last year 23 were reported and 21 accepted as true. No case calls for a special mention. Convictions were obtained in 11 cases and five were pending, so that the result is good as regards cases. Of 44 persons sent up 22 were convicted, 13 acquitted, and 9 were pending. Thirty-one cases of rape were admitted as true during the year against 47 in 1878. The decrease is satisfactory, but the results are wretched, as only five cases ended in conviction; and out of 43 persons sent up only six were convicted, while 36 were acquitted or discharged, and one was pending. Out of these 36 persons, 32 were discharged by the Magistrate.

163. There were only 63 true cases of grievous hurt against 84 in the previous year; 61 persons were convicted against 56 last year. The result is satisfactory.

164. There were seven true cases of administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt—three in Dinagopore, one in Rajshahye, one in Julpigoree and two in Darjeeling.

The facts of the Dinagopore cases are shortly as follow :—Five men went to the Bochagunge fair to buy cattle. Two strangers proposed to cook with them. One of the five refused to eat the food as it tasted bitter, and when the four who had eaten became insensible gave the alarm. One of the strangers was at once arrested and the other shortly after; both got ten years' rigorous imprisonment. One of these men was a criminal court peadah. In the second case a wife gave her husband what she said was a love potion. The substance proved to be arsenic, but there was great delay in reporting the case, and it broke down. In the third case a woman said attempts had been made to get her to put a substance which proved to be aconite in her sister's food; she refused and gave information, but no proof was forthcoming.

In the Rajshahye case a Byragee and a Baistavi persuaded a man they would double his savings by enchantment. He and his family drank some milk and became insensible. The two went off with the coin, but were arrested and convicted.

The Julpigoree case was decided to be false after the close of the year; it is, however, worth noting. A witness in a registration case said that the opposite party had offered him and another witness some drugged sweetmeats; the case was decided to be a *plant*.

In the first of the Darjeeling cases a wife gave her husband poison at the instance of her paramour; she confessed before the Magistrate, but withdrew her confession on trial, and the case broke down. In the second the cook and khansamah of the Darjeeling Girls' School were charged with poisoning the childrens' *dāl*. No poison could, however, be detected, and they were discharged.

165. There was one case of hurt to extort confession, and a municipal head constable of Serajgunge was sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 50; in default, six months further imprisonment.

No other heading calls for remark.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Number convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Dacca	210	254	40	333	77	123	159	
Fureedpore	186	141	23	248	49	91	98	
Backergunge	267	340	64	561	154	283	212	
Mymensingh	193	331	19	349	72	193	122	
Tipperah	148	140	24	154	37	71	65	
Total	1,003	1,106	169	1,645	389	760	651	

There is a distinct decrease of 66 true cases under this heading due to Fureedpore and Tipperah, which show a decrease of 66 and 32 cases. Dacca with an increase of four and Backergunge with nine may be said to be stationary, while Mymensingh shows a large increase of 20 cases. The decrease in Tipperah is attributed to a decrease in cases under serial No. 28 (criminal force to public servants), owing to the Chowkidari Act working more smoothly. None of the other explanations of fluctuation given commend themselves to the Commissioner or to me. The percentage of convictions in cases has increased from 33 to 41·6, and of persons from 41·9 to 46·1.

167. There has been again a decrease in the number of murders as shown below:—

						1878.	1879.
Murder by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
" robbers	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
" poison	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	64	61
						74	68

The single case of murder by dacoits took place in Mymensingh, where a party of men, who were returning from Subarnokhali with the sale proceeds of their jute, were attacked and robbed, and one man murdered. No clue has yet been obtained.

The murder by robbers took place in Fureedpore, where a rich miserly man was murdered and robbed. His own family, whom he stinted, are suspected; but sufficient proof could not be obtained.

The cases of murder by poison were thus distributed—Dacca, Backergunge, and Tipperah one each, and Fureedpore two. In Dacca a woman poisoned her husband and was convicted, but her paramour got off. Both the Fureedpore cases were of the same nature, and were pending.

In Backergunge a woman poisoned the children of a man with whom her husband had a land dispute; she was acquitted. In the Tipperah case the woman who was accused, died before trial. The result of these cases is far from satisfactory, though a little better than last year.

The following table shows the number of other murders of the last two years:—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Dacca	10	5	1	1	24	16	4	8	11	7
Fureedpore	10	11	.....	3	28	57	.....	11	23	24
Backergunge	27	23	19	13	130	83	38	30	70	36
Mymensingh	10	16	.....	7	14	47	.....	17	4	16
Tipperah	7	7	2	2	17	10	5	2	7	2

The decrease is very marked in Dacca, and the increase in Mymensingh equally so. The results are better than last year, though still far from good. It is satisfactory to see that acquittals have decreased from 115 to 85, showing more care in committals. The result is worst in Dacca, where only one case out of five was successfully prosecuted, and where only three persons were convicted against seven acquitted. This result is probably due to the fact that juries object to convict in murder cases. Backergunge and Mymensingh show good results.

168. The following table shows the number of cases of culpable homicide and the result of the cases:—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Dacca	11	15	5	4	10	25	7	5	8	13
Fureedpore	13	8	4	1	29	8	10	4	16	2
Backergunge	19	16	17	13	61	47	22	23	28	30
Mymensingh	20	19	8	10	74	54	32	29	43	24
Tipperah	6	2	4	1	12	2	4	1	7	.....
Total	69	55	38	28	195	130	75	56	102	59

There is a decrease of 14 cases, chiefly due to Fureedpore, where there is a decrease of 10. Dacca alone shows a slight increase of four cases. The proportion of convictions in cases is not so good, but in persons a good deal better, showing that the remarks made in last year's report have been attended to, particularly in Backergunge and Mymensingh. As in murders the result is worst in Dacca.

Tipperah and Fureedpore show well, as they did last year also.

169. Rape cases have fallen from 50 to 37; only 20 of these cases had been decided at the close of the year, and five convictions were obtained. Forty-nine persons were sent up, of whom 29 were acquitted and discharged, and 15 convicted. Of the 29 persons discharged or acquitted, 21 were discharged by the Magistrate, and 8 acquitted by the Sessions Court. The result is, on the whole, better than last year. In Dacca nine persons were committed and only three finally convicted.

170. There were only 103 cases of grievous hurt against 158 last year. Of these, 57 ended in conviction, and out of 215 persons sent up, 55 were acquitted and 137 convicted. The percentages are—

	Cases.	Persons.
1878	39	62·8
1879	55·3	63·8

171. Cases of hurt by dangerous weapons are almost stationary, the number being 231 against 226. Backergunge supplies 109 out of this number. The results of these cases are decidedly better than last year, the percentage of convictions in cases having risen from 38 to 51·5, and in persons actually tried from 63·1 to 69·3.

172. The number of kidnapping cases has increased from 39 to 46. Convictions were obtained in 12 cases against only 6 last year, and 25 persons out of 76 sent up were convicted against 12 out of 75. The result, though still far from good, shows great improvement. The result of committals in Backergunge was specially good, nine being convicted out of 11 sent up.

173. Wrongful confinement cases are stationary, there being 72 cases against 70 last year, but the results, particularly in Dacca, are very bad. In that district only two persons were convicted out of 33 sent up.

174. The number of cases of criminal force to a woman, &c., has decreased from 241 to 228. The percentage of convictions in cases is 37 against 27 in the previous year, and of persons 50 against 52.

175. Class II. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1878.	Cases report- ed in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			Acquitted.
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	115	84	9	101	25	82	49
Neakhally	85	74	8	139	32	67	60
Chittagong Hill Tracts	8	11	...	27	4	6	18
Total	208	169	17	267	61	145	127

The number of true cases has decreased from 208 to 152. The result of cases is slightly better, there being 40 per cent of convictions against 38. Only 39 per cent of persons sent up were convicted against 50 per cent last year.

The results in murder and culpable homicide cases are given in the same form as last year.

The result is again far from good.

Districts.	MURDER.			CULPABLE HOMICIDE.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.
Chittagong	3	7	2	4	8	2
Noakhully	1	12	....	4	10	2

No case calls for special notice.

176. Class II.

PATNA DIVISION.

Districts.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	152	149	39	130	43	48	79
Gya	115	137	29	112	50	65	49
Shahabad	170	145	15	174	70	110	53
Mosufforpore	66	54	3	74	19	25	31
Durbhanga	31	34	6	37	13	21	14
Sarun	92	81	8	103	36	44	59
Chumparan	53	57	13	55	18	24	22
Total ...	682	661	112	685	249	337	283

There is a very distinct decrease of 133 true cases. The percentage of convictions in cases is 45·3, against 47·3, and of persons 49·2 against 54·4 last year.

177. There are 37 true cases of murder against 35 last year. There were two murders by poison in Gya and Patna, and 35 other murders. In Shahabad a *buncak* returning from Judispore Bazar was waylaid and robbed, and so wounded that he afterwards died. Two men were convicted in this case under section 412, and the case is shown under that serial; but notice of it comes more naturally here, as it was really a murder by robbers. In the Patna poisoning case a conviction was obtained after the close of the year. The police of Gya failed to detect the case in that district.

Of the 35 other murders, 13 only were prosecuted to a conviction; and of 57 persons sent up, 17 were convicted against 8 acquitted and 18 discharged. Eleven cases were not decided at the end of the year.

One case which occurred at Dinapore deserves notice. Gouri Sankar, a sepoy of the 3rd Native Infantry at Dinapore, shot a boy, and when the Cantonment Magistrate, several officers of his regiment, and the police went to the spot, he shut himself in a hut, and threatened to shoot any one who tried to arrest him. While arrangements for his capture were being made, a sepoy of the same regiment, without orders, crawled up to the wall intending to seize his bayonet. He was heard, and Gouri Sankar stepped out and shot him dead. The Cantonment Magistrate then fired a shot at him, but without disabling him, and finally Inspector Gilbert and a sepoy fired bullets at his legs and disabled him. He was then captured, but died the same day of the wounds he had received.

178. There is a very decided decrease in cases of culpable homicide, there being only 17 true cases against 44 last year. The results are, however, as bad as last year. Only six cases ended in conviction, and out of 26 persons sent up by the police, 8 were convicted, 12 discharged or acquitted, and the rest were pending.

179. The results in rape cases are much the same as last year, but the number decreased from 33 to 23.

180. The decrease under the heading unnatural offences is very marked, there being only two true cases against 15.

181. There is again a decrease of 21 in the number of cases of exposure of infants. The results were good.

182. The results of grievous hurt cases are not as good as last year, due to very bad percentage in Patna.

183. There is an increase under the head of administering stupefying drugs, four cases having occurred in Patna, and one each in Shahabad and Mozufferpore. One of the Patna cases ended in a conviction; all the rest broke down.

184. Under the head of criminal force, the percentage of conviction in cases has gone down from 54 to 44, and of persons from 66·2 to 55 per cent.

185. Class II.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Number convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	85	89	14	123	32	51	68
Bhagulpore	49	52	7	86	21	32	50
Purneah	40	53	8	61	11	16	40
Sonthal Pergunnahs	57	78	2	116	20	56	46
Maldah	30	47	1	87	27	58	19
Total	273	319	32	473	120	213	223

There is a trifling increase of 14 true cases, due entirely to the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Maldah; the other districts show a decrease. The percentage of convictions in cases is 41·8 against 37·6, and of persons actually brought to trial 49 against 45·6.

186. The number of murders has decreased from 32 to 24. There has been no murder by dacoits or by robbers, and only one by poison. The remaining 23 were other murders, and in addition to them two cases of other years were enquired into.

The poisoning case occurred in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and two men who were hired by a woman to poison a man were sentenced to death.

The number of cases of other murders, including the two of previous years, and their result are given below:—

	Number of cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
Monghyr	7	4	12	7	5
Bhagulpore	2	...	3	...	1
Purneah	6	2	16	2	13
Sonthal Pergunnahs	8	2	23	2	9
Maldah	2	2	2	2	...

The result is better than last year, and is good in Maldah.

In Monghyr the accused in one of the unsuccessful cases was a lunatic, so the case is only nominally unsuccessful. In one of the cases in this district a man was murdered because he was supposed to be a wizard, and to have killed children by his arts.

In Bhagulpore a man confessed before the Magistrate and police to having killed his wife, but was acquitted before the Sessions.

A third case in Purneah has ended in conviction since the close of the year. The Commissioner notices two cases in this district in which there was a failure of justice. In the first, a boy was killed for the sake of his ornaments. One of the men confessed, but the Judge disbelieved him and discharged the men. In the other, a woman was killed, it was supposed, by her father-in-law and husband. The Deputy Magistrate disbelieved the evidence, but the Magistrate was making further enquiries when the chief defendant died, and the case was dropped.

The result in the Sonthal Pergunnahs is better than the figures show, for in one case the accused died in hajut, in another he was found to be a lunatic, and two have resulted in convictions since the close of the year, though not under this section.

187. The result of cases of culpable homicide is very bad. Except in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where three cases ended in conviction, there was not a single conviction in the division. There were 11 cases—two in Monghyr, four in Bhagulpore, three in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and two in Maldah. As above stated, all three in the Sonthal Pergunnahs ended in conviction. The two convictions shown in Bhagulpore were last year's cases. No cases call for notice.

188. The result of rape cases is very poor; 37 cases were admitted as true, and four only ended in conviction; 15 were, however, pending at the close of the year. Six persons were convicted out of 27 tried. The increase in the number of cases is in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where all the cases reported, 25 in number, have been admitted as true. The Deputy Commissioner says these are not really cases of rape, and he thus describes them: "A man meets a woman in the jungle, and has intercourse with her. If not discovered, here the matter ends; if discovered, there is a trial in the village, and it is only if the offender refuses to pay the fine imposed on him that the case is brought to court, and even after institution of the case it is compromised if he pays the fine, and such evidence is given as to ensure his acquittal." Eight of the 25 cases are said to have been thus compromised, and consequently failed.

189. The result in grievous hurt cases was good.

190. There have been only three cases of administering stupefying drugs during the year—one in Monghyr and two in Bhagulpore. In each district one case was successfully prosecuted. The second case in Bhagulpore was a doubtful one. Three cases of 1878 were also dealt with in Monghyr during the year. In one case no clue was found. In the second a conviction was obtained, and in the third the accused got off before the Sessions. In Bhagulpore, too, a case of 1878 was successfully prosecuted.

The case shown against the Sonthal Pergunnahs was also one of 1878, and is deserving of special notice from the wonderful escapes of the prisoner. I give his history as told by the Commissioner. He is the man referred to in paragraphs 134 and 148:—"The criminal, Kedru Singh, *alias* many other names, had disappeared in 1878, and at one time we lost all hope of getting him. He was suddenly arrested in June 1879 by a constable, and lodged in the Dumka Jail. Enquiries began, and references had to be made to the sub-divisions in the district, to Beerbhoom, and also to Bhagulpore. Kedru had once before been committed to the Beerbhoom Sessions on a charge of poisoning, but got the benefit of a doubt, and was acquitted. While under arrest on other charges, he had broken jail at Rajmehal, and again at Pakour. He, for a third time, escaped on a certain wet day from Dumka lock-up, while the enquiries referred to above were being made. About two months afterwards he was again caught at Deoghur by an old acquaintance of his. This time he was kept fettered day and night. It was soon discovered that in the interval between his escape from Dumka and his capture at Deoghur, he had been confined on a charge of poisoning at Ranigunge, whence he also escaped. He was sentenced on the escape-charge, and committed on the charge of poisoning, and sent to the Suri Jail for the fifth time. The Ranigunge authorities asked for him thence, and he was sent to them fettered, and under an escort of three constables of the Beerbhoom police, who returned without him, and said that he had jumped from the train and escaped out of their hands. He has not been heard of since."

No other heading calls for special notice.

191. Class II.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Number convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	81	108	11	103	86	41	51
Pooree	51	50	4	93	37	48	38
Balasore	27	41	9	40	16	20	19
Gurjats	11	24	5	47	12	25	19
Total ..	200	232	29	283	100	134	127

Crime under this class may be called stationary in the division, though every district except Balasore shows an increase. The percentage of convictions in cases is 49·2 against 34, and of persons 47·3 against 40·2.

192. There was one case of murder by robbers in Cuttack, the victim being an old money-lender. The case was pending at the close of the year, but since its close three out of five persons committed have been sentenced—two to be hanged, and one to transportation for life.

One case of murder by poison took place in the Gurjat Mehals, and was pending at the close of the year. In this case a woman poisoned her father-in-law, who objected to her having intercourse with his second son, she being the wife of the eldest.

There were 16 other murders, during the year, against six last year. None of the four Cuttack cases call for remark. The result in this district is very good; out of five persons committed in four cases, three were convicted in three cases during the year, one was acquitted, and one was pending. This man turned out to be a lunatic, so all four cases ended successfully.

In Pooree four cases out of eight were successful. In one case a man who left the country in the famine of 1865-66 returned, and demanded his house and land which his brother had taken possession of. The brother and another man murdered him, and were both convicted.

In Balasore three out of four cases ended in conviction. None of the cases call for special notice.

The result of murder cases in this division is by far the best in Bengal.

193. The result in culpable homicide cases is equally good, 12 out of 15 ending in conviction. The following call for notice. In Cuttack, a son was killed by his father and another man. They put a rope round his neck by way of punishment and strangled him. In two cases, one in Pooree and one in Balasore, the accused were punished for hurt; but on the death of the injured person occurring afterwards, they were tried for culpable homicide. The prosecution failed in Pooree, but succeeded in Balasore.

Most of the cases in the Gurjat Mehals are reported to be the result of drink.

194. One case of attempt at murder calls for notice. The accused took the ornaments from his younger brother, aged about 11, and bid him accuse a third brother of having done so. The boy refused, and on this the accused threw him down a well, and ran away. His cries were heard, and he was rescued. The accused got ten years.

No other heading calls for special remark.

195. Class II.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	Brought to trial.	NUMBER OF PERSONS		
					Number convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazareebagh	57	54	8	61	28	43	18
Lohardugga	65	60	2	99	32	51	23
Singbhoom	23	18	1	40	11	12	26
Manbhoom	62	94	13	110	25	40	55
Total	207	226	24	301	96	155	122

Crime under this class may be said to be stationary, there being a decrease of five cases only. There is a decrease in every district except Manbhoom, where there is a marked increase of 19 cases. The percentage of conviction in cases is 47·5 against 47·6 last year, and of persons 51·4 against 49·8. But for bad results in Manbhoom the percentage would have been much higher.

196. Twenty-one murders occurred against 30 last year. Of these, one was by poison and the rest other murders. The single poisoning case was in Hazareebagh, and it was not detected. Another case was instituted in the same district, but it was proved to be false, and the complainant was prosecuted and got three years' imprisonment. The result is not so good as last year. The percentage of conviction in cases is 47·6 against 51·6, and of persons 33·3 against 40.

The result of other murders in the two last years is given below:—

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Hazareebagh	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	1	2	7
Lohardugga	12	7	7	3	19	19	0	3	7	1
Singbhoom	4	1	4	2	10	4	1	2	4	1
Manbhoom	9	10	4	4	13	20	4	9	8	8

The following deserve notice:—In Hazareebagh a man and his wife were killed by their fellow villagers under the delusion that the man was a wizard and had caused the death of several people. The case was unsuccessful.

In Lohardugga there was a similar case, also unsuccessful, and there was also a case of human sacrifice. A man was ill, and his relatives vowed they would sacrifice a human being to the goddess "Clumdi" if he recovered. He did recover, and they cut the throat of a man and offered his blood to the goddess. Four men were arrested, two died of cholera, one was discharged, and the fourth was convicted.

The causes of the murders are divided as follow:—

Six wives were killed by their husbands.

Two paramours of their wives were killed by husbands.

One husband was killed by his wife.

Two men were murdered on suspicion of being wizards.

One was sacrificed.

Eight were killed from various causes.

197. There were sixteen cases of culpable homicide, of which 50 per cent ended in conviction—a decided improvement on last year.

198. There were only ten true cases of rape, of which three ended in conviction, and three out of seven persons sent up were punished. The result is fair.

199. One case, which is shown as grievous hurt in Manbhoom, ended in the death of a Cabuli. Some Cabuli merchants tried to outrage a woman. The villagers turned out, and beat them and one finally died.

200. Convictions were obtained in two out of three cases of administering stupefying drugs, which is satisfactory.

201. The number of cases under this class, and their results for the last five years, are given below:—

Class III.

	1876.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
True cases	23,957	22,280	20,657	23,887	20,602
Convictions	1,025	2,022	1,870	2,230	2,174
Persons brought to trial	6,515	6,551	6,732	6,915	6,526
Ditto convicted	8,237	3,634	3,027	3,758	3,511
Ditto acquitted	2,909	2,531	2,368	2,917	2,612

The favorable harvest has undoubtedly had something to do with the decrease; but taking into consideration the stricter rules regarding false cases, an actual decrease in crime may be claimed. There is a decrease under every heading except robbery with hurt, in which there is one case more than last year, and serious mischief, which shows an increase of 70 cases.

The percentage of convictions to cases and of persons given below shows a decided improvement in detection of crime. The result of trial of persons is much the same as last year, and better than any other year except 1876:—

	1875	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879
Percentage of convictions to cases	8.3	9.7	9	9.6	10.5
Ditto ditto to persons arrested	49.7	55.7	52.8	53.9	53.8
Ditto ditto to persons tried	53	59	56.1	57	57

202. One hundred and fifty-five cases occurred during the year, and 16 cases of previous years were enquired into, making a total of 171 cases enquired into against 188 last

Dacoity.

year; but this included only four cases of previous years. The number of cases enquired into for the last five years is given below :—

1876.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
254	154	138	188	171

The following table shows the number of cases that actually took place in each division during these years, excluding cases of previous years :—

	1876.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Burdwan	64	45	30	41	80
Presidency	31	17	9	6	8
Rajshahye	62	20	10	15	20
Dacca	28	18	33	46	38
Chittagong ... ..	...	1	8	5	...
Patna	21	13	13	20	6
Bhagulpore	15	10	7	9	12
Orissa	3	2	3	8	1
Chota Nagpore	23	8	14	25	20
Total	286	137	133	184	155

This crime has increased in the Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Bhagulpore Divisions, particularly in the first, and decreased in all others, except the Presidency Division, where the number is the same as last year. Chittagong has no case, Orissa only one. Patna shows a very large decrease, and has actually fewer cases than in any other year of those noted. Besides the districts of the Chittagong Division, Nuddea, Patna, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Monghyr, Pooree, Balasore, Gurjats, and Singbhoom had no dacoities; in all 13 districts, of which six showed also none last year.

The number of real dacoities distinguished on the same principle as last year is 109, the remaining 46 being technically only included.

	1876.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Cases (true), including those of previous year ...	254	154	138	188	171
Convictions	71	58	35	40	48
Persons tried	1,057	1,017	562	872	786
Ditto convicted	347	397	186	213	269
Ditto acquitted	574	505	300	517	431

The above shows the result of trials. The result both of cases and persons is better than that of any year except 1876.

Moorshedabad with two out of three cases ending in conviction, and 20 out of 22 persons sent up punished; Backergungo with five out of eight cases and 34 out of 62 persons convicted; and Bogra with one case and all five persons sent up convicted, show the best result, on the whole, both as regards cases and persons; while as regards persons only, Jessore with seven sent up, six convicted; Mymensingh with 13 sent up, all convicted; Gya with 13, of whom 11 were convicted; Shahabad with seven, of whom five were convicted; and Chumparun with three, all convicted, did well. Beerbhoom with no convictions again heads the list given below of districts that did badly :—

	Persons tried.	Acquittals.
Beerbhoom	30	30
Nuddea (old cases)	11	11
Rungpore	15	13
Sonthal Pergunnahs	18	18
Cuttack	17	17

Of the 786 persons who were sent up by the police, Magistrates discharged 203 or 25·8 per cent against 38·6 per cent so discharged last year. This shows more care on the part of the police in sending up cases. Out of 497 persons committed, 269 or 54 per cent were convicted against 48 per cent last year. Looking at the yearly increasing difficulty in getting convictions, and the large amount of corroboration which is required before an approver's evidence or a confession (on which so many dacoity cases rest) is admitted, the result is not bad.

The number of false cases has greatly decreased, and there is nothing in the figures or in the Commissioners' reports to lead me to believe that true cases are reported as false. Putting aside districts with only one case, the following show the highest proportion of false cases; Julpigoree 3 out of 3; Backergunge 8 out of 16; Tipperah 5 out of 11; Gya 4 out of 9.

The amount of property stolen was Rs. 59,188, of which Rs. 6,873 in 64 cases were recovered. The result is worse than last year. In Darjeeling,

Mymensing, Gya, Chumparan, Sonthal Pergunnahs, Maldah, and Hazareebagh no property was recovered; while Tipperah and Sarun with Re. 1 each, Bogra with Rs. 3, and Cuttack with Rs. 7 worth of property recovered are little better.

Only in four districts—the 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, Rungpore, and Backergunge—was more than one-third of the property recovered.

The table below shows the operations of the police, district by district, for four years:—

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Cases reported and accepted as true.				Cases in which convictions were obtained.				Number of persons convicted.				Number of persons acquitted.				
		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	
BENGAL.																		
	Western Districts.																	
	BURDWAN	Burdwan	7	5	5	5	3	2	2	1	10	7	14	2	25	8	96	3
		Bankura	8	3	4	11	2	0	5	...	1	20	17	4	3	36
		Deerbhoom	2	1	10	6	1	8	2	26	30
		Midnapore	24	7	7	20	19	3	2	3	119	13	8	17	102	12	89	55
		Hoochly	1	11	11	2	1	3	1	8	13	8	4	20	4	17	13	18
		Howrah	3	3	4	6	2	1	3	...	1	5	5	...	13	9
	Total	45	30	41	50	27	8	5	14	157	28	28	70	161	43	190	153	
	PRESIDENCY	24-Pergunnahs	5	5	4	2	2	1	1	2	11	1	2	6	12	10	30	13
Nudda		5	2	1	...	3	1	1	...	24	17	4	...	7	5	2	11	
Jessore		4	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	8	1	...	6	9	15	...	1
Moorshedabad		3	1	1	8	1	1	...	2	33	1	...	20	89	1	4	2	
Total	17	9	6	6	8	4	2	4	70	20	6	32	117	37	36	26		
RAJSHAHY	Dinapore	5	1	5	2	2	1	...	2	24	8	...	12	23	1	...	18	
	Rajshahy	4	3	2	5	2	2	...	2	14	10	...	5	5	10	1	15	
	Rungpore	2	0	2	0	1	2	1	2	14	4	4	2	21	35	14	13	
	Bogra	3	1	1	3	1	1	...	1	5	3	...	5	11	4	...	...
	Patna	...	1	2	8	...	1	...	1	...	0	...	8	...	14	5	13	
	Darjeeling	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	{ under investigation. }	...	...	...	{ under investigation. }	...	...	...	{ under investigation. }
Julpigoree	5	3	2	...	3	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Total	20	17	16	20	9	7	1	8	68	34	4	32	68	61	20	59		
DACCA	Dacca	2	3	9	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	12	1	3	5	35
	Fureedpore	5	10	6	11	...	3	...	2	...	0	4	14	...	28	5	19	
	Backergunge	3	13	11	8	...	2	4	5	2	14	16	3	13	13	27	23	
	Mymensingh	...	2	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	5	6	...
	Tipperah	6	4	9	6	2	1	0	...	4	2	42	3	23	3	19	6	
Total	16	32	46	38	2	6	11	9	6	25	62	76	43	52	62	88		
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Noakhally	1	1	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	4	17	...	...	9	27	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	19	...	...
Total	1	8	5	...	...	1	3	...	...	33	17	...	...	28	27	...	
BEHAR.																		
PATNA	Patna	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	2	...
	Gya	3	7	15	5	1	...	1	...	5	...	4	...	11	4	1	50	
	Rahmahad	3	1	3	...	2	1	1	...	11	2	6	5	7	2	9	...	
	Mozufferpore	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	2	...	1
	Darbhanga	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	8	1	6	...
	Sarun	1	3	4	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	20	...	6
Chumparun	4	2	1	1	...	2	1	1	0	24	6	3	16	3	5	...		
Total	13	13	26	8	5	3	4	4	35	27	17	22	63	29	72	9		
BHAGULPORE	Monchyr	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Bhagulpore	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1
	Purneah	2	4	2	6	1	3	1	...	5	14	5	...	5	13	4	2	
	Sonhal Pergunnahs	1	5	5	2	1	1	1	...	10	1	0	...	8	19	19	18	
	Maldah	7	...	1	3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	7	...	...	1
Total	10	7	9	12	4	4	3	1	18	15	12	4	26	32	23	32		
ORISSA.																		
ORISSA	Cuttack	...	2	5	1	...	...	1	...	7	...	11	...	1	4	16	17
	Pooree	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	21	...
	Balasore	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	10	6	...	...
	Gurjats	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2	3	8	1	1	...	2	...	25	...	13	...	11	10	37	17		
CHOTA NAGPORE.																		
South-West Frontier Agency.																		
CHOTA NAGPORE	Hazareebagh	2	11	11	13	1	1	6	5	7	4	18	22	5	3	13	33	
	Lohardugga	4	2	5	3	1	...	1	2	5	...	23	8	...	2	10	5	
	Sinkhoom	...	1	12	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	10	...	3	...	27	9
	Manbhoom	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	8	14	29	20	2	1	9	8	12	4	54	53	16	5	50	47		
GRAND TOTAL		137	133	184	155	58	34	40	48	397	186	213	239	505	300	517	431	

203. This crime has slightly decreased, the number of cases being 167 against 179. Robbery in dwelling-houses and other robberies are exactly the same number as last year.

Highway robberies have decreased from 37 to 20, while robbery by poison has gone up from 1 to 5, and robbery with other hurt from 15 to 16 cases.

Three of the robberies with poison took place in Hazareebagh and two in Jessore. Highway robberies have gone down in the Presidency Division from 11 to 2.

The results obtained, as shown below, are better in every point, except as regards the number of cases in which property was recovered, and in that they are much the same as last year:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Property stolen.	Recovered.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.
					Rs.	Rs.	
1878	170	64	211	118	7,854	1,506	60
1879	187	75	306	169	10,033	2,924	62

204. The number of cases under this heading has increased from 606 to 676.

The results are, however, much better, as shown below. The increase is in all the Bengal Divisions, except Chittagong, and in the Bhagulpore Division of Behar. The other divisions show a decrease:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons sent up for trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
			Rs.	Rs.	
1876	811	203	919	421	495
1877	637	153	651	231	367
1878	606	96	600	210	405
1879	676	148	753	270	444

205. Cases under this heading have decreased from 665 to 625. The difference is slight. The result of cases is the same as last year; of persons not so good.

Mischief by killing, &c., animals.

Lurking house-trespass.

206. The table below gives the figures under serials 35 and 36 for the last five years in nearly the same form as that given last year:—

	1875.	1876.	1877	1878.	1879.
Cases reported	24,429	22,646	20,024	23,500	20,209
Not enquired into	6,038	6,445	4,846	2,161	623
Balance of cases enquired into	17,391	16,201	15,178	21,339	19,586
False	2,244	2,027	1,531	1,351	1,250
True	15,247	14,174	13,647	20,078	18,336
Convictions in cases	1,424	1,504	1,412	1,878	1,705
Persons tried	3,652	3,803	3,584	4,412	3,946
Ditto convicted	2,161	2,435	2,175	2,805	2,482
Ditto acquitted	1,283	1,207	1,202	1,469	1,312

I have slightly altered this table, so as to show police work more distinctly, and it now shows the number of cases actually enquired into more correctly than the previous form. The number of cases reported is less than in any other year; yet the number enquired into, and the number finally reported as true, is greater than any year except 1878.

The percentage of detection is very small, and is slightly worse than last year, which is not to be wondered at, when it is considered that the cases which were formerly not enquired into were the most unpromising cases. These now swell the number of true cases without adding much to the number of convictions.

207. Class III.

BURDWAN DIVISION.*

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Number convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	22	43	12	41	12	27	14
Bankoora	11	30	5	30	11	34	45
Beerbhoom	32	53	18	66	10	10	55
Midnapore	55	80	24	128	14	55	80
Hoochly	24	55	9	104	16	54	41
Howrah	24	31	3	47	6	14	19
Total	172	208	71	476	69	158	254

As last year, the figures under serial numbers 35 and 36 are excluded from the above table. The total number of true cases is 227 against 172 in the previous year. The increase is very striking in Bankoora, the number being more than double. The increase in Hooghly is also very marked. The result of trials is better than last year.

Dacoity.

208. There is an increase of nine cases as compared with 1878, the numbers being 49 to 40.

In Burdwan the number of cases was the same as in 1878, namely,—five. The Commissioner says none of the cases appear to have been the work of organized gangs, or call for special remark; out of the five cases four occurred in the Ranigunge sub-division; only one case ended in a conviction, though the Judge summed up for a conviction in another case. In Bankoora the number of cases rose from 4 to 11. Of these, three were grain robberies and two were petty cases in which little property was taken. The rest were more serious cases: convictions were obtained in six cases, and out of 59 persons committed 26 were convicted. Most of these dacoities took place in thanas where the crop was scanty, indicating, the Commissioner says, “that the local bad characters take to robbery, and plunder only when driven to it by necessity.”

Beerbhoom shows six cases against nine in 1878, but not a single conviction. This district attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, and was specially noted in the resolution on last year's report. The Commissioner, after pointing out that of the six cases only one occurred in the latter half of the year, says—“I have personally scrutinized every record of every dacoity case occurring in Beerbhoom during the last two years. The result was specially reported to Government, and I need not repeat the opinion expressed in my report No. 607, dated 6th December 1879. There has been a change in Magistrates and also in the district head of the police; some bad men in the force have been got rid of, and more thorough investigation and skilful handling of dacoity cases may be anticipated. The Magistrate has made an extended tour, and has, with the present District Superintendent of Police, devoted much attention to the improvement of the village police.” The present District Superintendent is working energetically, and I hope better results will be obtained this year.

In Midnapore there is an increase of 12 cases, 19 true cases having been reported. The Commissioner attributes the increase to the “partial failure of crops in parts of the district, and also to the high prices of provisions which ruled throughout the year.” I fear this is not the sole reason; for the crime shows no reduction up to date, and there are clearly gangs of dacoits in the district or on the border. The District Superintendent has been called on to take special action against them, and the District Superintendent of Bankoora has been directed to co-operate. The convictions are very poor. The police sent up 11 cases in A Form, but only three ended in conviction. The District Superintendent considered that some Deputy Magistrates discharged men sent up on insufficient grounds. The Magistrate considered they were right not to commit on insufficient evidence, knowing how difficult it was to get a conviction at the Sessions, and the Commissioner distributes the blame, saying—“I have not on all occasions been satisfied that evidence has been properly collected and put together by the police, and there has not been always a disposition on the part of Magistrates to call for further evidence, and correct defects in cases sent up by the police before commitment.” The attention of the present District Superintendent has been specially directed to the necessity of getting up his cases carefully.

In Hooghly only two cases occurred during the year against 11 in 1878, and 13 men were convicted in these cases. Six old cases were also enquired into, and twenty men in all have been convicted in this district. The result is satisfactory, and is, the Commissioner says, “mainly due to the zeal and energy of the District Superintendent.”

In Howrah six cases occurred against four in 1878. Here, as in Hooghly, the number of persons convicted is good; five were convicted during the year and six after its close, and the conviction of these last has, it is hoped, broken up a gang that has been concerned in a good many previous cases.

The results in the division, as a whole, are very bad ; out of 49 true cases only 14 were detected, and only 70 persons were convicted against 153 acquitted.

209. The number of cases of robbery is the same as in 1878,—31, and convictions were again obtained in nine cases. The percentage of persons convicted is 33 against 27 in 1878. None of the cases call for special notice. Midnapore and Bankoora show an increased number of cases, and Beerbhoom and Hooghly fewer.

210. There is an increase under the head of serious mischief, but none of the cases call for special notice.

211. Class III.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	56	82	15	98	46	66	36
Nuddea	59	75	7	104	11	19	81
Jessore	37	60	16	54	5	19	34
Moorshedabad	64	96	11	134	27	63	58
Total	216	323	49	388	89	161	209

There is an increase in this class in every district, but it is not under the more serious headings, and the percentage of conviction is better than last year.

212. There were again six cases of dacoity ; eight were reported, but two were pronounced false. When looked into, the figures are even more favourable ; for, in 1878, 19 cases were reported, of which 13, a very high number, were reported false. The returns show that one district, Nuddea, was free from dacoity, and of the rest, the 24-Pergunnahs had two, Jessore one, and Moorshedabad three cases. These figures, however, are subject to the explanations given below. Both the cases in the 24-Pergunnahs ended in convictions, though only six out of 18 persons committed were punished.

In Nuddea, in which no cases are shown, one case was sent up by the police. It was a charge of seizure of zemindari papers, and on trial the Magistrate pronounced it to be false and never to have occurred. Another case sent up by the police under section 380, and convicted under that section by the Magistrate, was on appeal ordered by the Judge to be committed under section 395, and as the case was tried eight months after it had occurred, the men were acquitted. The case was really a very petty one, and only technically a dacoity.

One case was reported in Jessore during the year, but it turned out to be a case of house-breaking, and has been disposed of under section 457, P. C. A case which occurred in 1877 was, however, detected, and the gang which came from Backergunge punished. It is this gang which appears under the heading of persons convicted. Another case has already been referred to in paragraph 151. In this district, therefore, there has been no new case, while two old ones have been detected.

All the three true cases in Moorshedabad were detected ; 24 persons were sent up, of whom 20 were convicted, two acquitted, and two were pending. This result is very good indeed.

The results of the two last years are given below :—

	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
24-Pergunnahs	4	2	1	2	32	18	2	6	30	12
Nuddea	1	...	1	...	6	11	4	...	2	11
Jessore	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	6	...	1
Moorshedabad	1	3	...	2*	4	24	...	20	4	2

* One case pending.

213. Cases of robbery have decreased, but the results are very much worse. They are specially bad in Moorshedabad, where, out of 12 persons sent up, only two were convicted. In Nuddea there was only one case against six in 1878.

It was pending at the close of the year. The results of all kinds of cases of robbery are given below :—

Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
28	19	10	5	54	24	25	8	23	14

Of the above, five were with hurt, one in a dwelling-house, two on the highway, and 11 were ordinary cases.

214. There was an increase of 37 in the number of cases of serious mischief. The Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs states that the increase in his district was due to prosecutions for obstructions in rivers. The figures below show excessively bad results in Jessore and Nuddea and good in 24-Pergunnahs :—

				Cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	48	36	61	44	17
Nuddea	...	...	...	18	2	26	3	23
Jessore	...	...	...	31	.....	31	.....	30
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	29	7	36	10	20

215. Three cases of receiving stolen property were accepted as true. All were in Nuddea, and all were successful.

216. CLASS III. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinapore	31	61	18	61	8	23	36
Rajshahye	26	32	6	43	6	12	31
Rungpore	37	70	33	48	14	16	31
Bogra	23	34	7	7	9	13	6
Pubna	7	36	7	77	12	37	33
Darjeeling	11	17	3	8	.....	.....	8
Julpigoree	10	17	5	13	4	5	4
Total	154	273	79	272	53	100	146

There is again an increase in cases under this class, excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36. The increase is 40 cases, of which Dinapore gives 12, Rungpore six, Bogra four, Darjeeling three, and Pubna no less than 22. Julpigoree shows a decrease of seven, and in Rajshahye the numbers are the same.

The percentage of conviction in cases has risen from 23·3 to 27·3, and of persons from 36·3 to 40·11.

217. Dacoity.

DISTRICTS.	CASES.		Convictions in cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
	1878.	1879.				
Dinapore	5	2	2	34	12	18
Rajshahye	2	5	2	20	5	15
Rungpore	2	6	2	15	2	13
Bogra	1	3	1	5	5	.....
Pubna	2	3	1	22	8	13
Darjeeling	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julpigoree	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	15	20	8	95	32	59

The above shows the number of true cases and the results. The total number of dacoities reported was 28, of which eight cases were declared false. This is not an unfair proportion, and I do not think the police as a body can be accused of unfairly reporting such cases as false; besides, it must be remembered that it is not the police, but Magistrates, who decide whether a case is to be entered as false. Of these eight false cases, Dinapore and Julpigoree each show three, and Rungpore and Pubna one each. The Commissioner seems to doubt the working of the Julpigoree police in reporting three cases as false, but these cases were so declared by the Deputy Commissioner. The Commissioner saw all the special reports, and did not object to the

final orders, and Mr. Monro also carefully checked the working of the police in these cases without seeing anything suspicious.

In Dinagapore three cases of previous years were disposed of. There were thus eight cases in all enquired into. As above stated, three were considered false, one was not disposed of, two ended in convictions and two were unsuccessful. The Commissioner considers the District Superintendent to deserve credit in the successful cases, and the sentences as "lamentably inadequate." The chief men got seven years. One case was weakened by the absconding of a witness, and the Judge refused to receive his evidence taken before the Magistrate. In another case Rs. 9,000 cash was taken from a Marwaree firm who were sending a cash remittance. The dacoits were up-country men from Jaunpore. The dacoity could not be proved, the property being cash; but they were proved to be bad characters, and called on to give security. The other cases do not call for special notice.

In Rajshahye two cases ended in conviction, but in one of these the High Court has since released the accused. In a third case the assessors were for a conviction, but the Judge acquitted. The result is not good, and the cases call for no remark.

The results in Rungpore are very bad; two cases appear as convictions, but only one man was convicted in each.

In Bogra the two undetected cases were river dacoities, the boats having been cut out. The result in the third case, a land dacoity, was good; all five men sent up being convicted.

All three of the Pubna cases were committed, but one only ended in conviction. One of the cases is worthy of note, as the owner of the house attacked resisted, used a sword, and beat off the dacoits.

The Darjeeling case was still under enquiry at the end of the year.

The result in the division is a decided improvement on last year, when only one case out of 15 ended in conviction, and only four persons were convicted, but is still far from good.

218. There were 24 robberies pronounced to be true during the year against 22 in the previous year. None of the cases call for special mention, beyond the fact that in Dinagapore Rs. 900 were taken in one case. Seven cases ended in conviction, and out of 32 persons sent up, 18 were convicted. The result is not as good as last year.

219. The number of cases of serious mischief is greater than last year, but the cases are petty, and there is nothing in them to call for special notice.

220. Class III.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	87	86	13	112	16	34	73
Fureedpore	31	72	12	86	11	28	44
Backergunge	105	127	26	151	21	62	83
Mymensingh	81	87	12	62	7	13	17
Tippurah	55	62	11	39	6	9	24
Total ..	359	434	74	450	61	177	241

The number of true cases under this class, excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36, is the same as last year, the figures being 360 against 359. The percentage of conviction in cases has risen from 14 to 17, and of persons from 37 to 38; but the result is still very bad. There is a decrease under every heading except robbery and serious mischief.

221. There is a decided decrease in dacoity, and the number of cases is almost the same as in 1877, though still much above 1876. I give the figures for the last four years, district by district—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Dacca	2	4	9	11
Fureedpore	5	10	6	11
Backergunge	3	14	14	8
Mymensingh	2	2	8	2
Tippurah	6	4	9	6
Total ...	16	34	46	38

In Dacca seven cases were river, and four land dacoities. One case was pending enquiry at the close of the year. Of the remaining ten cases, only one, a land case, ended in conviction. The police sent up men in five cases, and got no clue in the other five. In one case the Judge directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty against four persons whom they were ready to convict, on the ground that there was no case against them. In another case the Commissioner says the Judge refused to allow a confessing prisoner to be made Queen's evidence, remarking that he was not called upon to help the prosecution, and that the Magistrate should not have left it to him to do so. In these two cases, the Commissioner remarks, there has clearly been a failure of justice, for which the police are not liable. In another case the police and crew of the patrol boat of Daoudkandy in Tipperah were sent up, but the proof was insufficient.

Besides Dacca, Fureedpore is the only other district that shows an increase of from six to eleven cases. Five were river and six land cases. No clue was found by the police in three of the former and two of the latter. In the remaining two river dacoities the accused were discharged by the Magistrate. In this district, therefore, as in Dacca, no river case has been successfully prosecuted. Of the six land cases, two ended in conviction during the year, and two after its close.

Of the eight cases in Backergunge, six were river and two land dacoities. No clue was obtained in either of the two latter; but three of the former were successfully prosecuted, as well as two cases pending from last year. Thirty-four men were convicted out of 63 sent up, and two gangs which have been working for some years have been broken up. The success of one case is due to Fureedpore head constable Ram Dhyon Sing, who captured the men with wounds on their persons and property in their possession. The result is satisfactory, and as a gang of this district has also been punished in Jessore, it may be hoped that this crime has received a check. Since I began the report this gang has been discharged by the High Court, but they will be watched and prevented from again committing dacoity.

The Mymensingh cases were both river dacoities and undetected. The decrease in this crime is said to be due to the breaking up of the gang mentioned in last year's report.

Three of the Tipperah cases were river and three land dacoities. The police sent up two of the former, and got no clue in the third case. No conviction was obtained. There was a conviction in one land dacoity.

There were thus 23 river dacoities in the division, and three only, all in Backergunge, ended in conviction. The result is very poor, even allowing for the two Dacca cases before remarked on.

222. There were no serious cases of robbery, and 50 per cent of the true cases ended in conviction. One case of highway robbery occurred in Dacca, and two in dwelling-houses in Fureedpore. The rest were all simple cases. No other heading calls for remark.

223. Class III. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Chittagong	94	71	6	34	7	12	14	
Noakhally	44	37	11	30	5	16	21	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	4	2	..	2	1	1	1	
Total	142	110	17	75	13	29	36	

There is a satisfactory decrease of 49 cases under this class, excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36. The convictions are also better than last year, though the result in cases is worse.

224. There was no case of dacoity in the division, the one case reported in Noakhally turning out false.

225. Conviction was obtained in four arson cases in Chittagong out of 41 sent up. This result, though poor, is better than usual.

226. Class III.

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	38	42	10	46	14	19	15
Gya	76	61	19	65	18	38	21
Shahabad	80	47	11	57	11	26	22
Mozufferpore	18	26	6	31	4	21	7
Durbhunga	25	23	9	14	7	9	5
Saran	48	52	10	73	10	41	32
Chumparun	20	24	12	25	8	22	8
Total ...	285	279	77	311	81	176	106

Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36, there is a decrease of 83 cases under this class. Mozufferpore alone shows a trifling increase of two cases. The result in cases is not so good, but as regards persons much better than last year. The percentages of convictions are—

	Cases.	Persons.
1878	35	40.1
1879	29	50.6

227. There is a striking decrease in dacoities, and in four districts—Patna, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga—no cases occurred. The table below shows the distribution and result of the eight cases, as well as the working of the last three years—

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons tried.			Persons convicted.		
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Patna ... ..	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	1	...
Gya	7	15	6	...	1	2	14	56	13	...	4	11
Shahabad	1	3	...	1	1	...	5	19	7	2	6	5
Mozufferpore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Durbhunga ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	6	...	1	...	...
Saran	3	4	2	...	1	1	20	8	9	...	...	3
Chumparun	2	1	1	2	1	1	27	11	3	24	0	3
Total ...	13	26	8	4	4	4	70	104	33	27	17	22

Four out of the eight cases ended in convictions, and out of 33 persons who appeared before the Magistrate during the year, three were discharged, two were pending, and of the remaining 28 who were committed, 22 were convicted, and only six acquitted. The results are very much better than last year, and are decidedly good. A notorious leader of dacoits in Chumparun, Ghomier Khan, has this year been sentenced to ten years' transportation. In 1874 this man was convicted in two dacoities and sentenced for life, but was acquitted by the High Court on appeal. In 1877 he again committed dacoity in Chumparun, and has been hunted ever since. He was arrested in Nepal last year and made over to us. The District Superintendent calls him the last leader of dacoits in Chumparun. Before 1874 he was notorious in Chupra, and was enlisted as a constable in order that he might be watched. He, however, was let go on the plea of sick leave with the result above detailed.

228. The system referred to in last year's report has been, I believe, effectually put a stop to, and this has probably had an effect in reducing dacoities, as the criminals now know they can no longer pass on the guilt to innocent persons with the aid of their friends in the police. The enquiries regarding mail robberies are not yet complete, and it is noteworthy that mail robberies have entirely ceased in this division.

229. Robberies have decreased, though not to the same extent as dacoities. The number of these cases, and the result of police action given below, show a great improvement on 1878:—

	Cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.
Patna	9	4	14	5
Gya	7	2	8	4
Shahabad	2	1	11	4
Mozufferpore ... ..	...	...	...	...
Durbhunga	1	1	5	3
Saran	5	3	6	6
Chumparun	6	4	15	13

The results in the last three districts are specially good. None of the cases call for notice.

230. Class III.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	25	32	7	56	8	17	31
Bhagulpore	28	35	8	58	8	11	48
Purneah	41	62	11	40	10	14	25
Sonthal Pergunnahs	22	29	4	69	9	22	46
Maldah	5	28	3	20	6	11	12
Total ...	121	186	33	280	41	75	157

Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36, there is an increase of 32 cases, of which ten are in Purneah and 20 in Maldah. The results, as regards cases, are rather better than last year; as regards persons much worse, less than one-third of those tried having been convicted.

231. There is an increase of three cases of dacoity, and as the increase has been steady for the last four years, I fear the crime cannot now be said to be dying out. The total number of cases was 12, of which Purneah had six, Maldah three, the Sonthal Pergunnahs two, and Bhagulpore one. Monghyr had again no case. In Purneah a conviction was got in one case after the close of the year, and one case, in which cattle were carried off into Nepal, was pending. The police failed completely in the other four cases. In Maldah, too, no case was convicted during the year. One case was pending. The two cases in the Sonthal Pergunnahs were also unsuccessful. They are supposed to have been committed by the workmen of a Calcutta firm, who had leased some stone quarries, but who failed, and who had not paid their men's wages for some time. Since the quarries have been taken by a solvent firm in March 1879, dacoities have ceased in that neighbourhood. The single case in Bhagulpore was one of mail robbery, and took place in February. No clue was obtained at the time; but in October the Ghazipore Police arrested four persons with stolen property. One only was convicted under section 411, Indian Penal Code. The result is miserable in the extreme.

232. The number of robberies is the same as in 1878, but convictions have been obtained in nine cases against five in 1878. Twenty persons were convicted as against 11 in that year. Only half of those tried, however, were convicted, which destroys much of the otherwise good result. None of the cases are remarkable.

233. Class III.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	41	35	12	45	8	7	35
Pooree	28	19	2	39	5	14	24
Bainsore	12	19	7	6	3	3	3
Gurjats	7	5	1	17	3	17	.....
Total ...	88	78	22	107	19	41	62

Crime under this class has greatly decreased, and only 56 cases have occurred against 88 last year. The result of cases is much better, the percentage of convictions being 33·9 against 15·9; 38·3 per cent of persons arrested were convicted against 30·5 last year.

Only one true case of dacoity occurred in Cuttack. It was not successful. The police sent up five men, but they were discharged.

One case of robbery with hurt took place in Pooree. The Magistrate discharged the accused. In Gurjats a case of highway robbery was successfully traced. Out of five true cases of ordinary robbery three were successful. The result is very fair.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Hazareebagh	42	49	4	123	22	59	59	
Lohardugga	25	25	2	52	15	35	12	
Simabhoom	5	9	1	8	3	1	7	
Manbhoom	43	14	3	18	3	8	10	
Total	115	97	10	201	43	103	88	

There is a satisfactory decrease of 28 cases under this heading, excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36, and the number of cases is now almost the same as in 1877. The results are good. The percentage of conviction in cases is 49·4, and of person 51·2.

The number of dacoities has dropped to 20, and in eight of these convictions have been obtained. Hazareebagh heads the list with 13 cases, Lohardugga has three, and Manbhoom four.

Lohardugga did best with two convictions out of three cases, and eight persons convicted out of 15 sent up. The third case was pending.

In Hazareebagh five cases ended in convictions, and 22 persons were punished out of 59 sent up. The cases were all highway robberies. Two digwars were convicted in one case, but were released by the High Court. There is little doubt digwars have been implicated in these cases. The hold which the present law gives over these men will undoubtedly do good, but has not had time to have effect as yet.

Dacoities in this division are very petty, and the whole value of property taken in the 20 cases was only Rs. 1,493.

Robberies have decreased from 21 to 18, and convictions have been got in nine cases.

Mischief by killing animals has gone down from 51 to 23 cases, 18 of which have been successful. The result is good.

235. The number of true cases under this class in 1879 is greater by 74 than in 1878, the increase is less than one per cent. The result of conviction in cases is better, and of persons worse than last year.

Class IV.

	True cases.	Conviction in cases.	Percentage of convictions.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.	Percentage of convictions
1877	8,812	2,340	26·6	9,983	5,421	4,168	54·3
1878	9,534	3,018	31·6	11,112	6,377	4,735	57·3
1879	9,608	3,180	33	11,245	6,261	4,528	55·6

The number of cases under headings 38A and 39, hurt and wrongful restraint, are given below :—

HURT.

	Cases.	False cases.	Total, true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Conviction in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1877	6,090	439	5,651	494	5,157	1,700	6,470	3,942	2,323
1878	7,075	344	6,731	302	6,429	2,398	7,531	4,787	2,516
1879	7,082	301	6,781	345	6,436	2,524	7,000	4,743	2,505

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

	Cases.	False cases.	Total, true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Conviction in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1877	4,221	1,212	3,009	53	2,956	466	3,328	1,337	1,800
1878	3,013	938	2,075	23	2,052	514	3,383	1,440	1,817
1879	3,572	906	2,666	16	2,650	511	3,396	1,328	1,874

The number of true cases under each heading is slightly greater than that of the previous year, but the difference is so small as to call for no remark. The number of cases ending in conviction is decidedly greater under hurt, and slightly less under wrongful restraint, while under both headings the number of persons convicted is less satisfactory.

I would again urge, as Mr. Monro did last year, that hurt should be withdrawn from the heading of cognizable crime. I am convinced that its retention as a cognizable offence does no good to the people, while it is exceedingly bad for the police. Not only does it enable lazy officers to shirk work as Mr. Monro pointed out last year, but it is a fruitful and safe source of illicit gain to corrupt officers. As there seems no probability of the law being very speedily altered, and as Government agrees in the principle, I would urge a far more free use of section 117 in cases under section 323.

On this point Mr. Monro writes—"It has been observed by the Magistrate of Jessore that it is desirable that the police should be relieved of the petty cases under serial No. 38A, which take up much of their time, and a large number of which are generally compromised. This recommendation will no doubt be considered when the new Criminal Procedure Code is considered, but I think it might be well to press the matter even now. The amount of time now spent on these petty cases is very great, and the police have too much to do to be able to afford such waste of their energies upon cases which ought to be non-cognizable."

236. Class IV.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.		True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
					Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
						Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	...	287	329	21	392	164	233	147
Bankoora	...	55	89	3	115	52	69	43
Beerbhoom	...	174	149	7	195	58	103	89
Midnapore	...	343	452	62	320	81	121	140
Hoochly	...	254	270	10	304	80	108	125
Howrah	...	223	274	11	341	83	182	151
Total		1,336	1,563	120	1,667	518	906	704

There is an increase of 107 true cases in this class. The result of convictions in cases is almost the same, there being 518 convictions out of 1,443 cases in 1879, against 481 convictions out of 1,336 cases in 1878. The percentage of convictions of persons is not quite so good, being 54·3 against 55·9 last year. The Commissioner states that many cases under this class are compromised after they are sent up, which prevents better results. The increase of wrongful restraint cases in Midnapore is due to the differences that existed in the beginning of the year between landlords and tenants.

237. Class IV.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.					True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
								Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
									Cases.	Persons.		
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	441	620	34	770	304	503	261
Nuddia	...	...	...	...	297	343	9	520	157	333	170
Jessore	...	...	...	...	462	535	20	639	193	406	213
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	...	351	360	17	313	105	152	144
Total					...	1,551	1,864	80	2,233	750	1,397	788

There is an increase in the number of cases in every district except Moorshedabad, where there is a small decrease. The percentage of convictions in cases is practically the same as last year, being 42·5 against 42·1. In persons it is slightly better, being 62·5 against 60·6. Moorshedabad again shows bad results.

In this division also both Magistrates and Police complain that results in this class are much affected by compromises which all appear as acquittals, and the Magistrate of Jessore urges that there should be a separate column to show such cases.

238. Class IV. RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinapore	124	179	28	168	56	104	54
Rajshahye	143	140	24	169	46	87	82
Rungpore	257	817	121	275	55	115	149
Bogra	107	152	13	173	43	81	71
Pubna	160	280	31	291	68	100	173
Darjeeling	25	42	.....	45	22	34	11
Julpigorce	79	99	16	98	28	56	41
Total	904	1,218	233	1,219	317	577	581

There is an increase of 85 true cases under this heading, to which all districts, except Rajshahye and Rungpore, contribute. The results are not so satisfactory as last year. The percentage of convictions in cases is only 32.2 against 38, and of persons 47.3 against 57.3.

Rungpore again shows a very high proportion of false charges of wrongful confinement. Out of 156 cases instituted 94 were false.

239. Class IV. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	550	492	35	542	146	305	214
Fareedpore	650	451	77	289	75	135	129
Backergunge	402	716	272	659	153	374	271
Mymensingh	947	777	31	675	175	415	220
Tipperah	454	584	34	543	87	209	209
Total	3,072	3,079	449	2,708	636	1,529	1,043

There is a decrease of 442 cases under this class, due to all districts except Backergunge and Tipperah. The increase in Tipperah is attributed to the opening of a sub-division at Chandpore in the south of the district, and 40 miles from head-quarters. The results are much the same as last year. There is, however, a decided improvement in the percentage of convictions under wrongful confinement.

240. Class IV. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	190	176	18	174	31	81	50
Nonkhally	107	198	12	229	71	189	55
Chittagong Hill Tracts	7	4	.....	6	.....	.....	5
Total	304	378	25	409	102	280	119

There is a slight decrease in the number of cases. The figures call for no remark, and none has been made by the Commissioner.

241. Class IV. PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	161	277	20	374	99	154	193
Gya	14	111	12	162	31	85	62
Shahabad	272	160	8	159	47	97	54
Muzafferpore	100	171	18	157	18	44	111
Burhanga	126	116	24	194	45	84	49
Saran	169	207	17	389	101	194	185
Chumpran	32	46	15	57	12	30	22
Total	844	1,178	123	1,442	353	688	680

The above table shows an increase of 111 true cases. The percentage of conviction in cases is 33·4 against 36·4 (not 38·9 as printed in last year's report), and of persons 47·7 against 55 (not 53·7 as printed). The result is therefore worse. No explanation of the fluctuations in different districts is given.

The result of wrongful restraint cases was again bad.

242. Class IV.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	63	70	8	90	18	38	55
Bhagulpoore	86	108	9	152	08	90	66
Purneah	271	272	40	295	70	184	106
Sontal Pergunnahs	66	71	5	74	36	61	13
Maldah	120	163	6	165	10	83	64
Total	612	687	74	772	210	465	284

The number of cases is stationary, being 613 against 612 true cases last year. The percentage of conviction in cases is 34·2 against 28·5, and of persons 60·2 against 52·2, being better in both than last year. The improvement is under hurt, the result of wrongful restraint cases being worse. The decrease in false cases in Purneah is satisfactory.

243. Class IV.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	151	222	52	164	63	80	75
Poorce	143	269	20	150	54	59	87
Balasore	162	122	12	114	48	69	44
Gurjats	11	11	2	30	4	10	20
Total	407	614	95	462	169	227	226

There is an increase of 52 true cases in the division, chiefly in Poorce. The bulk of the cases occurred in the Khoorda sub-division, and the increase is said to be due to settlement disputes. The percentage of convictions in cases is 32·5 against 21·6, and of persons 49·1 against 51·2, being better in cases and worse as regards persons. Many cases are said to have been compromised, and the majority of the cases were very petty.

244. Class IV.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazareebagh	86	94	4	124	64	94	29
Lohardugga	36	43	4	69	27	45	22
Singbhoom	17	13	...	28	5	10	18
Manbhoom	117	91	5	112	20	74	32
Total	256	241	18	333	116	223	101

There is a decrease of 26 true cases. The decrease in hurt and wrongful confinement is very marked in Manbhoom. The percentage of convictions in cases is 50·8 against 37 last year, and of persons 66·9 against 83·2, the former being better, the latter worse.

245. Class V.

	Cases.	False.	Total true.	Not enquired into.	Balance.	Convictions in cases.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted.
1877.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36 ...	50,539	9,444	41,095	3,130	37,965	11,093	37,846	20,445	15,741
Including ditto ditto ...	71,163	10,975	60,188	7,985	52,203	13,435	41,430	23,620	17,008
1878.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36 ...	53,825	7,976	45,849	1,126	44,723	15,069	44,207	24,862	17,558
Including ditto ditto ...	77,415	9,327	68,088	3,287	61,801	16,947	48,619	27,067	19,027
1879.									
Excluding serial Nos. 35 and 36 ...	49,043	6,001	43,042	721	41,721	14,235	41,214	22,746	16,782
Including ditto ditto ...	69,252	7,831	61,421	1,214	60,207	15,940	45,260	25,228	18,124

The above table, prepared in the same way as that given last year, shows a decrease of 3,407 cases, if house-breaking cases (serials 35 and 36) are excluded, and of 6,687 including such cases. The result is no doubt greatly due to the increased prosperity of the year as compared with 1878; but the more systematic and energetic manner of dealing with crime, the attention paid to the criminal classes and to released convicts, and the efforts made to ensure heavy sentences in cases of re-conviction, have all contributed to the result. These are all matters which have had Mr. Monro's earnest attention for some years, and the result is now being felt. The decrease of cases reported is very satisfactory. It cannot be denied that improved chowkidari arrangements make the concealment of crime more difficult, and yet there have been fewer cases reported than in any year since 1874. The increase in the number of true cases, as compared with 1877, is due solely to the reduction in the number of false cases owing to more correct classification.

There is again a large reduction in the number of cases not enquired into, the number being less than half that of last year.

The percentage of convictions to cases in this class alone, done in the same way as last year, omitting cases not enquired into, is 34·1 against 33·7. The result as regards persons is not quite so good, the percentage being 55·2 against 56·2.

246. The table below gives the result of cases of theft, cattle theft, and receipt of stolen property in the same form as last year :—

	Cases reported.		False cases.		Total true.		Not enquired into.		Balance.		Cases in which convictions were obtained.		Persons tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Theft ...	36,001	31,015	0,071	4,058	30,830	28,067	869	584	29,961	27,473	10,221	0,400	26,254	24,627	16,253	15,026	9,806	9,896
Cattle theft ...	2,635	2,403	383	340	2,252	2,063	8	9	2,244	2,054	1,116	1,161	2,092	2,554	1,681	1,074	954	816
Receiving stolen property ...	2,312	2,037	96	59	2,217	1,978	5	1	2,242	1,974	1,008	1,472	4,357	3,570	2,980	2,461	1,197	1,033

The results of cases are slightly better in the class generally, and in theft; much better in cattle theft, and slightly worse as regards stolen property. The result as regards persons is the same in receiving cases, better in cattle theft, and worse under the two other heads. The percentages are given below :—

	Cases.			Persons.		
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Class V generally ...	29·1	32·8	33·5	54	56·2	55·1
Theft ...	29	32·1	33·5	53·6	58	55·3
Cattle theft ...	42·2	40·5	56·2	61·2	62·5	65·5
Receiving stolen property ...	73·7	76·5	74·3	60	68·0	68·6

247. Class V.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	1,127	1,431	231	1,024	346	400	503
Bankoora	450	776	33	308	111	211	142
Beerbhoom	660	1,054	127	864	258	454	400
Midnapore	2,302	2,846	679	1,864	516	890	851
Hooghly	1,307	1,714	250	1,041	344	520	473
Howrah	1,306	1,205	106	1,050	489	671	346
Total	7,508	9,130	1,846	6,287	2,064	3,236	2,786

The figures given include, as they did last year, cases under serial Nos. 35 and 36, and show an increase of 276 true cases, or a little more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

There is a slight increase in Burdwan, and a considerable increase in Hooghly. In Bankoora the increase is very striking. Beerbhoom shows a small decrease, Midnapore a very fair decrease, while in Howrah it is very considerable. The changes of jurisdiction during the year must, however, be borne in mind in considering these figures. Bankoora and Beerbhoom have gained—the former five thanas and three outposts, and the latter four thanas and three outposts (net gain). Hooghly has gained three thanas and three outposts, while Burdwan has lost five thanas and four outposts, and Howrah one thana and one outpost. These changes took place from October, so that they only affect the figures of one quarter; but I think they account for nearly the whole of the divisional increase, the division having gained two thanas and one outpost from Manbhoom, and two thanas and two outposts from Moorshedabad. Looking at the changes with reference to districts, Burdwan, which ought to have shown a decrease, shows an increase. Beerbhoom, which ought to have shown an increase, shows a decrease. Hooghly, as was to be expected, shows an increase, and this increase is about proportionate to the increase in jurisdiction. Bankoora shows an increase out of proportion to the increase of jurisdiction, and Howrah a decrease similarly out of proportion. On the whole, then, this class of crime may be said to have actually increased in Burdwan and Bankoora, to be about stationary in Hooghly, and to have decreased in Midnapore, Beerbhoom, and Howrah.

The percentage of conviction in cases and of persons, as compared with 1878, is as follows:—

						Conviction in cases.	Conviction of persons.
1878	...	...	...	...	...	25·4	50·4
1879	...	...	...	...	...	26·4	51·4

There is thus a slight improvement of one per cent in each.

The districts show great variations, Howrah standing first with 42 per cent of convictions in cases, and Bankoora last with only 14·9 per cent. The other districts stand thus—Burdwan 29·3 per cent, Beerbhoom 27·7, Hooghly 23·5, and Midnapore 23·3.

248. The increase of last year in Midnapore from 62 to 93 cases has not been sustained, and the number of cases has dropped to 63 in 1879. There has been no regular cattle-lifting in the division during the year, and there is nothing specially worthy of note in the figures for other districts, except Burdwan, which shows an increase of ten cases. The percentage of cases ending in conviction was 48·3 against 43·8 in 1878, which is favorable.

249. In ordinary theft there is an increase of cases in Burdwan, and the results are also bad. Bankoora shows, as was to be expected, an increase; but the increase is out of all proportion to the increase of territory. The results are worse than last year as regards cases, and better as regards persons. In Beerbhoom the increase is not excessive, but the results are bad. Midnapore shows fewer cases and much better results, and Hooghly may be said to do the same, taking into consideration the increase of jurisdiction. Howrah shows a decrease in cases, but the results are not quite so good as last year.

250. As the jurisdictions have been changed, I do not re-produce the figures from the tables, but give only the percentages of the two years for each district—

			Percentage of cases convicted.		Percentage of persons convicted.	
			1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Burdwan	...	...	40.8	31.6	56	44.1
Bankoora	...	...	25.4	18.1	47.8	56.1
Beerbhoom	...	...	28.8	29	51.2	44.4
Midnapore	...	...	16.8	32.1	42.5	48.1
Hooghly	...	...	20.2	32.8	41.7	50.6
Howrah	...	...	51.5	48.6	60.6	66.4

The result in Bankoora is very bad, nearly as bad as Midnapore was last year.

251. In the other headings under this class the figures do not call for special remark, and the only case which is worth noting is that of the cashier of the Howrah General Hospital, who was convicted of criminal breach of trust. His case was specially reported to Government.

252. Class V.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	1,785	2,404	240	1,840	682	1,013	798
Nudda	2,208	2,762	132	1,765	708	972	767
Jessore	2,202	2,638	164	1,707	451	889	781
Moorshedabad	2,006	2,403	244	1,744	581	824	852
Total	8,201	10,167	770	7,065	2,422	3,648	3,188

The above figures show an increase in every district, the whole amounting to 1,187 cases, and this in spite of Moorshedabad having lost two thanas.

The percentage of convictions in cases is slightly better than last year, being 25.9 against 25.7, while that of persons is not so good, having fallen from 52.1 to 51.6. The result of detection in cases is very bad in Jessore, being only 19.9.

It may be said that the increase is due to serial No. 42, theft, the increase under that heading being 942. The increase is generally ascribed to high prices, and a great part of it is said to have taken place during the months when things were looking bad, owing to the inundations.

Cases of house-trespass and lurking house-trespass (serials 35, 36 and 42) have decreased in the 24-Pergunnahs, and increased in the other three districts, the chief increase being in Moorshedabad. Ordinary theft has increased in every district.

253. A similar table to that given last year, showing the percentage of convictions in burglary and theft cases, is given below:—

			Lurking house-trespass.				Theft.			
			Cases.		Persons.		Cases.		Persons.	
			1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	11.4	17.4	60.5	72.4	42	36.6	60.3	52.4
Nudda	...	...	8	5.5	52.4	46.4	33.6	33.5	56.6	55.7
Jessore	...	...	8.8	9	42.7	56.2	27	19.5	46	46.4
Moorshedabad	...	...	10.6	7.5	47	39.5	30.7	34.6	50.5	45.7

The Commissioner gives the police of the 24-Pergunnahs credit for the superior result of house-trespass cases in that district, but is unable to account for it. The 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore show better results, both in cases and persons, than last year, and Nudda and Moorshedabad worse.

In the results of theft cases, there is a falling off in every district except Moorshedabad, and in Jessore the result of cases is very poor indeed.

254. Cattle theft has increased in every district except Moorshedabad, the total increase being 27 cases. The Commissioner considers that a good deal of

this sort of crime is not reported, particularly in Nuddca. The results are given below in the same form as last year—

			Percentage of convictions in cases.		Percentage of convictions of persons.	
			1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	52.3	68.8	61.5	68.4
Nuddca	...	...	65	51.4	60	58.4
Jessore	...	...	74	67.9	67	49.4
Moorshedabad	...	...	42	46.1	53.1	55.2

Moorshedabad shows better results, and so does the 24-Pergunnahs. The other two districts have fallen off. Police work is perhaps less shown in this than in any other class of cognizable crime, as the people themselves do more in the way of tracing this than any other offence, and as the Magistrate of Nuddea remarks, it is chiefly cases in which the cattle are found by the owner in some one's possession that are reported as thefts. This accounts for the very much better results under this heading than under ordinary theft.

255. There is a decrease in cases of criminal breach of trust in every district except the 24-Pergunnahs, where the true cases have risen from 47 to 108. This very large increase is ascribed to the improvement in business leading to more fraud, but the explanation does not appear to me good, for the expansion of business only took place at the end of the year, and frauds are more likely to take place when times are hard than when money is more plentiful. The results are by no means good.

No other headings call for special remark.

256. CLASS V. RAJSHAHYK AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Dinagore	1,150	1,017	82	601	288	400	230	
Rajshahye	1,875	1,864	117	975	401	595	348	
Rungpore	1,000	1,390	452	1,030	337	511	402	
Bogra	946	876	80	559	221	311	210	
Pubna	704	990	94	773	206	411	324	
Darjeeling	504	613	30	407	243	339	127	
Julpigoree	781	793	70	624	210	380	210	
Total	7,500	8,094	964	5,089	1,606	2,946	1,968	

This table, as in other divisions, includes serial Nos. 35 and 36, and shows a decrease of 439 cases. The decrease is general, except in Pubna and Darjeeling, where the chief increase is in ordinary thefts.

The percentage of convictions in cases has risen from 25.6 to 29, while the conviction of persons has fallen from 59 to 56.

In order to compare the working of each district with that in 1878, a table similar to that given last year is given below :—

			Percentage of convictions in cases.		Percentage of convictions of persons.	
			1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Dinagore	...	...	20	30.8	60	60.5
Rajshahye	...	...	17	23.3	57	60.1
Rungpore	...	...	21	23.7	48	49.6
Bogra	...	...	41	28.1	60	55.6
Pubna	...	...	31	33	53	53.2
Darjeeling	...	...	37	41.7	78	70.2
Julpigoree	...	...	31	28.8	71	62.3

All districts compare well with last year as regards convictions in cases except Bogra, where there is a great falling off, and Julpigoree. As regards persons, Bogra, Darjeeling, and Julpigoree are not as good as last year, but the two last-named districts still compare favorably with any in Bengal.

Taking class V alone there is a decrease of 112 true cases, the decrease being distributed over all the districts except Pubna and Darjeeling. Cases of lurking house-trespass and house-breaking, (serials 35, 36 and 42) have decreased everywhere except in Rungpore. Theft has decreased in Bogra, Rungpore, Julpigoree, and Dinagore.

The explanation of the decrease generally is the improved harvest and cheaper food. In Julpigoree the withdrawal of laborers, owing to the completion of the railway, is also assigned as a cause. In Pubna the increase in

petty thefts is attributed to the difficulties the people were in for food for a short time, and to the number of cases of disputes about crops which are reported as thefts.

257. The number of true cases of cattle theft was 212 against 164 last year, showing an increase of 48 cases. Convictions were got in 131 cases and 180 persons were punished, against 105 cases and 135 persons last year. The percentage of conviction in cases is 61·8 against 64, and of persons 71·5 against 70. The greatest increase is in Rajshahye.

258. Cases of criminal breach of trust have not been successfully dealt with. Out of 294 true cases only 72 ended in conviction, and out of 262 persons who appeared only 91 were punished. This crime is most common in Rungpore.

259. Receiving stolen property was again successfully dealt with. There were 205 true cases, and in 162 of these convictions followed, while out of 389 persons put on trial, 291 were convicted. Rungpore was particularly successful, 53 persons being convicted out of 62 sent up.

260. Class V. DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Dacca	2,403	2,406	180	1,928	702	1,195	665	
Feredpore	1,374	1,868	813	1,150	381	623	449	
Backergunge	1,535	1,658	403	1,264	290	601	614	
Mymensingh	2,287	2,661	100	1,360	427	777	516	
Tipperah	1,185	1,448	135	1,134	242	557	518	
Total	8,844	9,444	1,220	6,836	2,042	3,763	2,700	

There is a satisfactory decrease shown in the above figures which compare favorably even with those of 1877. The decrease is 52 as compared with that year, and 620 as compared with 1878. These figures include serial Nos. 35 and 36. The percentage of convictions in cases is 24·8 against 17·8, and of persons 54·9 against 49·8 in 1878. The decrease in offences and improvement in results is satisfactory.

The Commissioner remarks that the decrease in offences against property in Dacca is gratifying, as it was a year of considerable scarcity. In Mymensingh the decrease is attributed to an order of the Magistrate issued in August, directing the police not to take up cases of theft of standing crops unless accompanied by riot. The Commissioner makes no remarks on this order, the legality of which appears to me doubtful, as crops when cut can undoubtedly be stolen; and though no doubt the majority of such cases are due to disputes involving questions of right, an order like this will prevent just complaints from being enquired into. It is not stated whether such cases are treated under section 117, C. P. C., or not. The decrease in Backergunge is attributed partly to a good harvest, partly to improved police arrangements, and partly (under the heading, cattle theft) to the ryots having made good their losses in cattle which took place in the cyclone. There is, however, an increase in cattle thefts in all other districts, though not to any large extent.

261. Class V. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Chittagong	1,027	803	93	646	143	316	276	
Noakhali	909	650	90	803	188	405	319	
Chittagong Hill Tracts	112	60	1	133	20	32	44	
Total	2,048	1,503	190	1,582	351	813	639	

There is a very large decrease of 735 cases in this class, including serial Nos. 35 and 36. This is not, however, all genuine; for it has been discovered that some crime in Chittagong has been concealed. The percentage of conviction in cases is not so good as last year, being 26·7 against 31·1 (not 17·9 as

erroneously printed in last year's report). The percentage of persons convicted is 51·4 against 56·4 last year.

In spite of the concealment above noted, there is no doubt there is a sensible decrease of crime in almost every class. This is attributed partly to the good harvest, partly to the effects of the storm-wave and cyclone having now passed away, and in Noakhally to the judicious severity of the Judge in some cases which were committed.

There is a satisfactory decrease of cattle theft in Noakhally, only 32 true cases having occurred, or less than half last year's number. Chittagong shows a small increase under this head, almost the only heading in which there is not a decrease. It is too small to require explanation.

262. Class V.

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS				
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.	
					Cases.	Persons.		
Patna	2,569	2,523	341	1,074	604	740	305	
Gya	3,530	3,378	279	868	392	507	335	
Shahabad	2,431	1,732	225	1,007	427	609	309	
Muzafferpore	1,541	1,505	205	700	262	410	355	
Durbhunga	1,789	1,543	193	692	484	590	342	
Sarun	2,005	1,825	157	1,022	357	540	445	
Chumparun	1,742	1,422	110	711	308	433	245	
Total	16,608	13,928	1,519	6,584	2,774	3,904	2,428	

There is a very large decrease of 3,199 cases under this class, including serial Nos. 35 and 36, and it occurs in every district. The number of cases is even less than in 1877.

The results are not quite so good as last year, the percentage of conviction in cases being 22·3 against 25·6, and of persons 59·3 against 62·8. It is in detective ability the Behar Police are wanting, the result of trials being good.

263. The table below gives the number of burglaries (serial Nos. 35, 36, and 42) and the result of cases. The decrease in Shahabad is noteworthy. The detective results in Gya and Sarun are specially bad. Durbhunga shows a marked improvement over last year :—

DISTRICTS.	True cases.			Convictions.			Persons arrested.			Persons convicted.			Percentage of cases convicted.			Percentage of persons convicted.		
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Patna	1,058	1,304	1,043	65	111	92	129	195	172	70	137	111	0	8·5	8·4	54·2	70·2	64·6
Gya	2,187	2,510	2,289	117	151	111	342	385	257	219	215	145	5·3	6	4·8	61	55·8	50·4
Shahabad	371	806	440	68	123	65	121	274	109	82	195	82	12·8	15·2	14·7	67·7	71·1	75·2
Muzafferpore	404	501	498	45	46	33	76	81	63	52	59	46	9·1	6·7	6·1	66·6	68·2	68·2
Durbhunga	1,612	714	504	56	28	43	110	72	71	70	39	50	5·5	3·9	8·5	63·0	54·1	70·4
Sarun	1,205	1,097	911	53	89	47	137	166	103	68	120	60	4	8·1	5·1	30·6	72·2	58·2
Chumparun	240	578	377	31	52	30	48	78	66	30	70	43	12·9	9	7·9	81·2	80·7	65·1
Total	6,757	7,511	6,052	425	600	421	1,063	1,254	841	600	832	534	6·2	7·9	6·8	62·3	60·3	63·4

The Commissioner draws attention to the decrease of burglaries in the city of Patna, and gives the following table showing the number of cases in each year under serial Nos. 35 and 36 :—

1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
542	430	353	330	162

264. Cattle thefts show a decrease of 174 cases. The percentages of convictions are also better, being 47·9 in cases and 67·2 of persons. In Shahabad there is a decrease of 65 cases. The Commissioner mentions one case in which cattle were driven off ten stages into the Chota Nagpore Division, but were followed and recovered. Chumparun too shows a decrease, and 26 true cases of cattle theft in the year is a small number for a district of this size, and shows, I think, that the police have succeeded well in stamping out this crime. The Commissioner states that but for the vicinity of the Nepal frontier, cases would be still fewer. The District Superintendent reports that most of the factory chowkidars have been put under police supervision and the result is certainly good.

265. Ordinary thefts have greatly decreased and in every district. The net decrease is 1,418 true cases. The result of police action is given in the same form as last year for purposes of comparison, with the addition of the number of true cases:—

	1878.	1879.
True cases	5,952	4,534
Cases detected	2,432	1,673
Persons tried	4,953	3,551
Ditto convicted	3,282	2,149
Percentage of conviction in cases	40·8	36·9
Ditto ditto of persons	66·2	60·5

This shows that the police have been less successful than in 1878, notwithstanding the decrease of work.

266. The result of cases for receiving stolen property, though not so good as last year, is fair. The percentages of conviction are cases 68·9, persons 66·6. The number of cases has decreased by 159.

267. CLASS V. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	1,882	1,912	167	1,084	463	714	531
Bhagulpore	1,286	1,186	91	831	300	409	339
Purneah	1,846	2,039	217	1,191	300	693	492
Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,231	2,426	46	1,238	439	802	414
Maldah	849	956	40	772	250	432	290
Total ..	9,094	8,549	561	5,116	1,847	3,050	1,845

There is a decrease of 1,107 true cases under this class and serials 35 and 36. In Maldah alone is there an increase. The decrease is very marked in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The result as regards cases is almost the same as last year; as regards persons not quite so good. The police have, however, been rather more successful than last year in the more serious cases.

268. Cases of burglary have gone down almost to the same figures as 1877. I give the figures of the last three years under serials 35, 36 and 42 for comparison —

	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1877	2,046	119	297	207	75
1878	2,800	203	403	292	107
1879	2,463	225	430	280	130

There is thus a decided improvement in detection though the result is still poor enough.

269. The table below shows the number of cases of cattle theft, theft, and receiving stolen property, as compared with 1878. The results are, on the whole, scarcely so good as in 1878, but the difference is not great.

	True cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Cattle theft	321	253	163	123	412	288	285	200	186	87
Theft	4,649	3,955	1,438	1,178	3,273	3,030	2,133	1,801	1,080	1,983
Receipt of stolen property	247	199	166	140	465	362	327	252	117	108

Cattle thefts have decreased everywhere except in Purneah. The Commissioner notes that in many cases of cattle theft the people are told to go and look for their cattle, and that it is on their finding them that the case is accepted as one of theft. This agrees with the remarks made with regard to Nuddea. The great decrease in the Sonthal Pergunnahs in this class of crime is attributed to the good harvest.

270. Class V.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	1,465	2,009	399	1,108	477	686	462
Pooree	1,500	1,697	808	1,460	461	709	709
Balasore	861	943	291	553	222	396	236
Gurjats	789	511	21	369	197	312	53
Total	4,615	5,250	1,020	3,588	1,347	2,003	1,459

There is a decrease of 385 cases, although fewer have been struck off as false. 31·9 per cent of cases have ended in conviction against 26·7 last year, and of persons 65·2 per cent have been punished against 54·2. The results are thus distinctly better. But for Cuttack, which shows an increase of cases, the decrease would have been much greater. The increase in that district is attributed to dhan-cutting cases being included as thefts when so charged. Formerly such cases were referred to the Magistrate and not entered. The procedure here and in Mymensingh has thus been exactly reversed. House-breaking cases were generally very badly dealt with.

There is no professional cattle theft in the division, and no cases call for special note.

271. Class V.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazareebagh	1,528	1,012	81	877	390	591	262
Lohardugga	1,101	917	48	1,128	423	728	353
Singbhoom	822	223	4	186	62	102	81
Manbhoom	1,658	1,035	119	867	222	464	300
Total	5,007	3,187	252	3,048	1,097	1,875	1,056

The decrease in the above figures, which include serials 35 and 36, is very marked, being no less than 1,672 cases, and the number of cases is only 46 more than in 1877. The decrease is general under all heads. Manbhoom lost two thanas, which accounts for part of the decrease. The percentage of convictions in cases is 37·4 against 30·3 last year, and of persons 61·5 against 65·2.

The results in Manbhoom are far from good and are best in Lohardugga.

Class VI.

272. The subjoined table shows a large increase in the number of cases in this class :—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Cases true	15,206	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406
" convicted	12,582	14,959	13,655	11,980	14,646
Persons punished	16,501	18,856	17,474	15,601	18,176

The increase is chiefly under serial 57, public and local nuisances, which alone gives an increase of 2,659 cases. There is also a satisfactory increase of 513 excise and 162 salt cases. All other headings show a decrease. The percentage of convictions in cases is 84·1, and of persons 38, against 83·1 and 87·3 last year.

273. Cases under other local and special laws also show a large increase.

	True cases.	Convictions.	Persons tried.	Convicted.
1878	589	518	952	837
1879	1,288	1,154	1,772	1,612

The chief increase is in the 24-Pergunnahs, which alone gives upwards of 300 cases, mostly under the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The results are necessarily good.

274. There is again a decrease in the cases under this heading. For purposes of comparison I give a table similar to that given last year—

	True cases.	Cases investigated.	Convictions in cases.	Percentage of cases convicted.	Persons tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.
1878	1,187	1,049	676	64·7	1,216	777	376
1879	964	832	526	63·2	1,002	604	323

The result is slightly worse than last year as regards convictions in cases, and as regards persons the percentage has fallen from 63·8 to 60·2. If returns were sent in properly the number of cases and persons would agree; but in many districts the order to send up each person separately is not observed.

In many districts the law regarding bad characters has been almost, if not quite, ignored. Besides Darjeeling, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the Gurjats, where prosecutions are not to be expected; Singbhoom and Hazareebagh show no prosecutions; Beerbhoom, Rungpore, Julpigoree, and Balasore only one, and eleven other districts less than ten. In districts where there was a fair number of prosecutions the result is good in the following:—

	Convictions.	Acquittals.		Convictions.	Acquittals.
Dinagore with	26	1	Sarun with	59	1
Bogra "	9	2	Chumparun "	12	2
Dacca "	32	5	Bhagulpore "	16	2
Durbhunga "	32	5			

The following districts show specially bad results:—

	Convictions.	Acquittals.		Convictions.	Acquittals.
Midnapore with	1	3	Backergunge with	13	44
24-Pergunnahs "	14	3	Mymensing "	6	11
Rajshahye "	6	15	Monghyr "	6	13
Fureedpore "	26	25			

275. The figures in Statement M, which are reproduced, show that the orders of Government regarding trial in villages of the offenders have been better attended to than they were in 1878; but from amended Returns M, which have been since received, it appears that the figures given in last year's report were not always correct. This was probably owing to Form M having been prescribed late in the year 1878. Cases under section 504 cannot of course be tried in the mofussil, and after allowing for such cases, on the whole the orders of Government have been fairly carried out in most districts. Those in which the orders were not obeyed will be noticed in reviewing the work by Divisions.

Statement M, showing the results in cases of bad livelihood instituted on report of the Police, also in cases instituted by petition before Magistrates in the several districts of the Lower Provinces during 1879.

DISTRICTS.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of cases instituted on report of the police.	Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 1 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 1 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in columns 1 and 2 which were tried in the village of accused.	Number of cases in columns 1 and 2 which were tried in Court.
Burdwan	6	2	0	.....	2	.....	8	.....
Bankoora	14	4	12	2	2	2	17	1
Beerbhoom	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Midnapore	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	3
Hoochly	9	3	6	3	1	1	8	9
Howrah	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
24-Pergunnahs	28	.....	14	13	.....	.....	17	10
Nuddea	41	.....	21	14	.....	.....	13	23
Jessore	15	0	11	4	2	4	8	13
Moorsheadabad	3	6	3	.....	.....	6	3	6
Dinagore	27	.....	26	1	.....	.....	.....	27
Rajshahye	14	10	4	7	3	8	7	17
Rungpore	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Bogra	15	1	9	2	.....	.....	14	1
Pubna	4	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	3
Darjeeling	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julpigoree	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dacca	39	4	39	3	2	2	40	3
Fureedpore	26	34	3	15	23	18	27	24
Backergunge	12	94	3	8	10	53	27	39
Mymensingh	17	.....	6	11	.....	.....	16	1
Tipperah	13	2	9	4	.....	.....	6	7

Districts.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Number of cases instituted on reports of the police.	Number of cases instituted by petition before Magistrate.	Number of cases in column 1 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 1 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which conviction followed.	Number of cases in column 2 in which acquittal followed.	Number of cases in columns 1 and 2 which were tried in the village of accused.	Number of cases in columns 1 and 2 which were tried in Court.
Chittagong	5	5	4	1	.....	4	3	0
Noakhally	20	22	13	5	17	5	8	33
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna	29	.....	19	10	.....	.....	7	23
Gya	46	.....	20	19	.....	.....	25	13
Shahabad	9	2	8	1	1	1	3	9
Muzaffarpore	76	.....	46	16	.....	.....	9	53
Durbhunga	34	4	28	5	4	.....	31	6
Sarun	60	.....	50	1	.....	.....	.....	60
Chumparun	16	4	13	1	.....	1	.....	14
Monghyr	31	.....	6	13	.....	.....	16	3
Bhagulpore	18	.....	16	2	.....	.....	6	13
Purneah	58	8	46	11	8	.....	11	54
Sonthal Pergunnahs	24	.....	15	7	.....	.....	22	.....
Maldah	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Cuttack	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	2
Pooree	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Balasore	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Gurjats ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazaroebagh ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lohardugga	12	.....	3	3	.....	.....	4	2
Singbhoom ... ..	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Manbhoom	11	.....	4	7	.....	.....	4	.....
Total	748	224	484	108	76	82	367	487

276. In connection with this table, I beg to draw the attention of Government to the state of things disclosed by column 2. Two hundred and twenty-four cases of this class have been instituted by petition in 19 districts, but of this number 160 are due to the three adjoining districts of Fureedpore, Backergunge, and Noakhally. Column 5 shows that in only 76 of these cases convictions followed. In Backergunge there were only 10 convictions in 94 cases. Last year showed much the same results, 85 convictions being got in 246 cases.

These results show that such cases ought to be instituted only by the police, and that encouraging private persons to lodge such complaints leads to false charges. It appears to me worth the consideration of Government whether it would not be well to check the institution of this class of case by petition.

In reviewing the working statements of the last half of 1879, I found in one district there had been very few cases, and those all in one thana; and on calling for an explanation, it appeared that in November a list of 193 bad characters, against whom the police considered there was evidence, was sent up, and the Magistrate arranged to try them in the various villages. Press of work, however, prevented more than seven being tried, and the remaining 186 have not been touched. In some of the large districts it is undoubtedly very difficult to arrange for trial on the spot, but it would be better to try the cases in Court than to allow so many to go untried.

In taking security for good behaviour, Magistrates should pay attention to the solvency of the surety and his ability to pay. Cases have occurred in which the surety was found to be a man of no means. In such cases the conviction is useless, as it involves no penalty.

277. The number of excise cases instituted during the year shows an increase of 513, the number of true cases being 2,562 against 2,049. There were 1,832 convictions against 1,454, or 71.5 per cent against 70.9 (erroneously printed 81 in last year's report). The percentage of persons convicted was 80.4 against 79.4 last year.

In many of the districts named last year as having neglected this duty there is a marked improvement, notably in Burdwan and Chittagong; but

Bankoora, Howrah, Mozufferpore, and Manbhoom among those named last year, and in addition Dinagapore, Mymensingh, Noakhally, and Sarun show very badly in excise cases. Constant supervision is exercised from this office, and the attention of officers is called to this part of their duty. There is no doubt the out-still system reduces the probability of illicit distillation, so that altogether the result may be considered satisfactory.

278. Salt cases.

Districts.	Number of salt cases.	Number of persons arrested.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Quantity of salt attached.	Quantity of salt released by order of the Magistrate.	Quantity of salt confiscated.	Total amount fines levied.
					Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. A. P.
Midnapore ... { 1878 84 85 70 6 3 25 0 0 13 8 3 11 14 163 9 0
... { 1879 218 230 202 28 434 36 13 2 24 14 432 11 15 2,504 4 9
Howrah ... { 1878 15 21 10 10 1,730 28 4 1,700 18 4 30 10 0 448 8 3
... { 1879 10 31 16 16 4,177 20 0 3,970 0 0 201 30 0 1,163 13 0
24-Pergunnahs ... { 1878 091 086 007 0 61 20 3 23 30 5 37 38 14 2,717 6 0
... { 1879 008 014 008 6 73 34 14 37 10 14 30 24 0 3,119 1 8
Jessore ... { 1878 28 31 20 2 26 2 0 5 11 0 21 1 0 240 0 0
... { 1879 46 45 40 5 10 11 7 3 19 11 6 31 12 204 6 9
Backergunge ... { 1878 6 0 6 3 6 18 4 6 18 4 220 0 0
... { 1879 6 0 0 6 18 4 33 6 0
Chittagong ... { 1878 324 293 260 33 42 10 12 42 10 12 1,190 5 3
... { 1879 456 454 443 6 250 25 7 7 12 12 1,747 3 9
Noakhally ... { 1878 104 107 97 0 11 13 8 0 24 0 10 28 8 070 0 0
... { 1879 61 89 70 10 2,730 24 13 2,726 1 8 10 23 5 077 6 0
Cuttack ... { 1878 63 70 70 6 78 35 0 1 0 2 77 34 14 490 5 0
... { 1879 137 203 175 25 103 35 14 10 9 5 84 25 12 Not given.
Pooree ... { 1878 14 16 14 1 326 22 10 607 20 0 10 2 10 45 0 0
... { 1879 7 21 21 6 12 0 5 12 0 709 0 0
Balasore ... { 1878 30 49 45 4 9 18 8 0 0 0 9 18 2 76 1 0
... { 1879 63 90 83 7 0 39 0 9 39 6 81 7 0
GRAND TOTAL ... { 1878 1,308 1,372 1,277 83 2,300 24 34 2,038 37 0 251 36 10 6,289 2 6
... { 1879 1,011 1,783 1,604 112 7,809 18 14 6,771 39 0 1,037 19 14 10,189 15 6

There is a satisfactory increase of 243 cases distributed over all the salt districts except Backergunge (where the number of cases is the same), Noakhally, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs. The results are about the same as last year, the percentage of persons convicted being 93·3 against 93. The cases have been more important than last year, and the amount of salt confiscated is much greater.

The Commissioner of Orissa states that there is an increase of 8,074 maunds in the sale of salt "undoubtedly due to the increased vigilance on the part of the police." The Magistrate of Cuttack proposes to discourage prosecutions under section 5 of the Act, on the ground that it is chiefly the poorer classes who offend, and that the annoyance to the people is great. The Commissioner disagrees, and says that the Oriya peasant is now comparatively prosperous and can afford to pay for his salt. He also shows that the consumption of purchased salt is much lower in the thanas on the coast, and argues that even now a considerable amount of salt is illicitly manufactured. The orders of Government on the Salt Report of 1869-70 are quoted in support of the Magistrate's views, but these were not intended to check prosecutions, but to allow Magistrates to deal with the poorer classes leniently. If the lower grades of police officers be allowed to decide who is too poor to be prosecuted, a door to fraud and bribery will be at once opened.

The Commissioner of Chittagong states that there is a good deal of smuggling from Arracan notwithstanding the many seizures. I note that the average of fines in Chittagong is very small, which probably has something to do with the continuance of smuggling. A large amount of salt was released in Noakhally under orders of the Board of Revenue.

279. Class VI.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Burdwan	552	600	2	638	564	585	53
Bankoora	121	94	.....	131	84	114	17
Beerbhoom	354	374	3	419	382	385	35
Midnapore	508	766	1	869	640	705	89
Hooghly	564	1,135	2	1,104	1,072	1,125	87
Howrah	1,613	1,634	.....	2,220	1,543	2,063	155
Total	3,689	4,503	8	5,471	4,226	5,035	437

There is a large increase under this class of 896 true cases.

There is a decrease in vagrancy cases which is most marked in Burdwan. In Midnapore, as already remarked, the result of trials is bad. The orders of Government regarding trial on the spot have been well attended to in Burdwan and Bankoora.

There is an increase of 185 excise cases due chiefly to Burdwan, Beerbhoom, and Howrah which show increases of 112, 53 and 13 respectively. Out of 880 persons brought to trial 780 were convicted. Altogether excise matters have been fairly looked after.

There is also a large increase in cognizable salt cases, Midnapore rising from 84 to 219, due, it is said, to increased vigilance on the part of the police.

In nuisance cases the increase is 549, the greatest number being in Hooghly.

280. Class VI.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
24-Pergunnahs	1,404	1,640	2	1,950	1,497	1,832	120
Nuddea	332	508	1	642	277	550	78
Jessore	223	285	.....	325	190	249	72
Moorshedabad	443	592	4	791	469	640	149
Total	2,402	3,085	7	3,717	2,433	3,271	419

There is a large increase of 586 cases in this class. The increase is under headings excise, nuisance, and other special and local laws, the great bulk being under those two last. Under other headings the increase is either very small or there is a decrease.

281.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
24-Pergunnahs	38	28	28	14	37	27	28	14	9	13
Nuddea	36	43	19	23	36	45	19	24	14	15
Jessore	18	21	6	11	20	23	14	13	4	10
Moorshedabad	3	9	2	3	3	9	2	3	1	6
Total	95	101	55	51	96	104	63	54	28	44

The above table gives the result of operations against vagrants and bad characters. The percentage of convictions in cases is 50·5 against 57·8 last year, and of persons 52 against 62·5, there being a falling off in both.

There is an increase of cases everywhere except in the 24-Pergunnahs. The orders of Government regarding trial of cases were not well observed. In all districts except the 24-Pergunnahs the majority of the cases were tried

in Court, and even in the 24-Pergunnahs 10 were tried in Court, against 22 in the villages.

The Magistrate of Nuddea gives instances of men sent up as bad characters, and let off, being afterwards convicted of specific crimes, and observes "that the men sent up are bad characters is undoubted." The Commissioner says that "Magistrates will not now convict on evidence which would have satisfied them in former years." A good many seem to have got off in Nuddea by getting defence witnesses to swear to their being of good character—a matter of very little difficulty.

282. Excise cases have increased in every district; but, except in Moorshedabad, the increase is nominal. In that district there is an increase of 68 cases. The number of cases in Nuddea is still small, but the Magistrate says much attention has been paid to excise matters during the year without the discovery of more cases. Those discovered consisted of illicit preparation of pachwai, and breaches of the terms of license. The Magistrate brings forward the argument that constant prosecutions for breach of terms of license may have a bad effect on the revenue. The Commissioner does not think much of the danger, but, in my opinion, there is a certain amount of danger, not on account of men being punished for breaches of license which have actually occurred, and for which the license-holders are fairly punishable, but because of the danger of false cases being instituted on account of the reward. The fear is that shop-keepers will either have to pay to prevent cases being instituted, or run the risk of judicial punishment in false cases. It is not the number only, but the character, of excise cases that should be looked to, and one case of detection of illicit distillation is worth many charges of selling liquor after-hours.

283. Cases under the railway laws have decreased from 46 to 30. None of them require notice.

The number of cases under the salt laws has decreased by 80 in the 24-Pergunnahs, and increased by 18 in Jessore. The results are satisfactory. Out of 614 persons sent up for trial in the 24-Pergunnahs 608 were convicted, and out of 45 in Jessore 40 were punished.

284. The results of nuisance cases were as usual good. The number of convictions show, the Commissioner says, "that the action of the police was neither unnecessary nor vexatious."

285. All the cases under other special or local laws occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs (333) and Moorshedabad (29). The increase is chiefly in cases of cruelty to animals and breaches of cantonment rules.

286. Class VI.

RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dinagepore	428	481	1	550	484	505	51
Rajshahye	324	103	5	217	92	156	54
Rungpore	115	76	2	113	26	88	25
Bogra	113	65	.....	115	48	77	32
Pubna	87	47	.....	43	35	53	10
Darjeeling	441	1,204	.....	1,266	1,026	1,070	195
Julpigoree	63	70	1	100	64	136	24
Total	1,601	2,145	9	2,400	1,725	2,085	301

There is an increase of 52 cases in Dinagepore, of 15 in Julpigoree, and an enormous increase of 763 cases in Darjeeling. The other districts all show a decrease of about 40 per cent, but the Darjeeling figures cause an increase of 535 cases in the Division. The increase is in nuisance cases, and does not affect the actual crime of the country.

287. The table given below shows the operations against vagrants and bad characters. The Commissioner makes no remarks on the figures, which show most extraordinary fluctuations. Dinagepore jumps from 3 to 27 cases, and Bogra from 9 to 16, while Rungpore, which had 41, goes down to one. Rajshahye shows very bad results. There was, however, an improvement in the second half-year. In reply to this office call for explanation of the want

of prosecutions in Rungpore for the first half-year, the District Superintendent said that, since the orders of Government regarding this class of case, Magistrates did not take the same interest as formerly in such cases, and generally only desired bad characters to be looked after. As a fact, Rungpore has been badly administered in a police point of view, and things were let slide a good deal.

The orders regarding trial on the spot were completely ignored in Dinagepore, yet that district shows 26 convictions to one acquittal. In Rajshahye seven cases were tried on the spot, and 17 in Court. In Bogra alone were the orders carried out, and 14 cases tried on the spot against one in Court.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions in cases.		Percentage.		Persons.		Convicted.		Percentage.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Dinagepore	8	27	3	26	100	96.2	8	27	3	26	100	96.2
Rajshahye	23	24	14	6	60.8	25	26	23	14	6	53.8	26
Rungpore	41	1	35	.....	85.3	.....	41	1	35	.....	85.3	.....
Bogra	9	16	4	9	44.4	56.2	9	16	4	9	44.4	56.2
Pubna	7	4	1	2	14.3	50	7	4	1	2	14.3	50
Julpigoree	2	2	1	1	50	50	2	1	1	1	50	100
Darjeeling	Nil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

288. Excise cases show a decrease of 11 cases. The decrease is nominal in Rungpore and Julpigoree, and large in Pubna and Bogra. The decrease in Pubna is said to be due to the removal of the Excise Superintendent to Rajshahye, and a large increase in that district is attributed to the arrival of the Inspector. The introduction of the out-still system is also assigned as a general cause of decrease. The fact of the excise Inspector's presence making so great a difference points to laxness on the part of the police in this part of their duties.

289. Under the head of nuisance cases the great increase in Darjeeling and the decrease in Rajshahye are noticable. In Darjeeling the increase is attributed to the number of cases of obstructing the cart road brought up by the road patrol. No satisfactory reason for the decrease in Rajshahye is given.

The increase in cases under special and local laws is due to the increase of cases for cruelty to animals in Darjeeling and to forest cases.

290. Class VI.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Dacca	508	503	2	542	407	475	59
Fureedpore	113	301	.....	313	211	243	59
Backergunge	150	244	19	251	101	160	80
Mymensingh	125	114	.....	141	22	103	36
Tipperah	39	81	2	90	25	90	9
Total	935	1,243	23	1,346	766	1,071	248

The increase of 315 cases under this class is due to local nuisance, and excise cases, and cases under special and local Acts.

The percentage of convictions in cases is 62.8 and of persons 79.5, against 55.6 and 75.5 in 1878.

291. Vagrancy cases have decreased from 282 to 234 true cases, while convictions have increased from 78 to 83. The result is still bad. In Dacca 40 cases were tried on the spot against three in Court, and in Mymensingh 16 and 1 were so tried. In the other districts the orders of Government were not attended to, the figures being—

	On the spot.	In Court.
Fureedpore	27	24
Backergunge	27	39
Tipperah	6	7

In Fureedpore the reason alleged for so few cases being tried on the spot is paucity of officers. In Backergunge the Commissioner says that until the middle of the year the Magistrate was not fully alive to the importance of the Government order. In Dacca 32 cases ended in convictions, and only five in acquittals. In all other districts except Tipperah, and notably in Backergunge, where only 13 cases were successful against 44 unsuccessful, the result was bad.

292. Under excise there is an increase of 89 cases. There are still very few cases in Mymensingh. The increase is attributed to the special excise detection establishment. Offences against the salt laws are stationary. No other class calls for special notice.

293. Class VI.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Chittagong	383	650	9	640	529	614	31
Noakhally	113	120	.....	180	76	128	37
Chittagong Hill Tracts ... ..	.....	1	... ..	1	.....	.....	1
Total ..	496	777	9	816	605	740	69

There is a decided increase under this class due to more vigorous action under the salt and excise laws in Chittagong. In Noakhally there has been a decrease in salt cases, but the Commissioner shows that in Hatia and Sundoop there has been an increase of over 5,000 maunds in the amount of salt sold during the year, and he attributes this to the close supervision exercised by Sub-Inspector Ishan Chandra Bishwas, who was for the greater part of the year at Sundoop.

The result of vagrancy cases is better than last year. Out of 54 persons sent up 35 were convicted and 16 acquitted.

In Chittagong three out of nine cases were tried on the spot, and in Noakhally eight out of 40. No explanation of the large number tried in Court in Noakhally is given.

294. Class VI.

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Patna	1,221	1,801	1	2,241	1,601	2,082	184
Gya	248	211	7	259	129	179	76
Shahabad	247	201	4	326	218	271	51
Mosufferpore	275	238	2	290	180	225	63
Durbhunga	253	160	1	258	144	234	31
Saran	190	185	...	203	172	180	19
Chumparun	306	160	...	174	135	141	27
Total ..	2,740	3,043	15	3,751	2,689	3,312	301

The increase of 291 true cases under this class is entirely due to headings public and local nuisances, and other special laws, which show an increase of 598 and 101 cases. All other headings show a decrease, particularly vagrancy cases, as shown below :—

	Cases.		Cases convicted.		Persons sent up.		Convicted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Patna	110	29	66	10	110	80	90	30
Gya	41	45	31	20	41	40	25	30
Shahabad	30	11	11	8	29	11	21	9
Mosufferpore	50	77	31	46	50	55	31	45
Durbhunga	77	37	61	31	79	58	61	31
Saran	47	60	33	59	50	60	33	59
Chumparun	124	20	100	14	135	27	100	14
Total ..	409	282	344	107	484	300	360	209

The percentage of convictions is worse than last year, being 69·8 in cases and 68 of persons, against 73·3 and 74·3 in 1878. The decrease is very marked in Patna and Chumparun, while there is a slight increase in Gya, Mozufferpore, and Sarun. The Mozufferpore increase is put down to the prosecution of a gang of swindlers from lower Bengal, and that in Sarun to prosecutions of Mughya domes. Shahabad shows 11 cases against 211 in 1877 and 648 in 1876. There are, however, no less than 3,052 persons under police supervision—a number which the District Superintendent considers incapable of reduction, but which both the Magistrate and Commissioner regard as excessive and beyond the power of the police to watch properly, and in this I agree with them. It is much better to have the worst characters properly watched than to have the registers filled with names of petty offenders, rendering it impossible for the police to watch properly. The Magistrate promises to take measures to reduce the number.

The large decrease in the number of cases in Chumparun is due to the orders of the Magistrate prohibiting the wholesale arrest of Mughya domes. The District Superintendent protests strongly against this order, but the Commissioner supports the Magistrate. There certainly were no bad results from the order during the year under report.

In Sarun and Chumparun not a single case was tried on the spot, in Patna only seven out of 29, in Shahabad only two out of 11, in Mozufferpore only nine out of 62. Only in Gya with 35 cases tried on the spot out of 48, and in Durbhunga with 31 out of 37, do the orders of Government appear to have been at all attended to. No explanation has been given.

295. Captain Ramsay's system of watching bad characters was, as stated last year, introduced into Behar and also in Nuddea. In December 1879, Mr. Monro allowed the officers of the ten districts besides Patna, into which it had been introduced, to discontinue it if they wished to do so; and the result of that order has been that in four districts the system has been discontinued altogether, in two more it has been only partially kept up, and in four only is it still worked. The District Superintendent of one of these four, however, doubts if it repays the labor, and this is entirely my own view. The result of crime in different districts does not show it does any good, and a District Superintendent has ample means of fixing the localities of crime without it. The Commissioner quotes at length Captain Ramsay's report in favor of the system, but gives no opinion of his own. The figures given by Captain Ramsay in support of his views do not stand examination, while the facts which the beat registers bring prominently into notice can be got from the District Superintendent's index. There is therefore no object in keeping on a register which only adds to the clerical work of the district.

296. There is a decrease in excise cases generally, and in Mozufferpore and Sarun, with convictions in only four cases each, this part of police work has been neglected. The increase in nuisance cases, and cases under special and local laws already referred to, is due almost solely to the Patna district. The cause is not explained.

297. Class VI.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Monghyr	381	509	3	683	452	598	74
Bhagulpore	468	1,006	...	1,148	1,048	1,082	64
Purneah	220	201	1	325	203	278	45
Southal Pergunnahs	153	158	...	217	107	192	23
Maldah	97	97	...	174	70	145	28
Total	1,309	2,145	4	2,547	1,982	2,295	234

The increase in cases is chiefly due to nuisance cases, and is most marked in Bhagulpore. The Commissioner complains that the Maldah Police are not active enough in this class of case. The results are as usual good.

As shown in the table below there is an increase of 21 vagrancy cases. The increase is not much, but the fluctuations are great. Monghyr has considerably less than half the number of cases it had in 1878, while Bhagulpore

has six times as many, Purneah twice as many, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs one-third more.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Monghyr	57	21	45	0	56	22	45	0	8	14
Blagulpore	3	18	.....	14	3	25	.....	21	3	4
Purneah	35	69	17	48	36	66	24	54	13	11
Sonthal Pergunnahs	16	24	14	19	19	24	14	15	4	7
Maldah	2	2	1	2	6	2	2	2	6	.....

The results are specially bad in Monghyr. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs all cases were enquired into locally. In Monghyr Government orders were also carried out; but they were much neglected in other districts. The Commissioner states that the Magistrate of Maldah has directed the police not to send up such cases, and hence they have ceased to interest themselves about bad characters. The Commissioner has warned the Magistrate that he must not carry this order too far. In Purneah 35 cases were instituted against vagrant beggars who were bound by personal recognizance to leave the district by the way they came. The legality of this order is doubtful in two ways—first, the law only allows a bond for general good behaviour, not an undertaking to go or not to go anywhere; and next, the law contemplates sureties. The High Court has, however, recently (22nd April) directed men convicted under this chapter to give personal security only, so I presume my doubts on this point are wrong. The percentage of convictions is worse than last year, due, the Commissioner states, to Magistrates having been stricter in their enquiries.

298. The number and result of excise cases is given below. There is an increase of cases in Blagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, the number being more than double in each. The Commissioner remarks that he considers the excise work very poor everywhere after making all allowance for the effect of the out-still system. The bad result of cases in Blagulpore is due to the form of Return A. Out of the 28 cases shown 22 were direct, and the result of these is not shown. I have already referred to this anomaly in the statement. The Sonthal Pergunnahs also show a bad return.

DISTRICTS.	Cases.		Convictions.		Persons.		Convicted.		Acquitted.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
Monghyr	85	80	64	59	102	87	81	69	20	17
Blagulpore	11	28	7	4	9	34	7	20	2	12
Purneah	34	27	19	19	51	53	43	44	8	9
Sonthal Pergunnahs	17	38	9	13	25	42	29	34	4	4
Maldah	31	26	18	18	39	40	21	27	17	13

299. Class VI.

ORISSA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1879.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Cuttack	203	629	1	872	559	776	91
Poorce	777	501	.....	534	429	439	85
Balnore	275	223	.....	256	197	226	30
Gurjats	8	2	1	2	2	2	.....
Total	1,363	1,355	2	1,664	1,187	1,473	186

The number of cases in the division is exactly the same as last year, but the fluctuation in districts is great.

The greatest increase is in Cuttack, and is due to excise, salt, and nuisance cases, and in reference to this the Commissioner remarks that "the marked increase in these cases is an index that the police of Cuttack have been active during the past year." Excise cases may be said to have doubled in Cuttack

and Pooree, and the results are good. Salt cases have been already remarked on, and no other heading calls for special notice.

300. Class VI. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	True cases in 1878.	Cases reported in 1879.	False cases.	NUMBER OF PERSONS			
				Brought to trial.	Convicted.		Acquitted.
					Cases.	Persons.	
Hazareebagh	105	132	1	258	110	229	29
Lohardugga	101	106	1	137	86	100	21
Singbhoom	28	54	.....	68	30	43	20
Manbhoom	57	90	... ..	151	66	122	27
Total ...	361	382	2	614	307	500	97

There is no difference in the divisional total, but the number of cases in Lohardugga has decreased by 86, while it has increased in the other three districts.

There have been only 25 vagrancy cases, and convictions were obtained in nine only. The result is bad. There was not a single case in Hazareebagh, though it has many bad characters.

The figures for Lohardugga and Manbhoom, in Statement M, are clearly incorrect. They show that eight cases were tried in the mofussil and two in Court, ten in all, while Return A shows that 18 cases were decided. Probably the other eight were also tried in Court.

The number of excise cases is 162 against 144 last year. The Commissioner says that particular attention has been directed to opium smuggling in pergunnah Hosseinabad, sub-division Palamow. The police were before ignorant of the law, but have now been instructed. The action of the Manbhoom Police in excise matters is specially weak.

RAILWAY POLICE.

301. There is a decrease of 265 in the number of cognizable cases reported to have occurred, and an increase of 97 non-cognizable cases. The net decrease of cases enquired into by the Railway Police is thus 168. The decrease is chiefly under Classes V and VI, and the Assistant Inspector-General hopes that the decrease in the former of these classes is due to increased vigilance on the part of the police. The results of cognizable cases is good, though not quite up to last year. 555 persons were sent up for trial, of whom 432 or 77·7 per cent were convicted. Last year the percentage was 84.

The value of property stolen is Rs. 15,374, of which Rs. 4,260 have been recovered. The sum of Rs. 7,414, which was embezzled by a railway servant who is still at large, is included in the former amount.

One case of supposed murder was enquired into. The body of a woman was found under a bridge which had no parapet. There was no evidence to show whether she had been pushed, or had fallen over. Her paramour, with whom she had been seen walking, was sent up by order of the Magistrate, but discharged.

The only serious theft occurred at Barrh. The value of property stolen was Rs. 634, of which Rs. 500, consisting of notes, were recovered. A signal-man was sent up but acquitted. The gang of five persons, referred to in last report, who committed thefts on the loop-line has been convicted. Out of 68 cases declared false, prosecutions were instituted in five cases and convictions were obtained in all—a highly satisfactory result.

Previous convictions have been established in 21 cases against 29 last year, and attention continues to be given to this subject. The Assistant

Inspector-General states that so many of the regular railway thieves are now in jail, that reconversions have necessarily decreased.

302. Accidents on the East Indian Railway have largely decreased, only 129 having occurred against 219 last year. Of this number 64 were petty, 41 were attended with loss of life,

Accidents.

and 16 with hurt. There were also 8 collisions. Forty-three persons were killed, of whom 17 were Company's servants and 26 outsiders. In ten cases 13 men, six drivers, one gunner, three pointsmen, and three coolies were put on trial. Of these three drivers, one gunner, three pointsmen, and two coolies were convicted.

303. Five serious cases were reported on the East Indian Railway—

Obstruction.

1. On the 31st January a piece of rail was found on the line. It is doubtful if this was an intentional obstruction, and no one was arrested.

2. On 29th April some sleepers, fastened together with wire, were placed on the line near Jamtara, and were run into by the up-mail, about 2-30 A.M. but without accident. Regarding this case the Commissioner remarks: "Notwithstanding it was known that the single object of these attempts was to bring into trouble the Permanent-way Inspector, for the severity used by him to the workmen under him, all attempts to bring home the guilt to the real perpetrators proved futile." If the above was the real cause of the attempt, it is hard that the lives of so many of the public should be endangered on account of the severity of a railway employé to his men.

3. On the 17th May four fishplates and eight bolts were removed from the rail between Jamtara and Khurmatur. In this case, too, the mail passed over safely. Suspicion fell on a carpenter who had been dismissed, and he confessed, throwing the blame on two others. The Magistrate offered a pardon to one of them, and the carpenter and another man were convicted. Since then this class of offence has ceased in the neighbourhood of Jamtara, and the application for punitive police has been withdrawn.

4. On the 10th September an old sleeper was run into by a train on the loop-line. The police considered it had been put there to get certain railway servants into trouble, but the Deputy Magistrate considered it had been dropped by thieves. Final orders had not been passed at the close of the year.

5. On the 12th October a chair was placed on the line but not run into. A boy was arrested, but was acquitted.

Besides the above, there were four petty cases of stone or ballast being placed on the line, apparently from mischief. One boy was arrested in one of these cases and got five stripes. No case was reported on any other than the East Indian line.

304. Thirty-seven cases of spike theft were reported on the East Indian Railway, of which four have been declared false,

Spike thefts.

leaving 33 true cases against 60 last year—a very satisfactory decrease. There has not, however, been a single arrest, and the decrease can only be put down to the preventive measures which were undertaken. A special force of one head constable and six constables were stationed on the part of the line where such thefts were most frequent, and chowkidars' beats were established between Mooraroe and Rampore Hât. The new spikes referred to last year are still not generally introduced. No such thefts are reported on any of the other lines.

305. Only three cases were reported, in one of which five persons have been convicted. This kind of theft has evidently been checked.

Running train thefts.

306. There is a decrease of one case, the number being 22 against 23. The amount of opium seized is 5 maunds 34 seers $1\frac{1}{2}$ chittacks against 6 maunds 1 seer 7 chittacks last year.

Illicit opium.

No additional facts have been ascertained during the year.

307. Cases have increased from 12 to 19. Fourteen persons were sent up for trial, of whom 13 were convicted. This is not as good as last year, when all 12 persons sent up were convicted.

Pocket-picking.

The recovery of stolen property is, however, very much better, 67 per cent having been recovered against only 7 last year.

NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME.

308. There is a decrease of 1,620 cases, the total number being 93,627 against 95,247 last year. The decrease is under Class I, 555 cases, Class IV, 1,597 cases, and Class VI, 470 cases.

Classes II, III, and V show an increase of 10,171 and 310 cases respectively, while serial No. 1 shows two cases, and special laws 509 cases more than last year. The special laws which show the largest increase of cases are the Railway, Excise, Arms, Police, Stamp, and Chowkidari Acts.

The number of cases in which the police were employed has fallen from 5,060 to 4,854. I do not consider this number excessive. It must be borne in mind that this includes all cases originally sent up under a cognizable, but finally convicted under a non-cognizable section, and which amount to 2,918. To this is to be attributed the large number of 1,331 cases of criminal force, which are reported to have been investigated. These were all, or nearly all, instituted as hurt. Police enquiries are also very necessary under the preventive chapters of the Criminal Procedure Code, and 1,287 cases are due to these sections. These two causes dispose of nearly 87 per cent of the whole cases, and leave only 649 of all other classes of non-cognizable crime in which the police have been employed. The number is far from excessive.

Process was granted against 102,468 persons as compared with 103,242 last year, and of these 75,537 actually appeared as against 76,652 last year. The percentage of convictions to persons summoned and to persons appearing has risen from 42.1 and 56.9 to 43.4 and 58.8.

309.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1878.	1879.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Burdwan	4,516	4,282	3,805	4,134	4,854	2,516	1,386	28
Bankoora	372	410	364	549	24	273	236	16
Beerbhoom	1,237	1,460	1,097	1,311	909	517	318	14
Midnapore	3,576	3,542	2,541	2,959	1,819	1,037	548	48
Hooghly	2,441	2,400	2,234	2,872	2,005	1,245	555	89
Howrah	3,772	3,032	2,566	2,639	2,705	1,754	783	40
Total	16,613	15,144	12,106	15,064	12,370	7,382	3,826	235

There is a decrease of 1,469 cases in the Division. Bankoora and Beerbhoom show an increase of 38, and 232 cases which may be put down to increase of jurisdiction. The decrease in Burdwan and Howrah is also partly due to changes of jurisdiction, but the decrease is greater than the decrease of area would account for, and is also due to offences having decreased. The percentage of convictions in the Division is 59.6. In Burdwan the increase of cases under the Municipal Act is very marked owing to conservancy being more attended to. The results in this district are by no means so good as last year.

The cause of the increase in Bankoora has already been explained. It is spread over all classes except Class IV. The result is a little better than last year. In Beerbhoom, though institutions increased, process was issued in fewer cases than last year, and yet more persons appeared. This shows that care has been taken in the issue of process, and that petty and groundless charges have been dismissed. The result is decidedly better than that of last year. The decrease of 333 cases in Midnapore is put down to dearness of food, leaving the people less money to spend on the luxury of litigation; but as Class IV shows an increase, I doubt the correctness of the theory. The decrease in Hooghly is general. Municipal cases alone have increased. The percentage of convictions has improved, and the same is the case in Howrah.

The number of prosecutions for false evidence and false complaints (serial No. 6) was greater in this Division than in any other, but the results are not good. One hundred and sixty-two persons were convicted and 178 acquitted.

The number of non-cognizable cases enquired into by the police is 440, but of this number 289 were transferred from cognizable headings after investigation, so that in reality the police have only been employed in 151 uncognizable cases—not an excessive number.

310.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1878.	1879.			Actually appearing before the court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
24-Pergunnahs	4,317	4,841	8,753	4,954	8,726	2,197	1,077	6
Nuddea	4,371	5,821	2,801	3,093	1,828	818	676	43
Jessore	4,262	4,246	5,816	5,219	5,062	1,846	928	74
Moorsheadabad	2,712	2,069	2,283	3,000	1,888	1,210	403	22
Total	15,762	15,577	12,753	16,872	10,501	6,136	3,130	145

There is a small decrease of 185 cases or a little over 1 per cent in the Division. In Jessore and Moorsheadabad the figures differ but little from those of last year, while the 24-Pergunnahs shows a considerable increase, and Nuddea a still greater decrease. The increase in the 24-Pergunnahs is under Class IV and in offences under special laws. Most of the other classes show a decrease. The decrease in Nuddea is under every class, and is attributed by the Magistrate to the dearness of food and to the effects of the floods, and he believes that with a return of prosperity cases will again increase.

The percentage of convictions is 58·4 against 53 last year.

The police were employed in 588 cases against 739 last year. The number for each district is—24-Pergunnahs 322, Nuddea 108, Jessore 104, Moorsheadabad 44. These figures include cases transferred from cognizable headings in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore which numbered 110 and 85 respectively. Nothing is said regarding the figures of the other two districts, but such cases do not appear to be included. The Magistrate of Nuddea remarks on the very general custom of civil court witnesses not appearing in obedience to the first summons, very often at the instigation of the parties, who do this in order to enhance the respectability and veracity of their witnesses, thus giving rise to criminal cases. The same Magistrate also remarks on the prevalence of miscarriage cases which never come to light. Until wilful abortion is looked on as a greater social crime than the birth of an illegitimate child, this offence is likely to continue, and that time is yet far distant.

311.

RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1878.	1879.			Actually appearing before the Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dinagopore	998	1,030	723	880	772	365	243	10
Rajshahye	951	596	502	876	824	432	232	13
Rungpore	1,544	2,095	1,555	1,957	1,703	1,030	578	35
Bogra	745	774	650	807	684	268	240	14
Pubna	1,225	1,638	1,206	2,280	1,928	1,693	616	74
Darjeeling	150	330	202	298	288	169	176	3
Julpigoree	345	1,021	345	480	514	212	281	17
Total	6,278	7,482	5,273	7,577	6,663	3,509	2,360	166

Every district shows an increase except Rajshahye. In Dinagopore and Bogra the increase is slight and requires no notice. In Rungpore the chief increase is under the headings of criminal force, mischief, and in cases under the Chowkidari Act. In Pubna the increase is not great, and is attributed chiefly to prosecutions under laws not before enforced, such as the Vaccination Act. In Julpigoree the increase is partly owing to last year's figures being for only nine months owing to the burning of petitions presented up to 24th March 1878. The increase in Darjeeling is not explained, but it is, I find, spread over most headings. The decrease in Rajshahye is attributed to the high inundation.

The divisional percentage of convictions is 52·6. Rungpore and Pubna are the only districts that show well, and in Darjeeling the result is very bad.

The number of non-cognizable cases investigated by the police is 602. The Commissioner states that this number includes cases originally enquired into as cognizable and afterwards transferred, but on a comparison of Table L, I find the cases of some districts are included and those of others omitted

from this number. Taking the two tables together, I get the following probable number of non-cognizable cases actually enquired into; Dinagepore 4, Rajshahye 46, Pubna 142, Bogra 51, Julpigoree 47, Darjeeling 35—total 325, excluding Rungpore, the figures for which I am unable to reconcile. This is a large number, but I am not perfectly certain of the figures except in the case of Pubna and Julpigoree. More attention will have to be paid to furnishing proper returns on this point next year. Prosecutions for instituting false cases have not been so successful as last year; 197 were instituted, being 46 more than last year, but only 77 persons were convicted against 96 last year. No case is of public interest.

312.

DACCA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1878.	1879.			Actually appearing before the Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Dacca	6,017	6,553	5,510	0,074	3,609	2,260	1,199	69
Fureedpore	4,464	3,223	2,930	3,560	1,700	888	743	41
Backergunge	4,435	4,549	3,681	9,224	6,794	5,246	1,148	93
Mymensingh	4,036	3,715	3,008	3,418	2,328	1,451	773	66
Tipperah	3,255	4,813	4,420	6,797	2,978	1,631	694	76
Total	22,838	22,865	19,557	24,073	17,190	11,501	4,457	321

Non-cognizable crime has been stationary in the Division, there being only a petty increase of 19 cases. The percentage of conviction is 66·9, which is good. The large number of non-cognizable cases in this Division is due greatly to the prosperity of the people, and is worthy of special note. Six districts in Bengal show over 4,000 cases; and, of these, three are in this Division, Dacca with 6,553, Tipperah with 4,813, and Backergunge with 4,549. The other three districts are the 24-Pergunnahs with 4,841, Burdwan with 4,282, and Jessore with 4,246. The difference between Bengal and Behar in the number of non-cognizable cases is very marked. The whole seven districts of the Patna Division, with its enormous population, give only half as many cases again as the single district of Dacca; while the number of cases in that district and in the Bhagulpore Division, omitting the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is almost exactly the same. The natural litigiousness of the people of East Bengal has of course much to do with this, as well as their comparative affluence.

313. The only districts in which there is marked fluctuation are Tipperah and Fureedpore. The increase in Tipperah appears to be due chiefly to the opening of the Chandpore sub-division, and is principally under the heading of criminal force. The decrease in Fureedpore is also under this heading. The large number of persons summoned in Backergunge is worthy of note. The very large number of 1,837 non-cognizable cases were investigated by the police, but of these 888 were transferred from cognizable headings as shown below—

			Number of cases investigated.	Number transferred from cognizable	Balance.
Dacca ... ..	...	...	432	155	276
Fureedpore ... ..	...	...	163	114	43
Backergunge ... ..	...	...	800	304	196
Mymensingh ... ..	...	...	283	212	71
Tipperah ... ..	...	...	159	102	57
Total ... ..	...	...	1,837	888	949

The balance, 949, looks large; but I have analysed the figures, and I do not consider the police have been unfairly employed in petty cases. Cases under serial 27 of Class VI (offences under the chapters of the Criminal Procedure Code) are, as before remarked, necessarily investigated by the police, and the number of cases under this one heading is 892. Some few of these enquiries are probably included in the cases transferred from cognizable headings, but the great majority are not so included, and if these be allowed for, it will be seen that the police have had very few petty cases to enquire into.

314.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1878.	1879.			Actually appearing before the Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Chittagong	2,500	1,891	1,501	2,142	1,338	692	457	41
Noakhally	2,922	2,763	1,746	1,938	1,457	913	468	38
Chittagong Hill Tracts	100	100	96	142	174	58	75	86
Total	5,528	4,750	3,433	4,222	2,969	1,663	1,000	115

The decrease of cases both in Chittagong and Noakhally is spread over every heading except special laws and Class II. No cause has been assigned for the decrease. The increase of offences under special laws in Noakhally is very greatly due to prosecutions under the Arms Act. No less than 74 cases were instituted in this district, being nearly half the whole number of prosecutions in the province. The percentage of convictions is 56 against 50·8 last year.

The police were employed in 220 cases, of which statement L shows 133 were transferred from cognizable. The balance is not excessive.

315.

PATNA DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1878.	1879.			Actually appearing before the Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Patna	1,784	1,778	1,681	2,403	2,048	1,058	528	19
Gya	1,831	1,807	1,372	2,003	2,019	1,188	626	60
Shahabad	2,347	2,400	2,008	2,759	2,621	1,208	1,351	48
Mozufferpore	195	815	762	1,160	823	310	481	27
Durbhanga	1,051	1,008	846	1,757	1,567	1,051	353	43
Sarun	1,323	804	615	919	767	373	309	8
Chumparan	438	809	614	614	713	409	271	30
Total	9,849	9,707	7,628	11,021	10,588	5,600	3,932	235

There is a slight decrease of 142 cases. Sarun shows a marked decrease of 519 cases, and Chumparan an increase of 371. No explanation has been given. The percentage of conviction is 52·9 against 52·8 last year.

The results in Mozufferpore, Shahabad, and Sarun are bad, and in the two first the number of acquittals exceeded the convictions. No cause is assigned for this.

Police agency was employed in 620 cases, of which 290 appear to have been transferred from cognizable, leaving 330 as the actual number of non-cognizable cases enquired into. One hundred and thirty-seven cases under serial No. 27 were enquired into, and the remainder is not excessive.

316.

BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1878.	1879.			Actually appearing before the Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Monghyr	2,567	2,230	2,015	2,893	2,186	1,403	579	18
Bhagulpore	1,928	1,784	1,334	1,851	1,928	1,235	674	19
Purneah	2,197	2,364	1,623	2,046	1,806	803	423	16
Sonthal Pargannahs	3,453	3,453	2,430	3,548	2,605	1,724	603	27
Maldah	615	472	279	517	554	283	116	21
Total	10,645	9,803	7,681	10,875	8,600	5,424	2,445	101

The above figures show a decrease of 742 cases, the decrease being most marked in Bhagulpore where cases under Class IV fell off very considerably. The percentage of conviction is 62·6 against 61·1 last year. No explanation has been given of the anomaly shown in the figures for Bhagulpore and Maldah, both these districts showing a greater number of persons actually appearing than were summoned.

Two hundred and sixty-one cases are shown as enquired into by the police. Monghyr, which last year showed 473 cases so enquired into, does not show

one this year, though it appears 61 cognizable cases were transferred to this heading.

The number of cases in which the police were employed is very great in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The number is 167, and as only eight cases were transferred from cognizable headings, the number is large even if such cases be excluded. No explanation has been given on this point.

317.

CUTTACK DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1878.	1879.			Actually appearing before the Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Cuttack	2,171	2,746	1,747	2,349	1,433	722	431	17
Pooree	1,860	1,696	983	1,305	1,112	614	373	14
Balasore	1,887	1,875	1,225	1,478	1,073	553	334	14
Gurjats	279	511	286	693	626	112	74	20
Total ..	6,197	6,828	4,241	5,900	4,273	2,001	1,212	65

There is a marked increase in Cuttack, and a smaller increase in the Gurjats. Balasore shows 12 cases less than last year, and Pooree 164. No explanation of the fluctuations has been given. The percentage of convictions is very small, being only 46·8. The result is not good in any district, but it is miserable in the Gurjat Mehals where only 17·9 per cent were convicted. No explanation of this bad result has been given.

The police were employed in 190 cases. It is not stated whether this includes cases transferred from cognizable crime, but it probably does so. The number of such cases is 112. Balasore shows the largest number of non-cognizable cases enquired into, and the matter was brought to the Commissioner's notice when the district was last inspected by Mr. Baker.

318.

CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

DISTRICTS.	CASES INSTITUTED.		Cases in which process was issued.	Persons summoned.	NUMBERS			
	1878.	1879.			Actually appearing before the Court.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Awaiting trial.
Hazareebagh	463	404	427	617	617	355	200	6
Lohardugga	350	374	339	633	671	351	294	25
Singbhoom	120	111	71	141	140	100	42	3
Manbhoom	606	602	439	568	869	440	388	26
Total ...	1,539	1,581	1,276	2,259	2,305	1,252	980	59

The difference in the total number of cases is small, and there is no marked fluctuation in any district. It is difficult to believe that in Hazareebagh and Manbhoom every person summoned appeared, and that in the other two districts more appeared than were summoned.

The percentage of conviction is 54·3.

The number of cases investigated by the police was 67. The Commissioner does not state if this includes transferred cases. The number is not excessive in any case.

The usual statement of relative criminality of the different districts in non-cognizable crime is not given. As remarked last year, no explanation of the figures can be given. So many of the cases are only technical crimes under special Acts, and the results are so affected by recognizances to keep the peace that any attempt at analysis would only lead to error. The table is therefore not printed. Backergunge this year takes the place Howrah has long held as having most convictions to population.

319.

CRIMINAL TRIBES AND PROFESSIONAL OFFENDERS.

The publication of the *Police Gazette* has greatly facilitated the control of professional thieves. The departure of every professional from his home is now published, with descriptive rolls, and the same procedure is adopted with regard to gangs. I consider the expenditure on this is well repaid by the good it does.

The system of watching the Bediyas has been very successful, and they are only known to have been concerned in one case of burglary during the year. They also committed ten thefts, in which 12 men were arrested and seven convicted. Nine were sent up as bad characters, of whom six were convicted and three acquitted, one of whom was afterwards concerned in the burglary case and convicted. These cases were all in their own district, the system of watching them preventing them from going elsewhere; so that even in the 24-Per-gunnahs not a Bediya has been arrested. They are, however, in considerable distress, as they do not do enough work to support themselves without stealing. The Commissioner in noting this says that it now rests with the local authorities to see that they get work or other honest means of livelihood.

The Kayasts of Jessore and Fureedpore have been also watched as far as possible. A special force of one head constable and three constables were quartered near their head-quarters at Punkachur, but the force was insufficient and has been done away with, and other arrangements are in course of being made. One gang was arrested with stolen property in Jessore. They had been on a thieving expedition in North Bengal. These were Fureedpore men. Another Fureedpore Kayast was arrested in Khulna sub-division, while in the act of stealing, and convicted. A Jessore Kayast was also arrested in Tipperah, and sentenced as a bad character. This man must have been one of a gang, and it is to be regretted the police did not succeed in getting the rest.

The departure of these men from their villages is regularly published in the *Police Gazette*.

The Goalas of Moorshedabad, Burdwan, and Beerbhoom meet annually in the winter months in the Gokurn thana, and used to commit dacoities from there. They are now carefully watched, and have not been suspected in any case during the year.

The Domes of Chumparun have not been so steadily prosecuted this year. The Magistrate and Commissioner consider they were too harshly dealt with in being sent up as bad characters always when caught, and directed the District Superintendent to try and watch them, and prevent their stealing, and acquire more knowledge of them. The District Superintendent does not consider this possible, as they have no home or fixed residence. He is, however, trying to carry out the Magistrate's orders. The result has not yet been reported. This matter will have my special attention when I visit Behar this year, and an increase of crime in the first quarter of this year has been attributed to this tribe.

Many Barwars have been arrested; some have been convicted here, and some at Gonda, and publicity is given to all such cases in the *Gazette*.

The more these wandering thieves are held in check, and crime localized, the easier it is to deal with.

Two sub-inspectors have also been sanctioned to look after poisoning cases, and they are now occupied in getting descriptions of all known poisoners and making themselves acquainted with their appearance. This crime is almost invariably the work of professionals, who go from place to place, and are generally unknown. It is hoped detection will be facilitated when the system is fairly introduced.

Photographs. 320. The year commenced with 101 photographs in this office. To this number 380 have been added at a cost of Rs. 1,087.

The 380 likenesses are of the following persons:—

Barwars	...	...	52	Cheats	...	...	4
Bediyas	...	...	155	Other criminals	...	...	52
Kayasts	...	...	7				
Mochis	...	...	91			Total	380
Poisoners	...	...	6				
Coiners	...	...	10				

Reconvictions. 321. Great attention has been paid to the subject of reconvictions. Both the thana police, and court officers looked into the antecedents of each offender, and, unless in the case of strangers, I do not think many habituals are now punished without the fact of previous conviction having been urged. Sentences are still in many cases not sufficiently severe, and the provisions of section 315, Criminal Procedure Code, are not always attended to. The difficulty in getting convictions before the Sessions Court may account for this.

A list of all reconversions is received quarterly in this office and scrutinized by me. All cases of insufficient sentence are now brought to the notice of Commissioners, and officers who pass light sentences are thus pulled up at office.

The number of reconversions is less than last year, and ought to decrease as more habituals get into jail with long sentences.

The following table shows the number of reconversions in each district:—

Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Total number of persons reconvicted during the year 1879.	Number of offenders against whom one previous conviction was proved.	Number of offenders against whom two previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom three previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom four previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom five previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom six previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom seven previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom eight previous convictions were proved.	Number of offenders against whom nine previous convictions were proved.
BERGAL.											
<i>Western Districts.</i>											
BURDWAN ...	Burdwan ...	42	32	8	1	1					
	Bankoora ...	12	7	2	3						
	Beerbhoom ...	47	35	7	4	1					
	Midnapore ...	57	44	0	1	2	1				
	Hoozhly ...	48	33	14	1						
	Howrah ...	91	71	13	2	3	1	1			
	Total ...	297	222	53	12	7	2	1			
<i>Central Districts.</i>											
PRESIDENCY ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	45	30	11	3	1					
	Nuddea ...	113	80	18	11	3	1				
	Jessore ...	69	54	7	6	2					
	Moorshedabad ...	90	67	13	6	3		1			
	Total ...	317	231	49	26	9	1	1			
RAJSHAHYE ...	Dinapore ...	27	27								
	Rajshahye ...	57	41	10	4		2				
	Rangpore ...	20	17	2	1						
	Rogra ...	25	18	6	1						
	Pubna ...	36	27	8	1						
	Darjeeling ...	23	13	5	3	2					
	Jalpigore ...	33	27	5	1						
	Total ...	221	170	36	11	2	2				
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>											
DACCA ...	Dacca ...	147	112	23	8	2	1			1	
	Furcedpore ...	61	47	9	5						
	Rackerunge ...	103	80	11	1		1		1		
	Mymensingh ...	46	41	7	1						
	Tippurah ...	39	27	8	2		1	1			
	Total ...	399	310	58	17	2	3	1	1	1	
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong ...	70	49	15	1	3	1	1			
	Nonkhally ...	56	36	12	1	1			2	1	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts ...										
	Total ...	126	85	27	5	4	1	1	2	1	
BEHAR.											
PATNA ...	Patna ...	167	107	36	15	5	2	2			
	Gya ...	144	70	49	13	7	3	2		1	
	Shahabad ...	67	54	7	2	3		1			
	Monafforpore ...	70	53	18	0	2					
	Durbhanga ...	78	51	16	10			1			
	Saran ...	70	50	11	5	2	1		1		
	Chumparan ...	65	42	8	3	1					
	Total ...	660	435	136	54	20	7	6	3	1	
BHAGLPORE ...	Monghyr ...	105	77	17	7	4					
	Bhagulporo ...	55	30	11	3		1			1	
	Purneah ...	46	38	0	2						
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	128	94	21	6	6	1				
	Maldah ...	33	20	4	4	2	3				
	Total ...	367	208	59	22	12	6			1	
ORISSA.											
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	63	35	17	1	7	1	2			
	Pooroe ...	32	18	8	4	2					
	Balsore ...	44	25	12	6	1					
	Gurjate ...	44	30	11	2	1					
	Total ...	183	108	48	13	11	1	2			
CHOTA NAGPORE.											
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>											
CHOTA NAGPORE...	Hazarroebagh ...	51	30	9	2	1					
	Lohardugga ...	46	38	3	1	3					
	Singbhoom ...	9	9								
	Manbhoom ...	47	35	8	4						
	Total ...	152	121	20	7	4					
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,722	1,954	480	107	71	22	13	6	4	

322. In the cases given below the punishment on reconviction appears inadequate or the offenders should have been committed.

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCE.			PRESENT CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.		
			Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
1	Burdwan	Tara Pashl	27-9-1875	379	Ten stripes	17-2-1879	379	Ten stripes.
2	Ditto	Bonowari Sing	3-2-1879	380	One month	30-6-1879	379	Six months.
3	Ditto	Kaim Kaji	30-5-1879	380	Three months	4-8-1879	379	One week.
4	Ditto	Histudass Kyburto	30-1-1879	379	Fined Rs. 40	8-7-1879	380	One month.
5	Beerbhoom	Mofl Sheik	14-11-1878	380	Fourteen days	9-4-1879	454	Three months and Rs. 20 fine, or three months more.
6	Ditto	Sheik Shaboo	23-6-1896	379	One year			
7	Ditto	Sheik Molye	12-1-1879	379	Four days	24-4-1879	379	Two months.
8	Ditto	Sheik Nazir	21-12-1878	379	Fined Rs. 2	5-5-1879	379	Two months.
9	Ditto	Ramjoy Dome	4-11-1865	379	Two years and fine Rs. 10.	20-8-1879	411	Six months.
10	Ditto	Nodair Chand Mundul	3-7-1863	379	Fined Rs. 50	11-10-1879	457	Two years and fine Rs. 25.
11	Ditto	Sadhoo Momin	6-5-1863	379	Six months	17-10-1879	411	Six months.
12	Ditto	Bishoo Bagdee	27-9-1871	411	Six months	17-10-1879	411	Six months.
13	Ditto	Jhan Mall	10-5-1876	411	Seven days	10-11-1879	457	Two years and fine Rs. 50.
14	Midnapore	Chunilall Doss	6-2-1878	379	Three weeks	10-11-1879	411	One year and 30 stripes.
15	Ditto	Brojo Khan	24-6-1874	379	One month	7-1-1879	381	Two months.
16	Ditto	Kanti Patra	13-5-1875	379	Three months	16-1-1879	379	Two months.
17	Ditto	Sital Shom	25-8-1866	379	Ten months	17-9-1879	379	Fined Rs. 50, in default three months.
18	Ditto	Sreemuttoo Mongola	23-11-1872	381	One month	20-4-1879	379	One day and fined Rs. 20, in default one week.
19	Ditto	Rajoo Kor	4-7-1878	379	Three years	2-6-1879	379	Three weeks.
20	Ditto	Rachoo Hera	7-1-1878	379	Two weeks	9-9-1879	379	Six months.
21	Hooghly	Kartie Chunder Chuckerbuddy.	Unknown	380	Six months	9-12-1879	379	Two months.
22	Ditto	Gora Bagdy	8-1-1879	380	Six months	10-1-1879	380	Three months.
23	Ditto	Harry Koyburto	8-8-1874	379	Thirteen days	10-9-1879	379	Fined Rs. 50, in default one month.
24	Howrah	Ram Chunder Biry	18-9-1879	411	Two months	31-7-1879	379	Five stripes.
25	Ditto	Gopal Dev	Not known	379	One month	9-1-1879	379	Three weeks.
26	Ditto	Bhootnath Chowdry	20-9-1868	380	One year	14-1-1879	379	Four months.
27	Ditto	Rhobani Parkait	1-4-1871	411	Two years	23-8-1879	380	Three months.
28	24-Pergunnahs	Shodoy Moolhee	23-10-1870	379	Ten stripes	21-11-1879	379	One year.
29	Ditto	Hyder Mandal	26-11-1874	380	One month	31-5-1879	457	Two years, and Rs. 20 fine, in default six months.
30	Ditto	Bishu Nikari	26-9-1867	411	Three months	28-11-1879	380	One year.
31	Ditto	Nistari Baglini	21-5-1875	457	Two years, and fine Rs. 40, in default six months.	22-8-1879	380	Two years and 30 stripes.
32	Ditto	Ditto	23-10-1867	380	Six months, and fined Rs. 12 and 25 stripes.	25-7-1879	380	One week.
33	Ditto	Bharuni Boistabi	3-9-1868	411	Seven years' transportation.	23-8-1879	411	Two weeks.
34	Ditto	Bhara Boistabi	18-9-1878	411	One week, and fine Rs. 5, in default one week.	25-7-1879	380	One week.
35	Ditto	Khider Sheik	18-9-1878	411	Ditto ditto	23-8-1879	411	Two years, and fine Rs. 20, in default six months.
36	Ditto	Basuruddin Sheik	25-7-1879	380	One week	23-8-1879	379	One month.
37	Ditto	Azim Mandal	10-4-1873	411	One year	25-7-1879	380	Two years.
38	Ditto	Bari Sheik	13-1-1876	379	Two years	12-12-1879	451	Four weeks.
39	Ditto	Chandra Sheik	10-4-1873	411	Six months	Not known	380	Fined Rs. 5, in default seven days.
40	Ditto	Basir Sheik	13-1-1876	379	Three months	15-12-1879	379	Two weeks.
41	Jessore	Molhu Sheik	11-11-1873	380	Six months	13-1-1879	379	Six weeks.
42	Ditto	Kutin Gazi	20-1-1877	379 & 75	Eighteen ditto	Not known	379	Three months.
43	Moornhedabad	Nassir Sheik	24-7-1879	380	Sixteen stripes	4-3-1879	379	One month.
44	Ditto	Mohadeb Mistree	25-11-1879	379	Fined Rs. 5, in default eight days.	18-4-1879	379	Two years.
45	Ditto	Boopin Ghoso	2-2-1875	504	One year.	20-6-1879	379	One month.
46	Ditto	Prom Lal Mistree	20-7-1866	379	Ten stripes	25-6-1879	380	Six months.
47	Ditto	Giri Shaha	23-11-1866	380	Twenty stripes	23-4-1879	379	Fined Rs. 10.
48	Ditto	Protima Bewa	20-4-1867	379	Eighteen months	30-12-1879	379	One month.
49	Ditto	Gogon Halder	27-2-1875	379	Two years	31-12-1879	411	Three months.
50	Ditto	Kallo Sheik	Not known	379	Six months	13-10-1879	380	Four months.
51	Ditto	Shahado Sheik	28-2-1879	379	Ten stripes	18-10-1879	380	Two months.
52	Ditto	Negoe Bewa	6-10-1870	379	Ten days	20-12-1879	379	Four months.
53	Dinapore	Madan Sirdar	7-6-1874	379	Six months	28-2-1879	411	Six months.
54	Ditto	Pathari Noshiya	26-5-1874	457	Two years	16-3-1879	379	Ditto.
55	Rajshahye	Pheloo Shaha	17-6-1874	379	Ditto	20-8-1879	379	Fined days.
56	Ditto	Khooj Sheik	9-11-1876	411	One year	9-5-1879	379	Ten days.
57	Rungpore	Dhozir Noshiya	6-11-1876	457	Six months, fined Rs. 30, in default six months.	28-8-1879	379	Six months, fined Rs. 100, in default six months.
58	Ditto	Gooloo Noshiya	20-2-1879	411	Fifteen months	28-8-1879	379	Six months and 25 stripes.
59	Ditto	Haridas Boyraj	3-9-1878	379	Fined Rs. 5	8-8-1879	379	Fifteen days.
60	Pauna	Chamoo Dagee	9-12-1876	379	Six months	13-1-1879	457	Six months.
61	Ditto	Nufordr Sheik	30-7-1868	447	One month	31-3-1879	379	Three months.
62	Ditto	Chand Khan	18-11-1874	379	Two months	28-9-1879	379	Six months and 20 stripes.
63	Ditto	Kajem Sheik	17-11-1868	380 & 379	Eighteen months	26-6-1879	379	Six months.
64	Ditto	Modhuo Sheik	13-11-1873	149 & 452	Two years	16-7-1879	379 & 75	One year and 30 stripes.
			27-11-1876	379	Fifteen days			
			31-8-1876	457 & 75	One year			

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCE.			PRESENT CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.		
			Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
65	Patna	Elen Sheik	18-11-1878	456	Six months	10-7-1879	411 & 75	Six months.
66	Darjeeling	Hundon Nasho	Not known	352	One and a half months	23-6-1879	379	Fined Rs. 2.
67	Ditto	Tendook alias Norka Bhootia	17-9-1877	215	One month	25-8-1879	379	Six months and 50 stripes.
68	Ditto	Dhomon Newor	29-7-1879	379	Twenty-four stripes	1-8-1879	380	Six months.
69	Julpigoree	Rahadi Nasya	3-6-1877	380	One month	24-7-1879	379	Six months.
70	Ditto	Koukazu Nasya	18-2-1875	437	One year	18-10-1879	379	Seven days.
71	Ditto	Khas Nasya	6-8-1879	379	Fined Rs. 2, or in default one week.	17-9-1879	379	Twenty stripes.
72	Ditto	Chotkey Kurwa Burwar	Not known	379	One month	10-12-1879	379	One month.
73	Dacca	Aamli	10-5-1879	411	Twenty stripes	22-12-1879	379	Two months.
74	Do.	Sheik Madari	14-9-1873	380	Nine months	4-1-1879	379	Six months.
75	Do.	Sheik Madan	17-6-1871	380	Six months and fined Rs. 1, or one week.	7-7-1879	380	Fifteen stripes.
76	Do.	Sheik Manik	Not known	380 & 511	Nine months.	3-9-1879	380	Sentenced to three months.
77	Do.	Koylesh Chunder Dey alias Debu Lala	25-2-1878	417	Twelve months and fined Rs. 1, or two days.	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
78	Do.	Sheik Manik	Not known	411	One month	23-11-1879	379	One day.
79	Fureedpore	Dwarka Nath Dey	Not known	411	One year	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
80	Ditto	Chander Mahmood	Not known	411	Six months	23-11-1879	379	One day.
81	Ditto	Mandi	Not known	411	One year	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
82	Ditto	Pachon Sheik	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
83	Ditto	Enaizoudy	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
84	Ditto	Goribulla	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
85	Ditto	Dequmber Moitre	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
86	Ditto	Golamally Molla	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
87	Ditto	Darsan Moches	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
88	Ditto	Matabhady	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
89	Ditto	Perasthola	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
90	Ditto	Prohad Bhoimally	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
91	Ditto	Baksh Sheik	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
92	Ditto	Jiban alias Enurat Sheik	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
93	Ditto	Moharulla	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
94	Ditto	Mamtruddi	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
95	Ditto	Ganjurulla	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
96	Ditto	Gedru Khan	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
97	Ditto	Ekbirulla	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
98	Ditto	Nasraddi	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
99	Ditto	Umedali	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
100	Ditto	Mongla Sheik	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
101	Ditto	Nandu Sheik	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
102	Ditto	Johar alias Pacha and Bohu Sheik	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
103	Ditto	Siddi alias Shabudali	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
104	Ditto	Imanuddi Bhuiya	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
105	Ditto	Johiruddi	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
106	Ditto	Amjad	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
107	Ditto	Krisna Chunder Shaha	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
108	Ditto	Ambarali alias Abdul Karim	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
109	Ditto	Bishanbor	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
110	Ditto	Rommeshore	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
111	Ditto	Monsur Ali	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
112	Ditto	Abdul Karim	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
113	Ditto	Abdul Mauid	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
114	Ditto	Aslam I	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
115	Ditto	Aslam II	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
116	Ditto	Jimmat Ali	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
117	Ditto	Tamizuddin alias Tamiz Ali	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
118	Ditto	Baldinar alias Chasnan	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.
119	Ditto	Tirbhuan Musahar	Not known	411	Six months	18-11-1879	234	Two years.

Consecutive number.	District.	Names of convicts.	PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCE.			PRESENT CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.		
			Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
119	Patna ...	Toontoon ...	20-5-1878 ...	454	Six months ...	23-6-1879 ...	379	Fifteen stripes.
120	Do. ...	Deboo Teli ...	20-5-1878 ...	380	Two and a half months ...	29-7-1879 ...	380	Three months.
121	Do. ...	Balak Gwalla ...	16-9-1879 ...	467	Ten stripes ...	23-8-1879 ...	380	Six months.
122	Do. ...	Chullur Kandu ...	23-3-1871 ...	381	Three months ...	1-12-1879 ...	379	Three months.
123	Do. ...	Bhoodhan Singh ...	28-8-1873 ...	379	Thirty stripes ...	13-10-1879 ...	379	Fourteen days and fined Rs. 5, or in default 16 days.
124	Gya ...	Jungbahadur ...	1-1-1874 ...	379	One year ...	10-2-1879 ...	379 & 511	Eighteen months.
125	Do. ...	Bisheeshur Dunsadh ...	29-5-1879 ...	379	Three months ...	8-2-1879 ...	379	One month.
126	Do. ...	Joypergah Singh ...	13-10-1879 ...	379	Fourteen days ...	23-1-1879 ...	411	Three months.
127	Do. ...	Gurdial Gwalla ...	15-9-1878 ...	411	Six months ...	19-3-1879 ...	379	Ditto.
128	Do. ...	Jhaury Dome ...	17-9-1879 ...	379	One year ...	12-4-1879 ...	379	Two years, and fined Rs. 50.
129	Do. ...	Bundhoo Dunsadh ...	10-11-1878 ...	379	Five years ...	25-4-1879 ...	379	Two years.
130	Do. ...	Kashi Puri ...	23-5-1869 ...	379	One month ...	1-8-1879 ...	467	Three months.
131	Do. ...	Chedi Dome ...	16-9-1874 ...	379	Two weeks ...	1-9-1879 ...	379	One month.
132	Do. ...	Show Churun Dome ...	Unknown ...	379	Ten stripes ...	29-9-1879 ...	457	Two years and Rs. 100 fine, in default one year more.
133	Do. ...	Ramphal Misir ...	17-6-1876 ...	379	Six months and fined Rs. 10, or two weeks.	6-11-1879 ...	451	One year.
134	Do. ...	Bhoiro Kuruso ...	Not known ...	450	Six months ...	10-10-1879 ...	411	Ditto.
135	Do. ...	Khoron Kahir ...	Ditto ...	101	Ditto ...	10-10-1879 ...	450	Six months.
136	Do. ...	Broodhan Rajwar ...	21-9-1876 ...	505	One year ...	Unknown ...	379	One month and fined Rs. 5, or in default to fortnights' additional imprisonment.
137	Do. ...	Golah alias Durmah ...	0-12-1875 ...	411	Six months ...	10-10-1879 ...	379	One month.
138	Shahabad ...	Biswanoy Musuhar ...	4-6-1878 ...	323	Three months ...	6-1-1879 ...	379	Six months.
139	Ditto ...	Baknoo Julaim ...	23-3-1874 ...	457	Two years ...	1-3-1879 ...	379	Thirty days.
140	Ditto ...	Gopi Dunsadh ...	Unknown ...	457	Ditto ...	3-3-1879 ...	379	Fifteen days.
141	Ditto ...	Jhoontuk Ahir ...	25-11-1878 ...	234	Three months ...	6-9-1879 ...	379	Six months.
142	Ditto ...	Lalchand Dome ...	12-8-1878 ...	411	Six months ...	17-7-1879 ...	379	Thirty stripes.
143	Ditto ...	Beragi Dome ...	14-11-1876 ...	379	Ten stripes ...	17-7-79 ...	379	Fifteen stripes.
144	Ditto ...	Mussanant Rookmunia ...	6-6-1868 ...	411	Six months and 15 stripes ...	21-8-79 ...	379	Nine months.
145	Ditto ...	Burkut Ali ...	17-3-1875 ...	443	Six weeks ...	14-11-79 ...	379	One year.
146	Ditto ...	Dabi Ahir ...	23-6-1879 ...	379	Fifteen stripes ...	2-12-79 ...	379	Six months.
147	Muzafferpore ...	Mussanant Nobboodin ...	15-10-1868 ...	457	One year ...	19-8-79 ...	380	One week.
148	Ditto ...	Shib Ohuron Dhoonia (formerly Teli) ...	25-1-1871 ...	457	Two years ...	17-10-79 ...	379	Three months.
149	Ditto ...	Ramdhuni Gwalla ...	14-10-1876 ...	457	Six months ...	1-11-79 ...	380	One month and twenty stripes.
150	Ditto ...	Murwa Dunsadh ...	17-4-1878 ...	467	Five months and 30 stripes.	22-11-79 ...	379	Six months and fifteen stripes.
151	Ditto ...	Dhookun Gope ...	23-8-1875 ...	380	Nine months ...	31-12-79 ...	379	Six weeks.
152	Durbhanga ...	Jurit Nath Misser ...	13-5-1877 ...	386	Four months ...	1-3-1879 ...	379	Two months and 20 stripes.
153	Ditto ...	Tez Ali ...	13-11-1877 ...	379	One year ...	15-7-1879 ...	379	Twenty stripes.
154	Sarun ...	Ramdehul Chamar ...	13-11-1877 ...	379	Fifteen days ...	1-2-1879 ...	457	Two years and fine of Rs. 10, or in default six months.
155	Ditto ...	Tilluk Ahir ...	25-4-1878 ...	457	Three months ...	20-4-1879 ...	457	Six months.
156	Ditto ...	Parbhu Ahir ...	20-12-1878 ...	379	Six months ...	23-4-1879 ...	411	Ditto.
157	Ditto ...	Doma Chamar ...	11-9-1867 ...	411	One year ...	10-6-1879 ...	379	Ditto and 30 stripes.
158	Ditto ...	Roghuber Chamar ...	21-6-1873 ...	411	One year ...	11-12-1879 ...	379	Fifteen days.
159	Chumparun ...	Juggan Ahir ...	14-11-1873 ...	411	Two years ...	6-6-1879 ...	457	Six months.
160	Ditto ...	Ramdhani Ahir ...	3-7-1873 ...	379	Three months ...	5-6-1879 ...	379	One year.
161	Ditto ...	Gopal Kandu ...	2-8-1871 ...	437	Ten stripes ...	9-6-1879 ...	379	Ditto.
162	Monghyr ...	Bussant Lall ...	10-8-1871 ...	411	Three months ...	8-5-1879 ...	380	Two weeks.
163	Ditto ...	Mangul Dhuri ...	22-9-1872 ...	106	Six months ...	27-7-1879 ...	380	Six months and 30 stripes.
164	Ditto ...	Kokai Dhanuk ...	11-9-1867 ...	411	One year ...	9-6-1879 ...	380	One month and Rs. 1 fine.
165	Ditto ...	Bhatoo Dunsadh ...	5-1-1863 ...	457	One and a half year ...	29-4-1879 ...	457	Thirty stripes.
166	Ditto ...	Ramsahai Singh ...	23-11-1871 ...	380	Fifteen stripes ...	7-7-1879 ...	379	One month.
167	Ditto ...	Nuthoo Mualim ...	4-1-1874 ...	457	One year ...	14-7-1879 ...	454	One year.
168	Ditto ...	Khoob Lall alias Parus Dunsadh ...	3-12-1869 ...	411	Six months ...	23-8-1879 ...	380	Three months.

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			Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
166	Monghyr	Karoo Dosadh	2-6-1866	457	Two years	15-8-1879	379	Two months and 20 stripes.
170	Ditto	Somo Tanti	13-2-1869	379	One week	19-8-1879	457	One year.
			7-11-1871	411	Three months			
			31-5-1873	380	Thirty stripes			
			19-6-1879	379	Six months and 10 stripes			
171	Bhagalpore	Musamut Rajhi	0-6-1865	379	Two weeks	5-2-1879	75 & 379	Ditto.
			23-1-1867	411	Six months			
			23-7-1867	411	Ditto			
			18-5-1868	380	Eighteen months			
			16-5-1870	411	Two weeks			
173	Ditto	Musamut Mohair Gwalu	11-3-1872	411	Two years	5-2-1879	457	Ditto.
			14-4-1875	379	Ditto			
			16-12-1878	224	Two months			
			20-1-1874	379	Six months			
173	Ditto	Suroop Singh	18-10-1875	390	Four months	31-3-1879	143	Two months, and fine of Rs. 50.
174	Ditto	Dhiran Mushin	13-7-1879	379	Two years	17-5-1879	379	Fined Rs. 5, in default one month.
175	Ditto	Rameswar Chowdry alias Bano Chowdry	1-2-1873	380	Two months	12-6-1879	380	Two months.
176	Ditto	Kalaadhar Ally	30-10-1874	457	One year	17-6-1879	379	Twenty stripes.
177	Ditto	Buktor Mundle	1-3-1869	379	Fined Rs. 20	7-3-1879	379	Fined Rs. 10.
178	Ditto	Bhonor Mundle	1-3-1869	379	Ditto	7-3-1879	379	Ditto.
179	Ditto	Joda Mundle	Not known	379	Fined Rs. 2	6-2-1879	379	Fined one anna.
180	Purneah	Dhuma Pak	17-3-1879	379	Three months	16-8-1879	417	Fined Rs. 20.
181	Ditto	Rhabua	1878	379	Thirty stripes	23-8-1879	411	Thirty stripes.
181	Ditto	Shania Bewa	5-7-1873	411	Six months	8-2-1879	379	Three months.
182	Ditto	Shukurdy Momin	0-5-1864	379	Ditto	23-8-1879	380	Two years.
			24-8-1868	379	Ditto			
			11-9-1875	379	Ditto			
183	Ditto	Jearut Shrik	20-1-1873	224	One month	30-5-1879	379	Three months, and fine of Rs. 1.
184	Ditto	Debi Shrik	6-11-1870	411	One year	21-6-1879	456	Six months and a fine of Rs. 10, or in default one month.
185	Ditto	Gokul Domo	28-7-1877	379	Four months	4-7-1879	370	Six months and fine of Rs. 5, or in default six weeks.
186	Ditto	Anordy Momin	23-3-1875	411	One year	24-7-1879	457	Three months and fine of Rs. 2, or in default seven days.
187	Cuttack	Loknath Singh	7-6-1869	379	Seven days	27-5-1879	379	Fined Rs. 2, or in default two days.
188	Ditto	Yasun Ali	27-8-1864	379	One month	14-2-1879	379	Two years.
			24-8-1866	454	Three months			
			5-8-1867	380	Thirty stripes			
			15-4-1870	.....	One year and 30 stripes			
189	Ditto	Musamut Parbutti	10-8-1878	380	Three months	18-7-1879	380	Four months.
190	Ditto	Boko Jon	21-10-1878	379	Six stripes	17-7-1879	379	Two months.
191	Ditto	Narain Sotter	7-6-1879	379	Fifteen stripes	6-8-1879	451	Twenty stripes.
192	Ditto	Arut Behema	28-10-1877	379	Six stripes	23-8-1879	379	One month.
193	Ditto	Sekh Chhachoo	13-4-1864	406	Two years	6-10-1879	450 & 511	Four months.
194	Ditto	Sonun Malik	28-2-1878	379	Two months	23-12-1879	379	Two months.
195	Pooree	Urdulub Naik	14-2-1871	379	Three months	25-1-1879	457	One month and to pay a fine of Rs. 10, in default one week more.
196	Ditto	Rughwan Padhan	0-6-1873	.....	Six months and fine of Rs. 10, or in default one month.	21-3-1879	457	Two years.
			Unknown	379	One year and six months			
			0-7-1867	457	Twenty-five stripes			
			27-2-1874	456	Two years			
197	Ditto	Bhuji Naik	0-6-1877	379 & 429	Six months and a fine of Rs. 5, in default one month more.	21-4-1879	379	Six months.
198	Ditto	Rutbi Naik	0-4-1874	420 & 414	Five months and fined Rs. 5, or in default one month more.	21-4-1879	379	One month.
199	Ditto	Ishwar Padhan	23-2-1879	379	Fifteen days	3-5-1879	379	Fifteen days.
200	Ditto	Kadhi Kissen Dass	1-2-1872	411 & 109	Two months	22-5-1879	448	Fined Rs. 10, in default two weeks.
201	Ditto	Siva Naik	10-8-1867	457	Twenty-four stripes	7-5-1879	457	Two years.
202	Ditto	Gopal Moodooli	23-2-1879	379	Two years	18-7-1879	383	Two weeks and fine Rs. 2, or in default one week.
203	Ditto	Pakeor Jona	9-1-1876	379	Ten days	15-8-1879	379	Six weeks.
204	Ditto	Kartik Jona	20-11-1875	379	One week's rigorous imprisonment, Fined Rs. 1, or in default one week.	15-8-1879	379	Ten stripes.
205	Ditto	Narsing Samarth	7-3-1874	457	One year	18-7-1879	379	One month.
206	Ditto	Musamut Asili	28-4-1878	380	One month	14-1-1879	380	Three months.
207	Ditto	Rajnar Katnab	20-9-1878	380	Two months	10-3-1879	451	One year.
208	Ditto	Puri Padhan	28-10-1874	379	Three months	16-5-1879	379	Twenty stripes.
209	Ditto	Rampael	12-8-1876	411	One year	8-5-1879	379	Thirty stripes.
210	Gurjate	Kamala Bohara	27-4-1877	406	One month and a half year	8-1-1879	379	Two months and 12 stripes.
			20-4-1878	406	Ditto			
			17-11-1874	379	Twenty stripes			
			20-4-1875	379	One year and six months			
211	Ditto	Rejuli Naik	22-2-1877	379	One month	28-7-1879	379	Six months.
212	Ditto	Boda Bhato	24-12-1878	379	Ditto	20-9-1879	380	Ditto.
			23-7-1878	411	Six months			
			23-7-1878	380	Three months			
			23-7-1878	379	One month			
213	Ditto	Modha Diga	23-8-1872	457	Six months	30-9-1879	457	Ditto.
214	Ditto	Modha Diga	7-4-1878	511	Ditto	30-9-1879	457	Ditto.
215	Ditto	Chaman Jolaha	7-4-1878	224	Three months	17-6-1879	379	Twenty stripes.
216	Ditto	Nanah Bhogta	10-5-1877	381	Ditto	22-9-1879	379	Fine Rs. 5, in default two weeks.
217	Ditto	Bharath Kalar	16-8-1876	379	Thirteen days	15-10-1879	379	Three months.
218	Ditto	Tekwa Chumar	28-3-1879	379	Fifteen days	10-12-1879	379	One month and 20 stripes.
219	Ditto	Chartun Sawasi	4-7-1879	379	Twenty stripes	17-9-1879	379	Twenty-five stripes.
220	Ditto	Musamut Gundawri	2-5-1876	379	Six months	1-11-1879	379	One month.
221	Ditto	Musamut Gundawri	Not known	Not given	One week	1-11-1879	379	One month.

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			Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.	Date.	Section of the Indian Penal Code.	Term.
220	Singbhoom ...	Barsing Kol ...	20-1-1873 ...	379	Six months and 12 stripes.	6-2-1879 ...	379	Six months.
221	Ditto ...	Khetra Mohun Dass ...	20-10-1877 ...	379	Six months and 12 stripes.	11-3-1879 ...	379	Ditto.
222	Ditto ...	Bonmally alias Jotao Gwala.	6-8-1876 ...	379	Two years and eight months.	13-5-1879 ...	379	Ditto.
223	Manbhoom ...	Durga Kandoo ...	30-9-1878 ...	437	Seven months ...	14-6-1879 ...	379	Two months.
224	Ditto ...	Nuddia Bhoomij ...	18-12-1870 ...	379	Three months ...	14-4-1879 ...	457 and 511	Ditto.
225	Ditto ...	Reddy Haree ...	9-8-1877 ...	379	One month ...	25-6-1879 ...	379	Three weeks.
226	Ditto ...	Bridani Bunoj ...	Not known ...	565	Three months ...	19-9-1879 ...	457	Two years.
227	Ditto ...	Ram Sharan Upadhyay ...	30-1-1873 ...	380	One year ...	8-9-1879 ...	379	Five stripes.
228	Ditto ...	Dwarika Mal ...	7-2-1876 ...	380	Seven years ...	24-9-1879 ...	379	Six months.
229	Ditto ...	Naroo Bhamuj ...	14-1-1880 ...	380	Fifteen days ...			
230	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dosadh ...	19-8-1879 ...	457	Two years and a fine of Rs. 25, in default six months.	13-8-1879 ...	457	One year.
231	Ditto ...	Nobin Bowri ...	24-10-1870 ...	457	Two years ...	11-10-1879 ...	379	Three months.
232	Ditto ...	Bani Howri ...	27-11-1871 ...	379	One year ...	15-11-1879 ...	379	Two years and 20 stripes.
233	Ditto ...	Hola Bowri ...	2-6-1884 ...	395	Three years ...	30-12-1879 ...	379	One year.
			6-4-1873 ...	457	Two years ...			
			2-7-1873 ...	379	Two years and 20 stripes			
			2-7-1873 ...		Ditto ...			

Remands.

323. The following table is a new one, and shows the numbers of times cases were remanded before final decision :—

Statement showing the number of times Police Cases have been remanded during the year 1879.

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of A Forms sent up.	Number of A Forms disposed of at first hearing.	Number of A Forms remanded once.	Number of A Forms remanded twice.	Number of A Forms remanded thrice.	Number of A Forms remanded four times.	Number of A Forms remanded five times.	Number of A Forms remanded six times.	Number of A Forms remanded seven times.	Number of A Forms remanded eight times.	Number of A Forms remanded nine times.	Number of A Forms remanded ten times.	Number of A Forms remanded eleven times.	Number of A Forms remanded twelve times.	Number of A Forms remanded thirteen times.	Number of A Forms remanded fourteen times or more.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Western Districts.																	
		Burdwan ...	1,152	680	210	110	54	38	18	10	10	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	9 cases pending.
		Bankura ...	849	75	88	53	41	18	21	11	6	11	6	1	1	1	1	1	12 A forms pending.
		Beerbhoom ...	965	560	214	90	40	18	16	10	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	16 ditto ditto.
		Midnapore ...	1,823	921	323	161	150	80	62	41	25	10	6	10	1	3	...	...	38 ditto ditto.
		Hoochly ...	1,818	1,270	312	121	45	16	18	12	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	
		Howrah ...	2,541	1,062	807	145	53	31	29	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	8,648	5,167	1,460	680	376	207	104	89	69	35	14	14	6	7	3	4	74
	Presidency	Central Districts.																	
		24 Pargunnahs ...	3,056	1,890	620	200	143	78	53	17	11	0	1	...	1	...	...	...	18 cases pending.
		Nudda ...	1,420	548	314	204	147	79	53	31	16	22	11	10	4	3	3	7	13 ditto.
		Jessore ...	1,414	810	462	179	108	71	43	13	14	5	5	2	2	1	1	8	
		Moorshedabad ...	1,915	898	411	273	158	80	31	20	21	6	0	4	3	1	1	1	
		Total ...	7,854	3,810	1,847	865	669	308	180	61	62	41	23	16	10	4	4	10	31
	Rajshahye	Dinapore ...	810	180	143	132	35	23	23	21	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	33 cases pending.
		Rajshahye ...	880	302	317	145	36	18	7	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rungpore ...	718	184	220	140	74	44	23	11	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	
		Rugra ...	480	135	140	93	53	27	8	12	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	...	
		Pubna ...	571	122	176	66	70	40	36	23	9	6	4	0	...	1	1	...	
		Darjeeling ...	416	219	105	2	3	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	32 ditto.
		Julpigore ...	416	100	81	59	40	70	10	16	11	8	2	...	1	2	...	...
		Total ...	8,972	1,272	1,196	618	313	238	107	83	59	14	8	7	4	8	1	...	45
	Dacca	Eastern Districts.																	
		Dacca ...	1,901	677	600	307	154	33	16	6	5	4	1	1	...	...	1	...	37 pending.
		Fureedpore ...	1,058	276	353	184	97	64	20	23	19	2	3	4	1	...	...	...
		Backergunge ...	1,278	187	182	229	202	161	102	76	44	30	28	28	20	14	10	17	
		Mymensingh ...	1,480	276	338	199	103	43	38	28	16	6	8	2	...	2	...	...
		Tipperah ...	787	217	279	140	51	27	18	9	6	3	1	1	2	1	1	1	
		Total ...	6,089	1,579	1,752	1,118	607	318	202	141	90	53	30	30	23	17	12	18	37
	Chittagong	Chittagong ...	206	477	200	70	60	31	21	12	8	7	...	2	2	4	1	6	
		Nonchally ...	519	40	100	137	95	68	25	10	10	14	4	7	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,445	537	300	207	155	94	46	28	18	21	4	9	4	6	1	6	
		Total of Bengal ...	27,968	12,661	6,661	3,513	2,007	1,170	619	421	268	164	85	62	46	36	21	38	

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Number of A Forms sent up.	Number of A Forms disposed of at first hearing.	Number of A Forms remanded once.	Number of A Forms remanded twice.	Number of A Forms remanded thrice.	Number of A Forms remanded four times.	Number of A Forms remanded five times.	Number of A Forms remanded six times.	Number of A Forms remanded seven times.	Number of A Forms remanded eight times.	Number of A Forms remanded nine times.	Number of A Forms remanded ten times.	Number of A Forms remanded eleven times.	Number of A Forms remanded twelve times.	Number of A Forms remanded thirteen times.	Number of A Forms remanded fourteen times or more.	REMARKS.
BEHAR.	Patna ...	<i>Eastern Districts—contd.</i>																	
		Patna ...	1,204	510	353	188	94	56	33	15	9	4	2	3	2	4	1	...	16 pending.
		Gya ...	885	329	150	68	20	11	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 cases pending.
		Shahabad ...	857	355	171	104	22	87	22	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Muzafferpoore ...	834	278	135	43	50	11	0	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga ...	700	240	200	140	47	28	17	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saran ...	701	312	215	83	39	13	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chumparun ...	510	307	100	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21 ditto.
		Total ...	4,011	2,109	6,315	601	334	156	87	44	25	13	20	4	2	4	1	...	43
		<i>Total of Behar ...</i>	7,802	3,075	2,310	1,120	560	204	103	95	40	19	23	6	3	4	1	...	
ORISSA.	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	912	300	317	105	40	22	16	11	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 ditto.
		Bhagulpore ...	490	183	113	83	20	30	11	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Purneah ...	723	143	290	143	64	49	23	13	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 ditto.
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	106	104	24	0	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Orissa ...	Maldah ...	561	20	245	118	02	30	27	21	9	5	3	1	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2,801	876	992	445	232	138	76	51	21	6	3	2	1	...	...	...	28
		<i>Total of Orissa ...</i>	2,500	959	840	255	139	154	4	50	67	28	1	6	...	5	...	...	* Not given.
		<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>																	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Chota Nagpore...	Hazareebagh ...	742	305	218	110	42	25	10	4	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 cases pending.
		Lohardugga† ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† Not given.
		Singbhoom ...	150	61	25	27	20	9	7	10	5	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	3 cases pending.
		Manbhoom ...	413	129	101	100	64	20	25	9	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE.	Chota Nagpore...	Total of Chota Nagpore ...	1,435	501	344	246	130	83	42	23	45	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	11
		GRAND TOTAL	439,005	17,196	10,061	5,149	2,842	1,761	908	575	424	217	113	94	40	44	23	38	200 ditto.
		Percentage ...	...	433	253	129	72	43	23	14	11	03	03	02	01	01	005	010	06

† This is exclusive of the figures for the Gurjats and Lohardugga.

Taking the number of cases decided on the first two remands, the following districts show well (the percentage of cases decided in two hearings is given in brackets):—Burdwan (78), Beerbhoom (79), Midnapore (67), Hooghly (87), Howrah (89), 24-Pergunnahs (81), Jessore (68), Moorshedabad (68), Rajshahye (72), Darjeeling (96), Chittagong (74), Chittagong Hill Tracts (100), Patna (69), Muzafferpoore (78), Sarun (79), Chumparun (91), Monghyr (77), Sonthal Pergunnahs (96), Cuttack (69), Pooree (69), Balasore (86), and Hazareebagh (70).

The following show bad results:—Bankoora (47), Julpigoree (43), Backergunge (25), Noakhally (26), Maldah (48), and Manbhoom (44).

The figures for Hooghly, Moorshedabad, Backergunge, Mymensingh, Tipperah, Gya, Muzafferpoore, Monghyr, and Pooree do not agree with those given in the note to Statement A, Part I; but the difference is trifling in all districts except Hooghly and Gya. The Gurjats and Lohardugga have not sent in the return. Backergunge, Noakhally, Midnapore, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Pubna, Fureedpore, and Patna show worst in the number of times cases were remanded.

324. The Commissioner of Burdwan sees signs of improvement in Beerbhoom, Midnapore, and Bankoora. There is still, however, great room for improvement in all these districts. The District Superintendent of Bankoora has retired since the close of the year; his bad health interfered with his work, and the Magistrate has really been doing most of it for him. I have no doubt his successor will show an improvement. In Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah the police worked well in spite of the frequent changes of Magistrates in the two last-named districts.

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division says that, taken as a whole, the conduct of the police has been fairly satisfactory.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye says that the police of Dinagepore show considerable improvement under Mr. Wilcox's able guidance, while in Rungpore

“the police, under a negligent and inefficient District Superintendent, and a Magistrate who made no effort to remedy the shortcomings of his police assistant, worked indifferently or badly.” The other districts are reported to have shown neither improvement nor deterioration.

The Commissioner of Dacca considers the police of Fureedpore to be in an unsatisfactory state, and I fear he is correct in his view. Efforts will be made to improve it. In Backergunge he reports considerable improvement, but room still for more. The conduct of the Tipperah police is reported as fairly good, but the Commissioner is not satisfied that the men were kept properly in hand. About Mymensingh the Commissioner says: “But few cases of misconduct came to light, but I am inclined to attribute this to the immense size of the thanas and their distance from head-quarters.” The conduct of the Dacca police is stated by the Magistrate to be “not unsatisfactory.” The Commissioner says they are inclined to be lazy and corrupt, but they have been carefully looked after, and have done some good work.

The Commissioner of Chittagong notes considerable improvement in Noakhally, and also speaks well of the Chittagong force.

In the Patna Division the general conduct of the police has been “on the whole satisfactory.”

The police of Monghyr are reported to have deteriorated during the year. The Bhagulpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs force is favourably mentioned.

The Commissioner of the Orissa Division reports the conduct of the police as generally satisfactory.

The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore notes considerable improvement in the police of Hazareebagh, and speaks well of the Lohardugga police also. The Manbhoom police is reported to have done better than last year. They are still, however, far from good.

325. The following statements are herewith submitted:—

Return A (Part I).—General statement of cognizable crime.

Return A (Part II).—General statement of non-cognizable crime.

Return B.—Comparative statement of cognizable crime with result of police operations.

Return C.—General statement of thuggee, dacoity, and other professional crimes.

Return D.—Statement of additional police collected for the protection of persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Return E.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of police.

Supplement to Return E showing the village police.

Return F.—Statement showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force (regular and municipal respectively).

Return G.—Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the police (regular and municipal respectively).

Return H.—Statement showing dismissals and resignations in the subordinate grades of the police in the Lower Provinces.

Return AA.—Statement showing the number of offences cognizable by the police reported, and the number of persons convicted.

Return BB.—Statement showing the number of persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognizable by the police.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE ;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 26th June 1880. }

D. R. LYALL,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

APPENDICES.

PERIOD—1870.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—Lower Provinces.

AREA OF LOWER PROVINCES—100,088 square miles.

POPULATION—61,310,805 souls.

STATE

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNI

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.											
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	
							By police <i>see note.</i>	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.					
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	
1	{ 115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence, &c. ... ..	..... ..... 14	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....
		Total	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 263, 307, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	161	173	.....	.....	136	6	.....	80	6	15	.....
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	292	36	.....	.....	24	4	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	5446	610	.....	11	109	23	.....	366	24	53	.....
6	143 to 153, 167, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2,5562	2,337	9	39	1,517	317	.....	921	348	791	6
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	548	63	.....	2	4	8	.....	13	1	.....	.....
		Total	3,3398	3,219	9	50	2,228	368	2	1,440	379	841	6	
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.												
8	{ 302, 303, 306	{ Murder { by thugs { by dacoits { by robbers ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10		
11		
12	307	Other murders	3216	288	.....	13	289	7	.....	100	20	104	1
13	304, 308	Attempts at murder	724	71	.....	.....	71	.....	.....	26	11	8	.....
14	376	Culpable homicide	2606	227	.....	6	223	5	.....	93	42	76	.....
15	377	Rape	3018	310	1	11	240	41	1	32	120	0	.....
16	317, 318	Unnatural offences	618	46	.....	.....	39	5	.....	14	7	.....	.....
17	305, 306, 306	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	1622	111	.....	1	98	3	.....	42	9	12	.....
18	329, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	4496	405	2	.....	397	2	.....	233	31	0	1
19	325, 326, 336	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	38	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	328	Grievous hurt	8164	509	1	11	407	32	.....	209	31	80	.....
21	327, 330, 332	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	29	15	.....	4	44	4	.....	14	7	4	.....
22	324	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	40	31	.....	1	23	3	.....	8	7	20	.....
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	9254	817	9	17	708	38	2	331	72	28	.....
24	303 to 309	Kidnapping or abduction	345	252	3	4	134	41	1	61	62	22	3	
25	340 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2038	174	3	5	86	53	.....	15	54	6	.....
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	332	23	.....	.....	17	6	.....	11	2	8	.....
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	363, 364, 366, 367	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	1,0654	1,144	5	12	703	130	1	356	160	53	5	
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	714	76	1	1	70	2	.....	40	3	4	.....
		Total	5,435	1,633	25	99	3,778	372	6	1,072	667	463	10	
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
30	396, 397, 398	Dacoity	3226	217	.....	16	223	4	.....	48	62	114	7
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	68	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt	9	6	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
		{ by poisonous or stupefying drugs. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ by other means	248	17	.....	1	19	.....	.....	11	1	.....	.....
33	392, 395	Robbery	396	22	.....	1	21	1	.....	4	8	.....	.....
		{ in dwelling-house	354	30	.....	1	27	1	.....	6	10	4	.....
		{ on the highway between sunset and sunrise. ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		{ other robberies	234	199	.....	5	100	17	.....	55	82	6	.....
34	276, 281, 282, 430 to 435, 436 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	1,3132	877	4	10	696	92	3	148	201	26	.....
35A	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	515	680	8	10	406	60	1	101	71	12	.....
35	453, 456, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	23,7386	29,003	519	506	19,666	70	36	1,010	1,225	104	2	
36	440 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	3164	206	4	1	186	10	.....	89	27	10	.....
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	258	10	.....	1	9	.....	.....	7	.....	30	.....
		Total	26,5818	22,284	635	638	21,433	265	40	2,174	1,088	807	9	
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.												
38A	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	782	121	.....	3	90	8	.....	93	1	8	.....
39A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	6,5082	7,042	345	84	3,929	712	18	2,524	801	217	.....
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4,0152	5,672	15	67	1,663	690	6	641	906	120	.....
40	330, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	438	41	.....	1	33	4	.....	22	8	1	.....
41	374	Compulsory labour	78	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
		Total	11,2532	10,820	361	168	5,621	1,414	24	3,180	1,212	840	.....

MENT A.

ZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Serial number	PERSONS.													PROPERTY.					REMARKS.
	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.		
	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			Before being put on trial.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.						
	11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	149	53	217	.....	1	215	80	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	43	22	67	1	.....	65	41	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	670	148	851	8	10	893	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	6,848	1,640	9,294	20	110	9,111*	2,017	370	5,191	184	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	58	84	192	.....	.....	92	10	7	64	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7,768	1,906	10,521	20	127	10,317	2,927	406	5,964	209	12	1	47	738	43	2	1	10	4
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	21	.....	25	.....	.....	25	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	24	5	35	.....	.....	29	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	800	86	907	0	30	624	106	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	68	8	84	.....	.....	82	20	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	325	47	447	1	11	435	103	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	180	18	216	.....	.....	233	130	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	45	1	53	.....	.....	45	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	96	7	116	1	3	111	37	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	359	10	359	0	18	334	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	2	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	681	154	934	.....	.....	903	219	42	412	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	39	6	49	.....	.....	45	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	46	24	100	.....	.....	86	44	11	20	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	703	192	923	.....	.....	890	331	8	452	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	187	91	303	.....	.....	290	106	15	43	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	135	54	196	.....	.....	188	124	7	42	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	86	5	44	.....	.....	44	15	5	17	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	1,108	401	1,800	1	22	1,667	733	25	812	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	85	13	102	.....	.....	102	48	2	39	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4,768	1,130	6,306	24	183	6,143	2,240	449	2,105	700	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	720	80	871	1	64	786	203	228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	29	1	31	.....	.....	31	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	33	2	35	.....	.....	34	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	153	61	250	.....	.....	206	65	14	96	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	611	225	803	1	95	703	387	57	240	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	807	132	651	.....	.....	610	264	12	244	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	3,842	261	4,179	20	389	3,796	1,135	81	2,137	157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	175	80	224	.....	.....	220	60	8	130	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	50	4	64	.....	.....	60	5	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	6,130	734	7,180	24	607	6,030	2,209	439	2,982	520	45	4	10	251	77	11,430	2,472	4,41,001	70,225
41	145	30	192	.....	.....	189	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	4,987	2,590	7,794	3	179	7,600	2,554	41	4,640	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	2,113	1,257	3,400	5	81	3,398	1,845	29	1,317	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	54	5	60	.....	.....	58	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	1	2	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7,300	3,893	11,559	8	208	11,245	4,450	70	6,184	77	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* 3 persons who were arrested under section 323 in the last year have been transferred to this section and three persons received from section 304.

† 3 persons transferred to sections 323 and 304. 1 person transferred to section 143.

1 person received from section 302.

4 persons transferred.

6 persons received from No. 30.

9 persons transferred to section 140.

PERIOD—1879.
LOWER PROVINCES.

Part I.—RETURN OF COGNIZABLE

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.								Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by Police.							
							By Police <i>pro motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police has refused to enquire.					
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.														
42	463, 466	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1,511'8	889	71	26	760	45	2	278	58	15	...	
43	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	2,740'2	2,408	9	61	2,153	180	1	1,161	340	69	...	
44	406 to 408	... Ordinary	36,849'2	38,016	594	911	25,696	2,497	63	9,469	4,968	1,038	7	
45	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	2,468	2,318	9	46	690	306	2	318	355	52	2	
46	447, 449	Receiving stolen property	2,419	2,637	1	47	1,071	59	2	1,472	58	161	1	
47	461, 462	Criminal or house-trespass	8,940'8	8,450	47	73	2,318	1,258	2	1,596	544	324	...	
		Breaking closed receptacle...	16'4	25	...	1	23	...	...	1	8	...	...
		Total	64,435'4	49,043	781	1,105	33,511	4,453	72	14,235	6,801	1,648	10	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	5'4	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	3,076'0	988	...	...	407	335	...	628	24	55	3
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	22	16	...	...	5	4	...	2	2	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	— Gambling Act	131'8	141	1	...	137	3	...	108	1	8	...	
52		— Excise Laws	1,849'4	2,001	2	9	1,986	127	...	1,832	39	60	...	
53		— Railway Laws	482	351	...	...	240	8	...	206	3	4	...
54		— Salt and Custom Laws	1,377	1,629	...	...	1,502	43	...	1,522	1	13	...
55		— Stage Carriage Act	39'6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		— Stamp Act	15	17	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	1	...
57	280, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	8,729	11,735	5	8	11,198	42	1	10,439	8	59	...	
		Total	15,728'2	17,484	8	17	15,627	578	1	14,646	78	200	3	
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	650'8	1,288	...	...	1,224	14	...	1,154	...	4	...
GRAND TOTAL			117,425'8	108,771	1,059	2,053	83,477	7,421	144	88,510	10,009	3,809	38	

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, L.P.

FORT WILLIAM.

The May 1880.

MENT A.

CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1870—concluded.

Serial number.	PERSONS.											PROPERTY.							REMARKS.	
	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, e.g. died, transferred, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.		
	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.						Committed to Sessions.
11	12	12a	13	14	15	16	17	a	b	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
42	516	54	565	...	15	580	207	7	332	2	2	1	...	19	...	18	10	Rs. 1,086	Rs. 67	
43	2,438	180	2,618	10	117	2,551	805	13	1,651	20	9	4	2	54	1	1,970	1,540	44,174	34,306	
44	19,150	5,810	26,000	44	1,290	24,627	9,737	159	13,508	118	69	46	30	1,021	15	22,025	11,387	3,96,015	1,20,877	
45	651	758	1,409	5	38	1,417	842	13	459	14	18	...	3	64	7	663	202	80,845	33,870	
46	3,200	187	3,387	7	57	3,570	900	73	2,398	73	11	5	...	51	14	1,843	1,743	58,475	35,842	
47	3,533	5,001	8,534	2	172	8,440	3,920	45	4,173	3	46	2	16	280	1	3	3	23	23	
	7	1	8	...	...	8	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	10	7	1,737	1,017
	20,301	12,000	43,040	68	1,659	41,214	16,471	311	22,516	230	130	57	51	1,489	98	26,532	14,892	5,93,255	2,26,002	
48	6	6	12	1	...	11	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...
49	684	209	1,011	2	7	1,002	321	2	508	6	9	...	...	65	1	...	...	...	...
50	14	18	32	...	...	32	20	...	7	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
51	550	20	568	...	...	568	124	1	433	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	2,329	701	3,090	2	28	3,064	509	4	2,457	...	1	...	6	26	...	...	...	...	...
53	280	143	423	2	4	437	75	1	353	...	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
54	1,710	84	1,807	...	...	1,806	112	1	1,694	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	22	...	...	...	...	3	...	19	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
57	12,408	1,294	13,761	5	23	13,721	1,074	1	12,619	...	3	...	12	24	...	...	...	...	...
	17,077	2,557	20,737	12	62	20,644	2,296	15	18,170	6	17	1	18	138	2	...	...	...	...
58	1,074	97	1,775	2	1	1,772	146	...	1,610	2	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...
	75,063	22,317	101,167	107	2,906	97,861	30,746	1,081	59,531	1,753	381	63	171	3,390	371	37,092	17,381	10,28,800	2,97,072	

D. R. LYALL,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

PERIOD—1879.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.

AREA—106,038 square miles.

POPULATION—61,210,905 souls.

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average institution of preceding five years.	CASES.						PERSONS.							REMARKS.
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted		Convicted		Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	1 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	2	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	6	1	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
Total ...			2	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public tranquility, &c., &c.																	
121 to 130, 505	...	Offences against the State	4 ²	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	
137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213, to 216, 227, 228.	...	Offences against public justice.	5,641 ⁰	3,410	1,227	4,637	252	4,201	7,520	8,015	250	1,990	28	5,585	16	130	8 died, &c.
161 to 169, 217 to 223.	...	Offences by public servants.	442 ⁸	406	78	484	50	425	608	660	67	208	17	331	9	31	3 ditto.
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 423.	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1,682 ⁸	1,310	670	2,010	192	1,806	2,208	2,461	373	865	107	877	83	189	7 ditto.
405 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	204 ⁸	200	11	211	7	190	326	394	89	163	58	5	60	65	14 transferred, &c.
264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	243 ⁸	193	37	230	80	207	365	324	8	86	...	217	...	3	
482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks.	5 ⁰	6	1	7	1	5	6	6	...	2	...	4	...	...
149, 154 to 158, 160.	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	253 ⁰	210	32	251	60	174	473	572	15	97	3	440	...	11	
Total ...			8,481 ⁰	5,774	2,650	7,830	618	7,008	11,611	12,438	702	3,370	213	7,465	167	380	82
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.																	
312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	171 ⁰	118	7	125	84	68	82	87	24	30	10	5	5	2	2 died, &c.
370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	6 ⁰	9	...	9	1	9	9	5	2	3	...	...	...	...
Total ...			177 ⁰	127	7	134	85	77	91	92	26	42	10	5	5	2	
CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																	
384 to 389	Extortion ...	1,281 ⁰	1,310	3	1,519	92	661	1,183	952	190	440	2	248	...	65	1 died.
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																	
345	Wrongful confinement ...	11 ²	10	...	10	1	8	13	12	1	3	...	7	...	1	
362, 365, 368	Criminal force ...	46,170 ⁴	44,867	42	44,929	1,331	34,422	46,529	22,729	2,510	9,004	...	10,868	...	337	10 died, &c.
Total ...			46,181 ⁰	44,867	42	44,909	1,332	34,430	46,613	22,741	2,511	9,007	...	10,875	...	338	10 ditto.
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																	
417 to 420	Cheating ...	1,552 ⁶	1,666	7	1,673	75	1,085	1,330	987	190	472	6	268	5	44	2 died, &c.
403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	1,193 ⁰	843	14	867	101	583	764	716	81	252	6	382	2	22	1 absconded.
400	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	118 ⁶	140	7	147	18	129	101	159	8	70	6	60	11	5	8 escaped, &c.
426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	7,732 ⁰	8,196	18	8,183	289	5,877	7,566	4,979	484	2,085	1	1,734	1	94	
Total ...			10,596 ⁸	10,914	46	10,860	553	7,676	9,811	6,271	763	2,859	19	2,440	19	165	6
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																	
298	Offences against religion ...	32 ⁸	12	1	13	3	10	17	17	...	12	8	2	...	...
490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract ...	201 ⁰	173	1	174	5	123	192	170	7	66	...	89	...	18	
403 to 496	Offences relating to marriage.	3,493 ⁴	3,189	3	3,192	81	2,214	2,630	1,743	404	851	26	244	29	92	8 died, &c.
500 to 502	Defamation ...	739 ⁰	781	2	783	5	473	543	331	60	148	2	105	...	10	
504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult ...	1,128 ⁸	1,182	10	1,192	25	777	1,040	817	95	391	...	446	...	15	
271 to 276, 278, 281, 287, 288, 290.	...	Public and local nuisances	682 ²	310	27	343	47	272	620	623	8	83	...	630	...	2	
291A	Keeping a lottery office ...	4 ⁰	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...
27	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C.P.C.	6,029 ⁴	4,578	634	5,212	1,287	4,302	13,960	11,470	553	2,255	1	8,458	4	194	9 died, &c.
Total ...			12,170 ⁰	10,233	678	10,911	1,453	8,178	19,018	15,180	1,225	3,078	31	6,870	84	331	17

PERIOD—1879.

DISTRICT OR DIVISION—The Lower Provinces.

AREA—166,038 square miles.

POPULATION—31,810,805 souls.

STATEMENT A.

Part II.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Average institution of preceding five years.	CASES.						PERSONS.							REMARKS.
				Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appearing before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.	By High or Sessions Court.	Convicted.	By High or Sessions Court.	Waiting trial at close of year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																	
Regulation VI of 1819. Act I (B.C.) of 1860. Act XVIII of 1854. Act XXXI of 1867. Act XIII of 1870. Act XXV of 1873.	} Foreign ... ..	...	2678	18	25	43	5	26	33	51	4	14	...	22	...	1	
Act VII (B.C.) of 1878. Act I of 1860 ... Act XIII of 1863.			2728	270	26	306	141	227	302	300	12	38	...	339	1	4	
Act XI of 1878 Act V of 1861 ... Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	} Railway Acts ... ..	...	2016	240	111	351	60	320	408	430	10	80	...	323	...	9	
Act VII (B.C.) of 1864. Act I (B.C.) of 1873.			112	15	...	16	...	15	32	32	...	6	...	20	...	...
Act V of 1861 ... Act XI of 1878 Act V of 1861 ... Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	} Merchant Shipping Act... Breach of contract ...	...	2884	213	...	213	...	108	214	150	8	48	...	108	...	...
Act V of 1861 ... Act XI of 1878 Act V of 1861 ... Act II (B.C.) of 1864.			568	179	12	191	48	136	200	231	7	27	...	194	...	5	
Act V of 1861 ... Act XI of 1878 Act V of 1861 ... Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	} Arms' Act Police Act Jails Act ... ..	...	4891	414	56	470	140	361	401	694	12	83	7	7	470	...	13
Act V of 1861 ... Act XI of 1878 Act V of 1861 ... Act II (B.C.) of 1864.			260	39	6	45	2	33	35	50	...	7	...	43	...	...
Act V of 1861 ... Act XI of 1878 Act V of 1861 ... Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	} Cantonment Act ... ..	...	818	64	...	64	...	61	140	110	14	6	...	120	...	...
Act V of 1861 ... Act XI of 1878 Act V of 1861 ... Act II (B.C.) of 1864.			2480	111	99	210	64	205	232	227	5	20	...	190	...	...
Act V of 1861 ... Act XI of 1878 Act V of 1861 ... Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	} Salt Acts ... ..	...	110	27	14	41	10	37	40	49	...	16	...	33	...	...
Act V of 1861 ... Act XI of 1878 Act V of 1861 ... Act II (B.C.) of 1864.			76	15	...	13	...	12	18	18	4	1	...	13	...	...
Act V (B.C.) of 1860. Act XIV of 1864.	} Vaccination Act Plunders and Mooktears' Act Hackney Carriage Act ...	...	784	67	1	68	...	65	70	70	1	14	...	64	...	...
Act XIV of 1864.			340	47	4	51	6	43	54	60	2	14	5	29	5	5	
Act XVIII of 1863.	} Post Office Act Stamp Act ... ..	...	1224	250	53	312	1	308	463	459	...	61	...	807	...	1	
Act VII of 1870 Act I of 1871...			24	6	...	6	...	6	3	20	...	6	...	14	...	...
Act VI of 1871 Act XI (B.C.) of 1871.	} Court-fees Act Pound Act Emigration Act Census Act ... ..	...	5,080	5,010	4	5,014	...	8	4,799	0,046	3,153	275	1,327	...	1,522	...	29
Act XI (B.C.) of 1871.			194	14	...	14	...	14	23	23	...	7	...	16	...	...
Act X of 1872 Chapter XXXII.	} Contempt of Court ... ..	...	644	89	127	100	...	110	143	183	4	5	...	174	...	...
Act IV (B.C.) of 1873.			728	140	28	177	12	175	190	188	...	31	...	157	...	...
Act V (B.C.) of 1878.	} Registration of Births and Deaths. Bengal Municipal Act ...	...	7,738	5,060	1,486	7,448	98	7,562	8,082	8,035	312	1,334	...	7,223	...	62	4 died, &c.
Act VIII of 1870.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XIX of 1870.	} Native Passenger Ships' Act. Dramatic Performances Act. Registration Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act III of 1877 Act VI (B.C.) of 1870.			440	104	17	121	1	120	197	201	14	65	14	81	15	10	2 ditto.
Act I (B.C.) of 1871.	} Village Chowkidari Acts. Hazarobagh and Lohardugga Rural Police Act.	...	1200	440	10	450	48	215	492	602	7	08	...	617	...	...
Act VIII (B.C.) of 1878.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act IX of 1878.	} Native Press Acts Mutiny Act Other Special Laws ... ..	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XVI of 1878.			40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.....	} Total GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	718	608	276	944	17	762	1,270	1,470	20	315	...	1,132	...	13	
.....			16,388	15,506	2,357	17,662	721	17,622	20,111	17,854	720	3,003	26	13,326	21	152	6 died.
			95,644	88,438	5,189	93,627	4,854	73,948	1,02,468	75,537	6,287	23,006	301	44,231	240	1,442	74 died, &c.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The May 1880.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATE

Comparative Statement of Cognisable

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7, and 8 of statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		NUMBER	
			1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	Number of persons arrested.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	{ 115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	1					
2	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.		1					
3	131 to 136, 138 231 to 239, 240 to 243, 457 and 471.	Offences relating to army and navy Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	123	112			178	217
4	212, 210	Harbouring an offender	21	32			87	97
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	473	523			835	881
6	143 to 153, 167, 168	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1,918	1,836			9,189	8,204
7	140, 170, 171	Persuading public servant or soldier	41	56			57	62
		Total	2,674	2,568	57.6	61.3	10,261	10,321
8	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.							
9	{ 302, 303, 306	Murder { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	5 14 30 320	1 15 22 206			25 17 47 740	11 25 55 687
10		Other murders	73	71			80	84
11		Attempts at murder	209	228			530	447
12		Culpable homicide	207	244			321	265
13		Rape	67	82			63	53
14		Unnatural offences	140	101			118	118
15		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	433	399			387	359
16		Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	2			5	5
17		Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.						
18		Grievous hurt	575	529			994	924
19	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	28	48			31	40	
20	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	45	20			117	90	
21		Hurt by dangerous weapon	785	748			965	923
22	Kidnapping or abduction	225	180			385	303	
23	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	168	139			221	195	
24		Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	23	23			45	44
25		Habitually dealing in slaves		1				1
26		Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	321	924			1,446	1,690
27		Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	67	72			66	102
28		Total	4,408	4,150	48.8	53.1	6,698	6,306
29	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.							
30	395, 397, 399	Dacoity	269	227			934	671
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	4	1			19	8
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs by other means	1 15	4 14			22 22	81 85
33		in dwelling-house	28	23			24	25
34		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	45	28			87	35
35	392, 393	other robberies	158	177			183	230
36	370, 381, 382, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	748	790			707	808
37	428 and 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	630	556			716	651
38	434, 435, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	21,243	19,761			4,593	4,179
39	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	187	105			261	234
40	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	12	9			68	64
41		Total	23,346	21,788	40.5	52.28	7,448	7,180
42	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.							
43	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	68	98			137	192
44	333	Voluntarily causing hurt	4,391	4,650			7,730	7,794
45	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2,224	2,304			3,407	3,400
46	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	41	37			65	60
47	374	Compulsory labour	2	1			4	3
48		Total	6,737	7,089	46.8	50.7	11,458	11,339
49	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.							
50	423, 426	Lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking	895	907			888	885
51	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle " ordinary	2,539 30,925	2,844 28,125			2,839 27,723	2,897 26,056
52	406 to 428	Criminal breach of trust	1,175	1,085			1,051	1,003
53	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	2,523	2,532			4,456	3,699
54	447, 449	Criminal or house-trespass	8,548	8,576			9,196	8,661
55	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	20	25			8	8
56		Total	41,428	38,012	33.5	36.6	46,396	46,049
57	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.							
58	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	11	2			62	12
59	Chapter XIX, C. P. O.	Vagrancy and bad characters	1,049	839			1,233	1,071
60	236 to 237	Offences against religion	13	9			35	23
61		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	141	140			709	553
62		Excise Laws	1,794	2,118			2,598	3,000
63		Railway Laws	367	248			835	463
64		Salt and Customs Laws	1,890	1,605			1,880	1,867
65		Stage Carriage Act	14				16	
66		Stamp Act	1	11			24	25
67	269, 270, 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 84 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	8,700	11,241			11,309	12,761
		Total	12,460	16,201	85	90.6	17,069	20,797
		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	877	1,288	88.3	90.9	863	1,775
		GRAND TOTAL	92,546	91,048	59.3	64.5	1,01,099	1,01,127

**BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM.
The 24th May 1880.**

MENT B.

(9)

Crime, with result of Police Operations, for the year 1879.

AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO TRIAL.						Amount of property stolen.		AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED.			
Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
100	516										
87	66										
835	833										
8,948	9,111					471	19	181	4		
54	92										
18,049	10,817	67.5	58.6	58.7	59.8	471	19	181	4	38.4	31
18	11					197	149	1			
17	35					735	8,110	109	1,240		
46	29										
718	628					143	180	123	123		
79	83										
515	496										
511	328										
60	45										
118	111										
368	334										
8	8										
867	908					64					
87	46					409	95	230	3		
101	80										
920	890										
351	390					4	3	4	3		
311	168										
41	44										
1,890	1,667					31	63	2	63		
80	103										
6,335	6,143	42.8	44	44.6	45.6	1,583	3,548	469	1,440	30.6	40.6
873	786					75,382	59,188	12,806	6,873		
5	3					10	26				
10	81					744	8,925	109	8,091		
34	84					527	1,006	186	356		
48	80					2,000	250	496	51		
164	206					4,507	4,857	636	546		
650	765										
637	616					108	74	37	64		
4,188	3,798					3,98,638	8,71,144	69,467	60,066		
264	220					1,034	783	355	188		
68	66					2,445	319	930	110		
6,915	6,386	49.5	48.8	54	53.8	4,79,439	4,41,991	79,070	70,225	16.4	15.8
181	189					2	1	2	1		
7,531	7,600					25		18			
3,328	3,395										
58	68										
2	2										
11,113	11,245	55.7	54.2	57.3	55.6	27	1	15	1	55.5	100
886	589					161	1,096	85	67		
3,693	3,554					48,338	44,174	36,381	34,306		
25,354	24,937					3,81,710	3,90,915	1,44,888	1,80,877		
1,455	1,417					65,334	60,845	16,946	33,370		
4,337	3,579					98,598	88,475	64,714	35,949		
3,448	3,468					186	23	85	23		
8	8					637	1,737	193	1,017		
44,307	61,314	58.7	5.3	56.2	55.1	5,89,948	5,83,325	2,53,467	2,36,002	48.9	38.7
92	11										
1,316	1,005										
35	33										
699	598										
2,323	3,234										
630	497										
1,437	1,905										
16											
34	86										
11,186	13,731										
17,398	20,644	56.9	57.8	57.3	58						
983	1,772	57.8	50.2	57.9	50.9	100		100		100	
97,498	97,091	59.5	60.9	61.7	62.9	10,71,548	10,95,800	3,33,338	2,97,973	31.1	27.9

D. R. LYALL,

Off. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

b

Thuragee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal Purposes, and other Professional Crimes.

D. E. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

**REGULAR POLICE OFFICE;
FOUR WILLIAM,
THE 24th Nov 1899.**

STATEMENT D.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

[illegible]

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional Police collected for the protection of																	
DISTRICT.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.				Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Jessore																	
Moorshedabad																	
Dinagore	Aloakhon	14 days	75,000			1	6		37								
	Nikmurd	10 "	200,000			2	7		129								
	Total	24 days	275,000			3	8		166								
	Kitoor	7 days	32,000			1	1		15								
	Manda	9 "	35,000						2								
	Mooradpore	8 "	3,000						1								
	Nojirpara	7 "	2,700						1								
	Chanderpore	7 "	1,100						1								
	Koojail	15 "	15,000						3								
Rajshahye	Kosabari	8 "	4,000						2								
	Rhonipore	8 "	4,000						1								
	Pateshur	8 "	6,000						1								
	Latore	10 "	10,000			1			4								
	Kolun	8 "	8,000						1								
	Kalikunge	8 "	18,000						1								
	Tamook	8 "	5,000						1								
	Pakooreah	8 "	5,000						3								
	Boodpara	8 "	8,000						1								
	Nowpara	4 "	3,000						1								
	Total	181 days	168,800			1	1		40								
	Khalahati	30	1,000						1								
	Tulsihat	30	5,000						1								
	Pakir mela	15	5,700						2								
	Sibbari	21	5,000					1	7								
	Pagla pur	20	10,000						1								
	Sonatali	20	2,500						1								
	Khalahati	1	2,500					1	4								
	Sikharat	1	2,000					1	1								
	Ohlmari	2	1,00,000					1	1								
	Noonkhawa	3	7,000					1	1								
	Garia	10	1,500						1								
	Pringanja	1	2,000						1								
	Sindoorhati	1	2,000						2								
	Golabbar	45	15,000														
	Tushbhandar	15	400														
	Goda Simla	18	6,000					1	3								
	Burabhatta	20	5,000						1								
	Total	259	1,74,000			1	5		10								
Bogra																	
Fubma																	
Darjeeling																	
Julpigoree	Julpesh	10	1,500			1	1		4								
	Titaliah	20	400			1	1		4								
	Total	30	1,900			2	2		8								
Dacca	Moonheegunge	30	8,58,370			1	2		3								
	Dhamrye	18	5,000						1								
	Nagulbund	5	40,423			2	1		3								
	Total	53	4,03,693			3	3		7								
Furzedpore	Furzedpore exhibition and mela	15	5,000			1	1		2								
	Gopalgunge mela	7	600														
	Rajruggur	30	4,000						1								
	Monohur Rias Bazar	12	1,000						1								
	Kartiopore ditto	60	1,500						1								
	Manwanur ditto	2	2,000						1								
	Hatooria ditto	15	2,000						1								
	Tengra	20	2,000														
	Total	161	17,300			2	2		4								

MENT D—continued.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

[illegible]

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional Police collected for the protection of																	
District.	Name of fair or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 8 to 9.				Total cost under columns 7 and 10.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
Backergunge																	
	Total																
Nymensingh	Hoesainpore Kishoregunge Shorepore Porabari	14 days 24 " " 31 " " 28 " "	6,000 11,000 5,000 4,000	1 1 1 1	2 13 8 1		1 1 1 4										
	Total	97 days	30,000	1	2	3	20	1	7								
Tipperah	Restakoond	7 days	3,000		1	4	1	1	10								
Chittagong	Mohamouni	8 " "	7,000				1	1	18								
	Total	15 days	10,000		1	4	1	1	28								
Noakhally																	
Chittagong Hill Tracts																	
	Berafat Mash Purnamas Biswa Sheomtree Sheonar Ditto Bykutpore Barin Satosin Bihita Sewratree Gazimeah Lowari Durga Chiriga Kartie Purnamas Rajgoormela Lomari Moharum Gazimeah Barin Pankha Qul Barin	3 days 2 " " 3 " " 3 " " 3 " " 3 " " 2 " " 2 " " 4 " " 1 " " 1 " " 1 " " 30 " " 4 " " 1 " " 1 " " 1 " " 10 " " 1 " " 1 " "	10,000 4,000 4,000 5,000 2,500 12,000 13,000 11,000 6,000 5,000 6,000 70,000 20,000 10,000 1,000 1,000 10,000 1,000 2,000		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2 20 20 4 15 30 25 28 12 80 12 15 2 4 15 2 20								
	Total	77 days	198,500		6	5	34	276									
Gya	Biswa Sankranti or Ohyat Sankranti and Kartie Poornima at the river-side in Gya town.	4 days	10,000						1	27							
Shahabad	Berhampore fair, February 1879 Ditto April " "	8 days 9 " "	80,000 80,000	1 1	4 4	1 1	3 5	5 45									
	Total	17 days	160,000	2	8	2	8	10	87								
Masuffpore	Hajepore Bhyrowstan (Kurra) Sitamarhi Majorungge	3 days 7 " " 18 " " 8 " "	10,000 50,000 50,000 2,000	1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	18 13 13 4											
	Total	27 days	112,000	3	3	4	30	3	13								
Durbhanga	Shewrath Ganges bank	12 days 3 " "	33,000 30,000		1 1	1 1	23 2										
	Total	15 days	63,000		1	1	1	24									
Sarun	Sonepore Fair From Bhagulpore Monthyr Shahabad Patna Durbhungah Masuffpore	23 days 1 " " 1 " " 1 " " 1 " " 1 " " 1 " "	45,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 10,000		1 1 1 1 1 1 1	3 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 10 10 10 10 10 15	74 10 10 10 10 10 15		70	170 15					
	Total	23 days	45,000		1	3	2	6	11	130	70	170 15					
Chumpanur	Mrunal Gebindgunge Betlah Adapore Lakhowra Tribeni	10 days 2 " " 15 " " 15 " " 5 " " 5 " "	105,000 4,000 55,000 50,000 5,000 5,000		1 1 1 1 1 1	3 30 8 3 1 1											
	Total	55 days	187,500	1	3	6	46	1	6	26							

MENT D—continued.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

Persons and property.				PART II—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.								REMARKS.
Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to a village or place in which the additional police was established.	
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.							
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.				
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	1		1	4	Rs. A. P.	One year	Singkhally 0	In all these places the frequent occurrence of serious riots originally led to the quartering of special police as a punitive measure, and the subsequent continued apprehension of breach of the peace in case of their withdrawal led to their further retention for one year.	
				1	1	4	50 10	8,731 8 0 2,227 4 0	Ditto	Bamna Gyampara or Madartali 5		
				3	1	6	64	11,650 15 8	One year	16		
1	1	0 0 8	0 0 8									
1	1	5 0 0	0 4 0									
1	1	0 4 0	0 4 0									
8	1	53 7 0	14 1 9									
7	3	1 8 0	0 10 0									

Statement of Additional Police collected for the protection of

PART I.—Additional Police collected for the protection of																	
District.	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during the year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimate number of persons assembled.	Strength of police usually located at the place.				Detached from the regular force.				Specially employed in addition to columns 6 to 8.				Total cost under columns 9 and 10.	
				Officers.				Officers.				Officers.				To Government.	To local or private funds.
				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
Monahyr...	Shiharatee at Bengroshur	20 days	25,000					1	1	3	24						
Bhagulpore	Tilla Bankaret at Bowase	15 "	40,000					2	1	2	20						
	Total	35 days	65,000					2	2	5	44						
Purneah...	Caragollah	14 days	60,000			1	6	1	1	2	16						
Sonthal Pergunnahs	Sreepunchomi at Deoghur	2 days	22,000	1	1	2	8	1	1	2	8						
	Rewratree at Deoghur	3 "	25,000	1	1	1	8	1	1	1	8						
	Rhades Poorima	1 day	20,000	1	1	2	6	1	1	2	6						
	Newan at Baraye	1 "	10,000				2				2						
	Tatloe Mele in Doomka	15 days	4,000				2				2						
	Total	23 days	81,000	3	3	5	26	3	3	5	26						
Maldah...	Ramkoi	5 days	10,000	1	1		8			1	8						
	Kuri	8 "	60,000	1	1	1	4			1	12						
	Total	13 days	70,000	2	2	1	12			2	20						
Cuttack...	Mohorum	5 days	50,000	1	1	8	40			3	20						
	Douma Pooja Bejoyah	1 day	15,000	1	1	6	30			1							
	Jajpore Baruni Jatra	7 days	15,000	1	1	1	12										
	Total	11 days	80,000	3	3	15	82			4	20						
Pooree...	Ruth Jatra	21 days	50,000					3	4	8	100			4	100	450 6 0	
	Nuan Jatra	1 day	4,000					2	6	30							
	Dole Jatra	1 "	10,000					1	2	4	40						
	Sibratoe	2 days	60,000						1	4	30						
	Punchuk	5 "	60,000					1	5	10	100						
	Chundun Jatra	21 "	3,000						1	2	8						
	Makur Jatra	2 "	7,000						1	4							
	Ramnovomi	9 "	1,200						1	1	8						
	Asakantomi	1 day	600						1	7							
	Sitalanati	1 "	2,000							1	4						
	Rukuna Harun	1 "	600							2	8						
	Ovomabasya	1 day	9,000					3	3	10	40						
	Kalidunni	1 "	1,500					1	2	10							
	Dushohara	1 "	1,200							1	4						
	Teibonee Jatra	2 days	25,000							1	1	8					
	Melun Jatra	4 "	20,000							1	1	8					
	Ruan Jatra	1 day	400								1						
	Sagar Ruan Jatra	1 "	500								1						
	Nital Ruston at Pipleo	1 "	1,400								1						
	Chumpuk dwadial	1 "	1,000								1						
	Kansamarini	8 days	300								1						
	Chunun Jatra at Pipleo	21 "	1,000								1	2					
	Dawana Churi	1 day	10,000								1	2					
	Chundra Bhaga	2 days	50,000								1	3	10				
	Juan Jatra	5 "	20,000								1	4	10				
	Atri Jatra	15 "	60,000								1	1	2	12			
	Asaka Jatra	8 "	20,000								1	3	18				
	Rojasunkranti	4 "	15,000									1	2				
	Punuluk	1 day	6,000									1	8				
	Chundun Jatra at Khoorda	21 days	4,000								1	1	3				
	Panasankrut	1 day	15,000									1	2	4			
	Asoka Jatra	1 "	300									1	2				
	Jhulun Jatra	6 days	3,200									1	1	6			
	Chundun Jatra at Banpore	21 "	400									1	8				
	Dole Jatra at ditto	1 day	6,000									1	1	6			
	Total	194 days	4,71,300					7	29	78	485			4	100	650	
Balasore																	
Gurjat Mehal																	
Hasarobagh	Chakra	8 days	4,200		1	2	10			1	10						
	Hutree	8 "	5,000							1	7						
	Modhuban	160 "	5,500								4						
	Total	166 days	14,700		1	2	10			1	21						
Lohardugga	Chootia Fair	15 days	5,000							1	2	20					
	Juggernathpore Fair	1 day	10,000							1	2	20					
	Total	16 days	15,000							2	4	40					
Stanthoom																	
Manbhoom																	
	GRAND TOTAL	1,941 days	34,98,462	13	41	01	837	30	87	343	1,787			3	13	216	

MENT D—concluded.

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

persons and property.				PART II.—Additional police quartered as a punitive measure.									
Number of offences against persons or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police.				Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or traced to places from which the additional police was established.	REMARKS.	
Investigated by the police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.								
					Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-Constables.	Men.					
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.						
1	4	103 7 3 72 4 6	4 2 3 72 4 0										
5	4	234 11 0	76 0 0										
4	4	11 0 0	3 4 0										
1	1	1 12 0 0 8 0	0 12 0 0 8 0										
2	2	2 4 0	1 4 0										
4	3	3 0 0	2 0 0										
4	3	2 0 0	2 0 0										
4	1	10 6 3	4 5 10										
8	3	35 13 4	17 13 4										
1	1	1 0 0 7 9 0 0 10 0	1 0 0 8 9 0 0 10 0										
15	9	55 6 7	20 6 2½										
1	1	30 0 0	30 0 0										
1	1	30 0 0	30 0 0										
1	1												
1	1												
100	102	2,336 2 7	7,144 5 2½	4	1	8	73	12,308 9 1	3 9 27	10			

* Located at Bunkatta in Mohur Bhanj under orders of Commissioner for preventing feuds among the members of the Rajah's family.

D. B. LYALL

Off. Inspector-General of Police, L.P.

STATEMENT

Showing Strength, Cost, Distribution,

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS	NAME OF DISTRICT	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE								COST OF POLICE										
		Strength of District, Cantonment Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues		Pay and travelling allowances of constables and travelling allowances of their establishments	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (column 12)	Other expenses of column 13		Total pay of subordinate officers (column 15 and 16)	Total pay of constables of all classes (6, 7, and 8)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 11, 12, and 14	Mounted constables	Foot and water constables	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in columns 11 to 17	Total cost
		Inspector General	Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General	Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards (1)	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100 (1)	Number of mounted police constables	Number of foot police constables	Number of water police constables			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments (5)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL	Western Districts																			
	Burdwan	2	5	71		912		12	215											
	Bankura	1	2	50		408		6	127											
	Hooghly	1	1	44		200		1	23											
	Midnapore	2	6	133		609		21	171											
	Howrah	2	3	70		309		25	383											
	Barisal	1	5	73		554														
	Central Districts																			
	24-Pargunnas	2	7	129		64		62	523											
	Nuddea	2	5	126		111		13	205											
RAJSHAHY DISTRICT	Jessore	2	6	94		40		40	70											
	Moorshedabad	2	5	87		40		13	20											
	Imnagerpore	1	3	57		303		2	40											
	Rajshahy	1	1	57		303		6	05											
	Runkore	1	1	6		30		3	20											
	Bogra	1	1	4		19		2	29											
	Putha	2	2	39		243		1	14											
	Darjeeling	1	2	92		174		2	34											
	Jalpaiguri	1	2	31		210		1	13											
	Eastern Districts																			
CHITTAGONG	Dacca	2	4	72		319		11	200											
	Farrukpore	2	1	65		207		3	61											
	Backergunge	2	6	93		424		4	110											
	Mymensingh	2	5	70		331		7	93											
	Tippurah	1	3	40		20		1	40											
	Chittagong	1	4	65		31		5	50											
	Noakhali	1	3	45		246		1	14											
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	4	4	48		536														
	Total	41	17	1,708		8,842		206	1,007											
BENGAL	Patna	2	6	104		600		20	386											
	Gya	2	4	85		471		16	28											
	Shahabad	2	5	77		392		4	212											
	Muzaffarpore	2	5	84		276		11	168											
	Darbhanga	1	3	48		247		11	116											
	Baran	2	2	66		307		11	16											
	Chumprun	1	2	52		140		3	57											
	Shangrui	2	3	51		293		9	127											
	Bhagalpore	2	5	81		413		7	124											
	Purneah	2	6	102		365		6	117											
BENGAL	South-Pergunna	1	1	37		223		1	10											
	Malda	1	2	36		10		2	40											
	Total	20	34	733		4,174		105	1,911											
ORISSA	Orissa																			
	Cuttack	2	4	84		304		8	160											
	Poore	1	3	71		302		5	65											
	Balasore	1	1	81		30		2	28											
	Gunjapat	1	2	28		170														
	Total	5	11	286		1,212		15	183											
CHOTA NAGPORE	South-West Frontier Agency																			
	Manabadi	2	8	88		411		3	71											
	Lohardigha	2	3	85		360		2	80											
	Simla	1	1	27		124			10											
	Manbhoon	2	2	54		200		2	46											
	Total	7	14	254		1,121		7	207											
	Total of Districts	75	130	2,978		15,142		216	5,110											
	Government Railway Police	1		77		440														
	Office of Inspector-General of Police	4																		
CHOTA NAGPORE	Total	5	7	77		480														
	Bhagalpore reserve		1	9		100														
	Dacca reserve		1	9		100														
	Two special Sub-Inspectors employed for dealing with drug cases																			
	Korakut salt establishment for 4 months																			
	Total		2	31		320														
	GRAND TOTAL	5	75	1,055		10,210		216	5,110											

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
THE 1880

NOTE.—Columns 2 to 21 give the cost of Police as it stood on 31st December 1879.
* Includes housing.
† This column gives figures as it stood on 31st December 1879, whereas

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1879.

PROVINCE	Commissioners' Divisions	Name of District	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				Total annual cost
			Number of men	Average number of houses in each man's charge	Average annual emoluments of each man	By whom paid,	
BENGAL	Burdwan	<i>Western Districts</i>					<i>Rs A P</i>
		Burdwan	12 104	36	17 4	By chakran lands and by ryots	2,12,916 0 0
		Bankoor	8 547	30	33	" jaghir, chakran lands ryots and punchayats	3,07,104 0 0
		Heerbhoom	7,209	26 7	15 1	" chakran lands zemindars, and ryots	1,09,979 4 6
		Midnapore	10,516	40 8	10 4	" Government villagers, zemindars, and service lands	1,73,088 0 0
	Presidency	Hooghly	4,904	118 5	37 3	" dwaramshara and chakran land income	1,83,009 0 0
		Howrah	1 354	7 1	24 2	" chakran lands and villagers	(a) 54,879 8 6
		<i>Central Districts</i>					
		24 Pergunnahs	4 137	69 5	48	By the villagers	(b) 1,06,575 0 0
		Audena	4,190	57	39	" ryots	1,75,344 0 0
		Jessore	4 170	69	41 5	" villagers	1,72,825 0 0
		Moorsheadabad	4 414	60 3	21 5	" zemindars and ryots	(c) 84,886 0 0
	Rajshahye	Dinapore	5 045	36	17 2	" villagers	86,975 0 0
		Rajshahye	3 208	75	42	" punchayats and villagers	(d) 1,34,730 0 0
		Etahpore	4 889	100	35 7	" villagers	1,80,513 0 0
		Bogra	20 4	78 8	41 4	" ditto and punchayats	(e) 85,107 0 0
		Pahna	2,103	74 2	41 4	" ditto	(f) 93,415 2 6
BEHAR	Dacca	<i>Eastern Districts</i>					
		Dacca	1 012	80 1	47 9	By villagers	(g) 1,55,516 0 0
		Farrukpore	3 145	70	43	" ditto	1,31,805 0 0
		Buckergunge	1 566	55 7	27 7	" zemindars and villagers	1,80,513 0 0
		Wymenagh	5 052	50	30	" villagers	1,18,552 0 0
	Chittagong	Luprah	2 634	98	40	" zemindars and villagers	1,07,282 0 0
		Chittagong	2 002	81 9	44	" villagers	88,140 0 0
		Noakhali	2 014	77	17 9	" landholders and inhabitants	(h) 77,144 14 0
		Chittagong Hill Tracts					
		Total	104 814	57 5	30 1		31,41,217 13 0
	Patna	Patna	(i) 5 275	62	27	By a mindars and villagers	(i) 87,908 10 0
		Gya	6 572	48	21 5	" ditto and ryots	1,38,897 0 0
		Alahabad	5 261	62	24	" ditto ditto	1,35,244 0 0
		Moruffpore	4 5 3	69	30 3	" ditto ditto	(j) 1,48,079 0 0
		Durbhanga	4 175	60	35 0	" ditto and ryots	1,80,003 0 0
BAGALPORE	Bhagalpore	Sarun	5,220	54	20 3	" ditto and villagers	1,07,532 0 0
		Chumpanun	2 343	78	30	" ditto ditto	71,023 0 0
		Mouhyr	1 522	51	33 5	" ryots and zemindars	1,18,187 0 0
		Bhagalpore	3 699	83	21	" punchayats and zemindars	(k) 77,044 0 0
		Purneah	4 855	64 5	30	" residents	1,74,780 0 0
BAGALPORE	Bhagalpore	Sonthal Pergunnahs	3 538	57 3	19 2	" zemindars and ryots	(l) 82,519 0 0
		Maidah	1,595	75	18	ryots	and 18,000 beegahs of land
		Total	49 553	61 8	26 7		(m) 76,500 0 0
							13,00,104 10 0
							and 23,015 beegahs of land

(a) Owing to the transfer of thana Khanakool and its outpost, Chitrorenpore, to the Hooghly district, the number of chowkidars shown is less than the number given last year

(b) Almost the entire number of village police are subject to Act VI of 1870

(c) Out of 4,014 chowkidars 1,388 hold lands

(d) The decrease in the number of chowkidars is owing to a reduction made in certain villages

(e) There has been an increase of 163 chowkidars over last year

(f) The Chowkidari Act (VI of 1870) was in force in almost every village of this district throughout the year and the chowkidars were, as a rule, pretty regularly paid

(g) 2,808 chowkidars are under Act VI of 1870

(h) There has been a decrease of 168 chowkidars and income of Rupee 1-7-3 under the head average annual emoluments of each man, but a decrease of Rs 116-8 under the head total annual cost. This has been the result of introduction of the new Chowkidari Act throughout the district.

(i) In these are included 3 village chowkidars paid Rs 3 each per mensem by the Patna Municipality

(j) 34 of the chowkidars entered in column 1 hold land to the extent of 118 beegahs or 3 beegahs 9 cotahs 8 dhorees each

(k) Of the number in column 1, 1,928 of these chowkidars are under Act VI of 1870, 1,776 are under Act XX of 1856

(l) This return shows a decrease of nearly 300 in the total number of chowkidars. It is due to wrong figures received from Jamsara last year.

(m) Act VI of 1870 has been in operation in the entire District, with the exception of a few stray villages

SUPPLEMENT TO STATEMENT E FOR 1879—concluded.

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Name of District.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				Total annual cost.
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual expenditures of each man.	By whom paid.	
ORISSA	Orissa	Outlack	8,085	85	291	By jaghir land and villagers	Rs. A. P. 1,48,460 11 11
		Pooree	2,111	58	103	„ Government and villagers, also hold jaghir.	22,835 0 0
		Baharee	2,230	63	126	„ service lands and villagers	(a) 22,344 0 0
		Gurjhat	487	68'6	16	„ Government giving the land	(b) Cannot be ascertained.
		Total ...	9,913	61'1	201		1,93,539 11 11
CHOTA NAGPORE...	Chota Nagpore	South-West Frontier Agency.					
		Hazaribagh ...	4,121	50	15'8	By zemindars, thikadars, and ryots, partly in cash and partly in land.	65,465 0 0
		Lohardugga ...	3,769	67	15'4	„ zemindars, thikadars, and ryots	(c) 58,819 8 8
		Rengbhoom ...	1,710	49'5	8'3	„ villagers	9,070 8 0
		Manbhoom ...	4,849	63	14'8	Partly by land and partly by village contribution, service lands, and digwars	75,936 0 0
		Total ...	14,639	56'5	14'1		206,381 0 8
		GRAND TOTAL ...	177,374	59'3	27'3		48,47,624 8 8 and 25,016 bee-ghee of land.

(a) The new chowkidari Act has not yet been introduced.

(b) Act VI of 1870 is not extended to this district.

(c) These men are paid partly in cash and partly in grain. The annual cost has been calculated on the selling rate of grains.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The 1880.

D. B. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICTS.	Total sanctioned strength.				ARMAMENT OF THE FORCE.			PUNISHMENTS.										
						Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed.				Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental officers.				Punished judicially.		
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.				Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Men.	Under Police Act.	Under Sections 290, 291, 294, Penal Code.	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BENGAL.																			
Western Districts.																			
Burdwan	Burdwan	1	11	218	...	1	211	...	...	8	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bankura	...	6	121	...	...	127	...	...	2	...	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boerhoom	...	1	25	...	...	24	...	...	3	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Midnapore	...	9	161	...	...	170	...	...	11	...	1	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Houghly	...	3	22	...	...	405	...	...	1	17	...	8	119	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	3	3	21	...	0	376	1	...	32	...	5	9	65	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																			
Presidency	20-Pergunnahs Cantonment	...	58	508	...	...	561	...	1	116	...	8	7	...	...	1	83	...	...
	Nudda	...	13	265	...	...	274	...	2	17	...	15	111	...	...	5	...	...	...
	Jessore	...	...	70	...	...	70	...	...	3	...	...	88	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorsheadabad	...	13	256	...	...	289	...	1	5	...	...	23	...	...	2	...	...	...
Rajahmhye	Dinagore	...	2	50	...	...	52	...	...	1	...	2	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajahmhye	...	5	95	...	...	70	...	...	5	...	2	41	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Bangore	...	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	...	...	20	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pudna	...	4	54	...	...	58	...	2	6	...	3	24	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Darjooling	1	1	21	...	1	25	...	...	3	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpigore	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
Dacca	Dacca	...	11	206	...	...	277	...	...	24	...	6	75	...	...	7	...	...	...
	Furzedpore	...	3	61	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beckorgunge	...	...	110	...	...	25	...	...	8	...	...	17	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	...	7	92	...	...	99	...	...	8	...	3	12	...	...	4	...	...	...
Chittagong	Tippurah	...	3	48	...	...	49	...	...	1	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	1	4	56	...	1	60	...	...	4	...	2	38	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Noakhilly	...	1	14	...	...	15	...	...	3	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total																			
BHAR.																			
Patna	Patna	1	5	45	...	6	891	...	2	27	...	2	5	167	...	...	6	...	...
	Gya	...	1	15	...	1	302	...	...	18	...	1	7	111	...	...	1	...	...
	Shehabad	...	...	7	...	...	350	...	...	10	...	1	2	55	...	...	...	...	...
	Moulapore	...	...	11	...	...	176	...	...	8	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhanga	...	...	11	...	...	146	...	...	12	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sarun	...	...	11	...	...	178	...	...	11	...	...	6	74	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpore	Chunparrun	...	5	37	...	...	40	...	...	1	...	1	10	...	...	4	...	...	...
	Monghyr	...	8	127	...	...	138	...	...	13	...	1	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpore	...	7	123	...	...	135	...	...	9	...	8	32	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Purneah	...	6	117	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	21	...	...	6	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	1	16	...	...	11	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maidah	...	2	34	...	...	38	...	...	4	...	1	12	...	...	2	...	...	...
Total																			
ORISSA.																			
Orissa	Outtack	...	8	90	...	...	98	...	1	9	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poores	...	1	65	...	1	69	...	...	10	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	...	2	24	...	...	30	...	...	7	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gurjhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total																			
CHOTA NAGPORE.																			
South-West Frontier Agency.																			
Chota Nagpore	Basarihigh	...	4	72	...	...	78	...	1	9	...	1	18	...	...	3	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	...	2	80	...	...	82	...	...	18	...	1	10	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Singbhum	...	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	6	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Masbhum	...	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total																			
GRAND TOTAL																			

MENT F—concluded.

Internal Management of the Force for the year 1879.

[illegible]

D. B. LYALL

Off. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.
d 2

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICTS.	RACE.										
		Europeans.					Murasians.			Natives.		
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.		Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate officers.		Constables.	
		Military, or Unattached civil.	Unattached.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BENGAL.												
Western Districts.												
Burdwan	Burdwan			2	1						4	60
	Bankura			1							2	26
	Beerbhoom			1							2	44
	Midnapore			2							6	138
	Hoojly			2							2	76
	Howrah			1							2	40
Central Districts.												
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs			2	2				1		5	123
	Nuddea			2						1	5	84
	Jessore			2							6	91
	Moorsheadabad			2				1			4	90
Rajahmhye	Dinapore			3							3	53
	Rajahmhye			1							3	27
	Bangpore			1	1				1		4	68
	Bogra			1							3	57
	Puana			3							2	55
	Darjeeling			1	1			1	1		2	21
Eastern Districts.												
Dacca	Dacca			2						1	4	67
	Furzedpore			1						1	4	54
	Backergunge			2							4	82
	Mymensingh			2							5	70
	Tipperah			1							3	40
Chittagong	Chittagong			1	1						3	60
	Noakholly			1							2	48
	Chittagong Hill Tracts			3	1			1	3		5	48
Total		1	39	7				5	6	3	68	1,636
BEHAR.												
Patna	Patna			1	1	2					2	73
	Gya			2						1	4	92
	Shahabad			1	1						6	77
	Moufferpore			1							3	64
	Darbhanga			1	1						3	46
	Saran			1				1			1	65
Bhagalpore	Chumpran			1							2	23
	Moufferpore			1	1						2	51
	Bhagalpore			1							3	61
	Purneah			1					1		3	60
Chota Nagpore	South Pargunnahs			1							1	37
	Maidah									1	3	36
Total		5	11	2				1	1	3	33	710
ORISSA.												
Orissa	Cuttack			2		1			2		4	61
	Pooree			1				1			1	70
	Balasore			1		1			1		6	81
	Gurjhat			1							1	36
Total			5		2			1	3		9	200
CHOTA NAGPORE.												
South-West Frontier Agency.												
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh			2	1						1	30
	Lohardugga			2							3	34
	Singbhum			1	1						2	27
	Manbhum			1	1						1	36
Total		1	6	2							4	207
Government Railway Police			1	4	3			1	3		2	64
Total			1	4	3			1	3		2	64
GRAND TOTAL		7	68	16	10			6	13	5	120	3,793

Showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICTS.	RACE.										
		EUROPEANS.					EURASIANS.			NATIVES.		
		District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.		Subordinate Officers.
		Military or Commissioned Civil.	Uncommissioned.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
BENGAL.												
Western Districts.												
Burdwan	Burdwan							1		11	199	
	Bankura									6	119	
	Beerbhoom									1	28	
	Midnapore									9	188	
	Hooghly									25	383	
	Howrah					1	3			25	383	
Central Districts.												
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs									58	508	
	Cantonment Police									4	30	
	Nudda									18	269	
	Jessore										70	
	Mooredabad									18	237	
Rajshahye	Dinapore									3	30	
	Rajshahye									3	28	
	Bunpore									3	25	
	Bokra							1			1	
	Bubna										4	
	Darjeeling									3	24	
	Jalpigoree									1	15	
Eastern Districts.												
Dacca	Dacca							1		30	204	
	Furreedpore									3	61	
	Hackergunge									3	110	
	Mymensingh									7	99	
	Tippurah									8	46	
Chittagong	Chittagong									4	56	
	Noakholly									1	14	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts											
	Total			1		1	3	8		210	2,176	
BHAR.												
Patna	Patna							1		49	246	
	Gya									16	267	
	Shahabad									8	248	
	Monrerpore									11	163	
	Darbhanga									9	186	
	Barun									10	160	
	Chumprun									8	87	
Bhagalpore	Monchyr									8	127	
	Bhagalpore									6	196	
	Purneah									5	118	
	Southal Pergunnahs									1	70	
	Maldah									1	86	
	Total						1			128	2,974	
ORISSA.												
Orissa	Outtack									8	60	
	Pooros									5	25	
	Balsore									3	28	
	Gurjbais											
	Total									16	113	
CHOTA NAGPORE.												
South-West Frontier Agency.												
Chota Nagpore	Hasaribagh									3	72	
	Lohardugga									3	70	
	Singbhoom											
	Manbhoom									2	86	
	Total									7	128	
	GRAND TOTAL			1		1	3	8		354	2,981	

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;

FORT WILLIAM.

The 1880.

H:

Statement of Dismissals and Resignations in the Subordinate Grades of the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1879.

COMMISSIONERS' DIVISIONS.	NAME OF DISTRICTS.	Total strength of the force at commencement of the year.			Number of men included in column I, discharged on reduction.			Number of dismissals from all other causes.			Number of resignations.			Percentage of dismissals (from other causes than reduction) and of resignations together on the whole strength of each branch of the force as shown in column I.			REMARKS.	
		1			2			3			4			5				
		Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.	Regular Police.	Railway Police.	Municipal Police.		
BENGAL.	Western Districts.																	
	Hardwan	Burdwan	510	309	124	9	9	8	43	43	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	
		Bankura	108	67	4	8	8	8	6	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	119	
		Boorhoom	109	24	2	10	10	10	7	7	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	
		Midnapore	414	186	27	21	21	11	69	69	16	16	16	16	16	16	160	
		Hoochly	338	851	8	18	18	18	81	81	28	28	28	28	28	28	109	
		Howrah	282	370	25	9	9	59	21	21	83	83	83	83	83	83	178	
	Central Districts.																	
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	790	616	9	31	31	123	88	88	77	77	77	153	153	153	323	
		Nudda	523	249	16	25	25	19	30	30	31	31	31	113	113	113	180	
		Jessore	574	70	8	21	21	8	32	32	10	10	10	64	64	64	183	
		Moorshedabad	583	250	68	22	22	0	36	36	28	28	28	90	90	90	181	
	Bajshnhye	Dinapore	380	6	32	18	18	1	21	21	94	94	94	94	94	94	31	
		Rajshahye	345	70	0	18	18	5	10	10	107	107	107	107	107	107	71	
		Rungpore	447	11	29	15	15	1	24	24	63	63	63	63	63	63	34	
		Bogra	207	81	1	24	24	5	13	13	4	4	4	178	178	178	39	
		Pubna	297	72	3	17	17	8	16	16	5	5	5	111	111	111	180	
		Larjeeling	187	24	13	19	19	3	4	4	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
	Eastern Districts.	Julpigoree	288	11	28	10	10	3	24	24	118	118	118	118	118	118	867	
		Dacca	Dacca	300	284	16	16	16	24	14	48	48	48	75	75	75	253	
			Furzedpore	368	73	9	31	31	5	5	5	100	100	100	100	100	100	188
			Backarkunje	550	113	13	21	21	8	24	24	4	4	4	83	83	83	106
			Mymensingh	408	69	7	8	8	8	22	22	4	4	4	73	73	73	121
			Tipperah	290	62	19	4	4	1	7	7	87	87	87	87	87	87	100
	Chittagong	Chittagong	382	61	12	12	12	4	10	10	57	57	57	57	57	57	68	
		Noakholly	806	15	29	17	17	3	12	12	1	1	1	96	96	96	200	
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	623	1	1	14	14	27	27	27	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	
	Total		10,246	17	8,463	410	63	413	304	681	390	106	390	106	390	106	198	
BEHAR.	Patna																	
	Patna	Patna	524	894	38	5	29	8	50	50	8	8	8	24	24	24	93	
		Gya	560	303	11	30	30	18	3	3	11	11	11	68	68	68	93	
		Shahabad	448	267	11	10	10	3	10	10	7	7	7	11	11	11	63	
		Mosuffepore	840	170	9	2	2	8	4	4	8	8	8	17	17	17	90	
		Burhanga	332	148	9	13	13	7	13	13	4	4	4	48	48	48	116	
		Baran	383	165	20	8	8	11	5	5	16	16	16	83	83	83	163	
		Chumpanan	303	40	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	123	
	Bhagalpore	Monghyr	852	136	5	13	13	10	10	10	6	6	6	43	43	43	133	
		Bhagalpore	385	124	8	9	9	12	12	12	23	23	23	35	35	35	233	
		Purneah	440	123	20	8	8	19	10	10	10	10	10	88	88	88	160	
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	302	11	42	6	6	1	26	26	99	99	99	99	99	99	90	
		Meidah	238	38	11	11	11	4	8	8	2	2	2	85	85	85	121	
	Total		4,608	2,407	130	11	113	127	104	144	46	144	46	144	46	144	117	
ORISSA.	Orissa																	
	Orissa	Cuttack	462	66	6	21	21	10	18	18	69	69	69	69	69	69	104	
		Pooree	371	69	8	13	13	10	10	10	3	3	3	89	89	89	126	
		Balasore	451	80	8	19	19	7	13	13	1	1	1	79	79	79	96	
		Gurjate	207	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	
	Total		1,581	108	9	69	69	27	32	32	4	79	4	79	4	79	221	
CHOTA NAGPORE.	South-West Frontier Agency.																	
	Chota Nagpore	Hazareebagh	513	76	35	10	10	18	18	18	91	91	91	91	91	91	121	
		Lohardugga	454	70	3	12	12	10	24	24	3	3	3	79	79	79	371	
		Singbhoom	108	10	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	17	17	17	84	
		Manbhoom	324	48	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	16	16	63	
	Total		1,457	204	3	3	3	31	31	40	7	63	7	63	7	63	166	
	Government Railway Police		552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	
	Total		552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	552	
	GRAND TOTAL		17,842	509	6,301	500	77	645	63	489	877	68	514	86	321	14	14	

NOTE.—The actual force as it stood on 1st January 1879 is shown in column 1.

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The 1880.

D. B. LYALL,
Off. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.								
			Burdwan.		Bankura.		Besrhoom.	Midnapore.	Hooahly.	Howrah.	Total.
			Cases reported. Persons convicted.	Cases reported. Persons convicted.	Cases reported. Persons convicted.	Cases reported. Persons convicted.	Cases reported. Persons convicted.	Cases reported. Persons convicted.	Cases reported. Persons convicted.	Cases reported. Persons convicted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1	116 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, do. Abetting commission of offence by public, do. Concealing design to commit offence	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.											
3	181 to 186, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	281 to 289, 290 to 293, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	3 ... ..	...	2	1	10	8	3	
4	812, 818	Harbouring an offender.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	334 to 336	(Other offences against public justice)	7	9	6	10	4	4	21		
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	38	127	36	84	13	79	102		
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	2 ... ..	...	...	...	...
		Total ..	47	136	44	96	19	84	144		
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.											
8	302, 303, 306 ...	Murder { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	307	Attempt at murder	6	4	4	1	6	8	2		
13	304, 306	Culpable homicide	4	7	2	1 ... ..	...	...	...
14	376	Rape	14	2 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
15	877	Unnatural offences	1 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	817, 818	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	4	3 ... ..	...	...	1	8	4
17			...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abatement of suicide	7	4	4	2	5	14	9		
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	5	8	12	8	10	4	10		
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	11	1 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting prop- erty or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	334	Hurt by dangerous weapon	27	12	3	3	5	14	13		
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	4	3	2 ... ..	...	...	...	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtain- ing a woman for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	383, 384, 386, 387	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	33	16	11	12	9	7	37		
29	384A, 386	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	1	1 ... ..	...	3	2	1	
		Total ...	120	61	40	29	51	38	161		
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.											
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	5	2	15	26	9	23	17		
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous " stupefying drugs " by other means ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	399, 398	Robbery { in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset & sunrise. other robberies ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	420, 421, 423, 430 to 432, 434 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming animals.	13 ... ..	...	4	2	24	5	81	
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house- breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	361	33	383	20	194	26	616		
36	449 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made prepara-									

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Burdwan Division in the year 1879.

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME	BURDWAN DIVISION													
			Burdwan		Bankura		Beerbhoom		Midnapore		Hooghly,		Howrah		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
CLASS IV—Minor offences against the person																
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	1	1			1	1	3	3	1	0	10	11	16	35
39A	328	Voluntarily causing hurt	272	203	85	69	111	87	344	91	216	124	191	189	1,119	719
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	56	20	4		37	19	200	51	52	28	73	32	423	162
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life							9		1				4	
41	374	Compulsory labour							2						2	
Total			329	331	89	69	149	107	453	151	270	128	274	182	1,563	900
CLASS V—Minor offences against property																
42	453 456	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking	1		7	2	7	4	5	1	20	9	5	5	45	31
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ordinary	91	16	11	15	52	22	84	45	29	18	24	14	253	130
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	805	279	287	115	632	374	1,404	537	758	379	760	411	4,641	1,895
45	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property (criminal or house-trespass)	40	12	8	2	27	7	129	6	84	20	90	26	284	69
46	447, 448	Breaking closed receptacle	35	36	31	18	47	60	32	4	53	54	72	65	279	232
47	401, 403		148	103	63	30	91	69	315	185	180	99	169	115	1,560	593
Total			1,066	449	389	152	859	426	2,260	815	1,120	479	1,113	630	6,894	2,960
CLASS VI—Other offence not specified above																
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves														
49	Chapter XIX, O.P.C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	8	8	18	14	1		4	1	12	8	2	9	45	40
50	295 to 307	Offences against religion	1						1		1				3	
51		Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act	9	2	14	31	3	7	11	32	7	16	18	53	87	143
52		Cognisable offences under the Act in force in the provinces	140	140	13	16	257	240	292	280	59	65	26	31	786	790
53		—Fire Laws	42	39			19	20			22	27	3	3	86	89
54		—Railway Laws							310	303			1	4	223	207
55		—Salt and Customs Laws														
56		—Stage Carriage Act														
57		—Stamp Act									2				2	
	269, 277, 279, 280, 281	Public and local nuisances	202	280	49	51	94	107	107	191	1,031	1,007	1,671	1,937	3,304	3,693
	283, 285 to 287, 289															
	291 to 293, section 74 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws															
Total			592	678	94	114	374	383	694	707	1,123	1,123	1,618	2,047	4,496	4,933
58		Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	8	7					72	58	2	2	16	16	96	88
GRAND TOTAL			2,670	1,632	1,073	557	1,704	1,070	4,488	2,098	3,376	2,899	3,366	3,110	16,877	10,861

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE
FORT WILLIAM,
The May 1880

D. R. LYALL,
Offy. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.									
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.										
2	121 to 126, 128	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	121 to 126, 128 to 129, 127 and 127	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	4	1	12	3	7	1	5	1	23	6
4	121, 126	Harbouring an offender	18	1	2	1	1	6	1	...	4	8
5	126 to 128	Other offences against public justice	18	10	23	17	14	6	25	14	78	53
6	126 to 128, 127, 128	Rioting or unlawful assembly	84	243	78	251	81	153	50	123	297	771
7	126, 170, 171	Persuading public servant or soldier	2	1	4	4	4	7	1	1	11	18
		Total	112	261	118	276	107	106	83	148	419	345
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.										
8	...	Murder { by thurs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	Murder { " dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	Murder { " robbery	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
11	...	Murder { " poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	Other murders	24	11	6	1	14	8	7	4	51	24
13	...	Attempt at murder	3	1	2	2	2	...	1	...	8	3
14	...	Culpable homicide	12	20	6	2	11	6	8	3	34	30
15	...	Rape	4	...	20	6	9	...	3	...	25	6
16	...	Unnatural offences	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
17	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	1	2	...	1	1	3	3	8	5
18	...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	13	11	27	10	0	5	6	2	56	37
19	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	...	Grievous hurt	14	13	24	31	23	30	18	18	81	98
21	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
22	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	...	6	1
23	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	57	23	15	8	43	15	17	6	132	61
24	...	Kidnaping or abduction	0	3	11	3	8	...	3	...	25	5
25	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	2	...	1	...	4	...	3	...	9	...
26	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	2
27	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	39	84	42	26	36	6	48	47	215	165
29	...	Neglect or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	3	2	3	3	2	1	6	7	14	15
		Total	244	183	167	105	159	81	119	68	689	469
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.										
30	...	Dacoity	2	6	1	...	1	6	4	20	8	33
31	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity { by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	...	Robbery with hurt... { by other means	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	3
34	...	Robbery... { in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
35	...	Robbery... { other robberies	4	2	3	...	4	...	8	2	18	4
36	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	60	44	20	3	43	...	36	10	159	57
37	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming animals.	13	6	49	12	16	11	48	31	120	60
38	...	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	542	109	793	88	880	94	789	63	2,883	304
39	...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	6	9	23	9	6	15	1	1	35	34
40	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	2	4
		Total	630	178	689	60	895	123	886	127	3,250	499
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.										
41	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	9	10	13	24	4	5	8	11	40	50
42	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	527	454	289	273	412	337	251	114	1,479	1,200
43	...	Wrongful restraint and confinement	90	37	64	36	117	46	64	23	335	141
44	...	Neglect, causing hurt or endangering life	...	...	2	...	2	1	6	8	10	6
45	...	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	690	505	348	333	535	409	350	133	1,864	1,397

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Presidency Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.									
			24-Pargunnahs.		Nuddea.		Jessore.		Moorshedabad.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property												
43	453, 456	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking	80	8	23	11	18	9	94	4	35	33
43	579 to 383	Theft { of cattle	95	89	77	53	84	45	45	21	304	308
44	406 to 408	... { ordinary	1,328	533	1,430	579	1,114	361	1,311	533	5,161	2,031
45	411, 414	Crimes of breach of trust	110	24	45	8	43	12	96	34	37	70
46	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	33	38	163	119	110	132	97	49	333	341
47	461, 463	Crimes of house-trespass	273	183	318	186	343	107	317	134	1,030	330
		Breaking closed receptacle										
		Total	1,856	695	1,946	925	1,713	730	1,733	760	7,339	2,310
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.					1				1	
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	28	14	43	24	21	13	9	3	101	54
50	206 to 207	Offences against religion	1	1					1	3	2	4
51		Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act	6	18	4	30			3	11	13	59
52	Cognisable offences under the Act in force in the province.	Excise Laws	180	153	26	40	60	43	179	169	447	404
53		Railway Laws	2	2	23	23			6	4	30	23
54		Salt and Custom Laws	608	608			45	40			654	643
55		Stamp Act										
56												
57	366, 277, 279, 380, 381, 383, 285 to 287, 289, 391 to 394, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	483	553	471	434	46	33	365	430	1,306	1,406
		Total	1,307	1,347	568	550	178	123	533	610	2,614	2,635
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police	333	485			169	121	29	30	471	636
		GRAND TOTAL	5,108	3,364	4,033	2,255	3,093	1,763	3,713	1,909	16,546	9,781

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The May 1880.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.															
			Dinagpore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tran-																		
quillity, Safety, and Justice.																		
121 to 124, 125	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231 to 233, 260 to 263, 497 and 471.	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	3	3	4	1	6	4	1	1	3	4	3	1	4	6	24	20
212, 213	...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
234 to 236	...	Other offences against public justice.	6	8	11	9	18	18	12	17	16	16	13	12	11	9	6	8
145 to 153, 157, 158	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	12	15	56	82	56	88	14	67	100	128	1	...	12	17	251	397
160, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier.	4	2	5	4	2	2	...	...	4	4	1	1	...	...	16	13
		Total	25	38	76	90	85	114	28	85	124	153	19	15	27	33	334	533
CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																		
302, 303, 396	...	Murder { by thuss ... " dacoits ... " robbers ... " poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	...	Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
304, 305	...	Attempts at murder	4	4	1	...	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
378	...	Culpable homicides	3	7	10	7	5	1	4	3	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	...
377	...	Rape	13	9	4	24	1	7	...	3	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
317, 318	...	Unnatural offences	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
306, 306, 309	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	1	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
328, 331, 333	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	4	3	12	12	9	4	0	6	7	5	8	...	4	2	48	33
335, 336, 335	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
339	...	Grievous hurt	6	4	17	11	20	17	0	3	13	21	4	3	2	2	66	61
327, 330, 333	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
334	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
335	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	1	25	13	7	3	15	7	11	3	8	1	4	2	68	30
346 to 349	...	Kidnaping or abduction	7	2	5	9	10	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
372, 373	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
383, 384, 385, 387	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	10	4	33	16	53	23	32	32	28	9	8	1	12	7	180	91
304A, 308	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	68	23	131	91	168	68	87	54	84	51	32	9	38	19	613	318
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.																		
358, 357, 353	...	Dacoity	5	12	5	5	7	2	3	5	4	8	1	...	3	...	28	32
359, 402	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
364, 367, 368	...	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs " by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
369, 365	...	Robbery { in dwelling-house " on the highway " betw. on sunset and sunrise.	1	...	3	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
370, 381, 383, 430 to 432, 433 to 440	...	Other robberies.	18	1	3	...	3	...	4	...	9	18	2	...	2	...	41	14
434, 435	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	20	2	12	1	43	6	11	3	1	14	11	...	6	...	123	26
436, 437, 438 to 440	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming animals.	11	8	8	3	23	5	14	5	9	1	3	...	6	7	74	20
441, 442, 443 to 445	...	Lurking, house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	216	62	586	56	675	73	248	37	259	66	111	23	191	39	2,386	348
446 to 448	...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	1	10	5	4	...	2	...	6	4	...	...	1	...	26	10
449, 450	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	390	90	623	73	755	80	364	80	300	107	132	23	209	87	3,564	467

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.															
			Dinagepore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Fogra.		Fubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.																		
36	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provoca-	5	4	3	1	1	1	2	5	...	...	3	3	3	3	15	17
37	385	Hurt	70	48	68	54	100	79	104	56	186	77	27	14	60	43	645	371
38	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confine-	106	58	89	83	106	85	45	20	138	23	6	12	34	10	551	184
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt or endan-	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	5	2	...	7	8
41	374	Compulsory labour ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		179	104	140	87	317	115	152	81	289	100	42	34	99	56	1,316	377
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.																		
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass, or house-	13	7	183	18	55	10	10	6	28	14	...	...	12	6	307	67
43	379 to 383 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	13	6	43	45	67	42	25	13	36	28	47	35	13	11	348	166
44	406 to 408 ...	Ordinary ...	406	193	338	322	790	235	433	149	392	188	344	256	343	231	2,536	1,544
45	411, 414 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	65	10	59	27	104	17	20	4	40	8	45	20	20	8	371	91
46	447, 448 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	28	34	38	33	53	82	45	20	36	18	10	45	50	20	308	291
47	461, 463 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	84	83	119	58	212	75	110	57	201	70	23	8	168	64	916	415
	Total ...		698	337	1,208	623	1,327	488	626	274	728	341	502	315	606	369	5,883	2,568
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																		
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, da-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C. ...	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	27	20	26	6	1	...	10	9	4	2	...	...	9	1	76	44
50	286 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
51	...	Cognizable offences under the	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	44	3	16	33	60
52	...	Gambling Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	...	Excise Laws ...	10	8	52	37	17	14	25	21	18	25	24	34	13	10	189	147
54	...	Railway Laws ...	8	4	51	43	27	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	28	107	118
55	...	Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	...	Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 278, 280, 281, 283, 285, to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	435	407	64	65	29	30	24	47	25	26	938	606	22	19	1,856	1,467
	Total ...		481	505	193	186	76	88	65	77	47	53	1,011	694	61	74	1,934	1,847
58	.....	Other special and local laws cog-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	176	18	63	211	236
	GRAND TOTAL ...		1,381	1,063	2,436	1,028	2,553	912	1,242	625	1,574	804	1,027	1,466	1,068	640	12,726	6,537

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The May 1880.

D. R. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Dacca Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACCA DIVISION.											
			Dacca.		Furreedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensing.		Tipporah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9						
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offences not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.												
2	181 to 196, 198...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 265, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	13	10	4	3	...	...	3	8	1	1	51	17
4	315, 316	Harbouring an offender	5	2	8	1	5	1	2	...	1	2	16	6
5	224 to 232	Other offences against public justice	41	34	29	33	35	50	29	28	9	10	144	133
6	143 to 153, 157, 159	Blotting or unlawful assembly	131	308	154	313	325	670	109	308	154	460	904	2,059
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	3	3	1	1	3	2	2	5	...	...	9	11
		Total	193	357	191	351	368	723	190	341	145	473	1,038	3,245
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.												
8	302, 303, 306	Murder { by thugs " decoits " robbers " poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	Other murders	...	...	15	11	24	30	16	17	8	2	69	68
12	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	2	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	13	2
13	304, 308	Culpable homicide	17	5	5	4	21	23	21	33	3	1	87	56
14	370	Rape	10	3	8	13	...	...	20	10	6	2	64	15
15	377	Unnatural offences	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	16	2
16	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	1
17	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	11	7	7	5	10	6	7	4	4	2	39	24
18	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19	...	Grievous hurt	31	18	7	10	22	50	53	36	25	23	108	137
20	325, 326, 335	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	4	4
21	337, 330, 338	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	6	7	...	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	9	13
22	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	40	32	41	23	117	95	27	19	19	7	244	176
23	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	10	8	10	8	20	10	20	2	8	...	68	25
24	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	42	2	1	...	39	9	11	...	16	6	109	17
25	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	3	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	6	4
26	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
27	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	58	26	38	29	53	43	67	74	37	20	256	303
28	304A, 333	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	4	4	4	3	2	2	0	7	3	1	19	17
		Total	254	183	141	91	340	283	231	192	140	71	1,100	700
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.												
29	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	14	13	12	14	16	34	8	13	11	3	86	76
30	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	391, 397, 398	Robbery with { by poisonous or stupefying drugs " by other means " in dwelling-house " on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	393, 395	Robbery { on the highway between sunset and sunrise. " other robberies	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
33	370, 381, 382, 430 to 432, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	16	15	5	8	5	2	4	5	4	...	34	25
34	433, 440	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming animals	31	1	26	2	20	4	35	6	20	3	151	14
35A	434, 435	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for 'rt.	23	5	37	7	63	20	45	8	27	4	188	41
35	436, 435, 437 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for 'rt.	688	114	472	71	184	40	349	81	93	20	1,730	330
36	440 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7	4	3	2	1	3	4	7	1	2	16	18
37	413, 415	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	...	...	...	1	3	...	15	...	...	2	18
		Total	781	182	547	101	813	108	440	131	156	31	2,336	531
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.												
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	4	1	1	1	1	19	24	6	14	31	44
38A	335	Voluntarily causing hurt	314	201	260	110	320	198	433	305	357	303	1,844	976
39	341 to 345	Wrongful restraint and confinement	108	97	190	31	653	172	324	126	221	82	1,405	501
40	326, 327	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	6	8	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	8	8
41	374	Compulsory labor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Total	492	305	451	135	775	374	777	415	584	399	3,074	1,528

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Dacca Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACCA DIVISION.											
			Dacca.		Furzedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensing.		Tippurah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.														
43	453, 466	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking	51	31	8	6	19	16	51	30	75	25	204	108
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle { ordinary	57	28	118	86	122	86	145	80	321	21	671	239
44	408 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	1,151	646	896	294	881	286	636	210	781	209	4,616	1,695
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	106	23	86	12	73	3	67	3	37	4	359	65
45	467, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	77	102	75	101	53	64	75	122	26	27	369	416
47	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle	209	215	210	57	254	133	730	244	331	199	1,933	846
		Total	1,711	1,077	1,363	650	1,473	538	1,711	689	1,354	535	7,643	3,409
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.														
49	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	68	46	52	26	106	16	17	6	15	10	266	103
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14
52		Excise Laws	44	43	51	48	58	60	11	20	26	29	202	200
53		Railway Laws	...	...	24	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	23
54		Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	6
55		State Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
57	269, 277, 278, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 54 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	371	347	103	90	63	88	86	77	18	25	630	607
		Total	487	440	231	188	233	140	114	103	49	74	1,134	954
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police	16	26	70	58	21	20	...	...	12	16	190	117
		GRAND TOTAL	3,934	2,499	3,094	1,471	3,512	2,204	3,460	1,871	2,460	1,409	16,399	9,384

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE:
FORT WILLIAM,
The May 1880.

D. E. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.							
			Chittagong.		Roxbholly.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115 117 118, 119	Abetment of offences not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.								
2	131 to 136, 138 131 to 139, 139 to 143, 147 and 171	Offences relating to Army and Navy Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes.	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....	4	3
4	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	4	3
5	224 to 229	Other offences against public justice	11	18	3	4	8	5	17	28
6	163 to 165, 167, 168	Rioting or unlawful assembly	33	137	63	284	1	1	96	423
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	3	2	1	1	.....	.....	4	3
		Total	47	153	71	292	7	9	123	453
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.								
8	302, 303, 306	Murder { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		Other murders	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	307	Attempt at murder	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	304, 305	Culpable homicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	376	Rape	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	377	Unnatural offences	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	305, 306, 306	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	320, 321, 323	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	325, 326, 333	Grievous hurt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	327, 330, 333	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	10	10	9	13	2	2	50	34
21	323 to 329	Kidnapping or abduction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	4	.....	7	.....	2	1	13	1
23	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or on attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	34	9	28	42	3	3	65	54
26	304A, 336	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	1	1	2	1	3	.....	6	2
		Total	84	33	74	67	11	6	169	105
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.								
27	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
28	396, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs " by other means	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	392, 393	Robbery... { in dwelling-house " on the highway between sunset and sunrise. " other robberies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	270, 281, 283, 289 to 293, 295 to 299	Serious mischief and cognate offences	51	6	18	7	3	1	71	14
32	425, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming animal	10	.....	13	6	.....	.....	23	6
33	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	106	23	75	16	1	2	182	41
34	449 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	4	1	5	7	.....	.....	9	8
35	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	180	36	117	39	3	3	300	78
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.								
36	364	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	4	4	2	2	2	.....	8	8
37	365	Hurt	123	66	140	125	.....	.....	308	159
38	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	46	18	64	43	2	.....	104	54
39	355, 357	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
40	374	Compulsory labor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	176	81	196	168	4	.....	376	250

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chittagong Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FURNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.							
			Chittagong.		Noakholly.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.										
43	453, 455	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking	6	8	38	53	.....	.....	44	35
43	379 to 383	Theft { of cattle	41	20	37	20	.....	.....	79	40
44	406 to 408	Thrift { ordinary	400	170	200	142	25	19	634	331
45	411, 414	Criminal breach of trust	100	10	54	6	4	1	167	17
46	447, 448	Receiving stolen property	22	30	30	56	1	.....	83	86
47	451, 452	Criminal or house-trespass	106	60	312	186	19	10	337	265
		Breaking closed receptacle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	603	232	579	442	49	30	1,212	704
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.										
49	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	10	5	1	.....	.....	.....	11	5
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	.....	.....	52	30	.....	.....	52	30
50	339 to 347	Offences against religion	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3	1
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	.....	.....	0	11	.....	.....	6	11
52		Excise Laws	137	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	137
53		Railway Laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54		Salt and Customs Laws	456	443	33	51	.....	.....	489	494
55		Stage Carriage Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56		Stamp Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	80	26	28	29	1	.....	56	55
		Total	653	611	119	123	1	.....	773	733
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	3	3	1	4	.....	.....	4	7
		GRAND TOTAL	1,336	1,207	1,148	1,135	75	48	3,000	2,390

BRISOL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM.
The May 1880,

D. E. LYALL,
Offs. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION.															
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Mosufferpore.		Durbhanga.		Sarun.		Chumparum.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence.
		Total
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																		
121 to 126, 128	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.
221 to 229, 230 to 237, 407 and 471	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	7	6	4	4	7	3	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	24	16
212, 216	...	Harbouring an offender	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	31
224 to 230	...	Other offences against public justice.	83	39	18	16	15	107	12	10	23	21	6	7	7	114	207	
143 to 153, 157, 158	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	65	107	44	34	40	3	31	69	37	78	26	34	11	40	344	
160, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	2	4	9
		Total	106	153	66	54	64	132	46	82	67	103	34	42	20	51	398	
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																		
302, 303, 306	...	Murder ... { by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... { dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... { robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... { poison ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
307	...	Other murders	14	6	9	3	4	3	3	...	1	1	4	3	2	3	37	
304, 308	...	Attempts at murder	2	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	10
376	...	Culpable homicide	11	4	4	...	3	...	2	2	2	...	4	...	4	1	30	
377	...	Rape	10	2	8	2	4	...	3	1	4	...	3	...	14	1	46	
377, 318	...	Unnatural offences	2	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	5	1	7	4	13	10	7	4	5	1	8	3	1	46	34	
308, 309, 309	...	Attempt at and abetment of suicide.	21	6	33	19	43	28	10	4	3	3	10	7	5	1	125	
329, 331, 333	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
322, 326, 335	...	Grievous hurt	31	9	14	13	17	21	11	8	5	5	26	10	9	8	113	
323	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	4	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
327, 330, 333	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	1	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
324	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	16	5	8	3	11	15	2	1	7	1	10	2	10	8	64	
323 to 329	...	Kidnapping or abduction	9	5	3	...	3	9	1	...	1	1	7	3	3	...	27	
346 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion.	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
373, 378	...	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
371	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
353, 354, 356, 357	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	16	7	42	19	22	21	11	4	5	8	6	6	4	1	106	
3044, 336	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	4	1	3	1	2	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	15
		Total	149	48	137	65	145	110	54	25	38	21	81	44	67	34	661	
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.																		
395, 397, 398	...	Dacoity	...	...	9	11	...	5	1	...	...	...	6	3	2	3	18
399, 403	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
394, 397, 396	...	Robbery with { by poisonous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... { or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... { by other means	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	8
		... { in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		... { on the highway	1	...	4	1	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	8
392, 396	...	Robbery ... { between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
		... { other robberies	5	2	4	3	...	...	...	...	1	3	6	1	4	5	30
270, 281, 283, 430 to 435, 436 to 440	...	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	23	4	36	20	22	7	12	18	12	...	19	18	13	6	127	
422, 429	...	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	9	8	18	3	26	8	13	3	10	6	21	14	3	2	94	
454, 455, 457 to 460	...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1,103	102	2,345	133	477	68	404	38	516	47	335	67	373	40	6,243	
440 to 452	...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	5	3	19	4	16	14	5	1	4	2	...	...	4	1	53
412, 413	...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	1	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
		Total	1,150	134	2,422	175	540	109	525	60	548	58	967	98	405	63	6,975	

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Patna Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION.															
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Mossuffer-pore.		Durbhanga.		Sarun.		Chumparun.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																		
38	354	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
38A	332	Voluntarily causing hurt ...	253	148	93	78	135	88	116	84	66	65	235	167	25	15	590	
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	23	11	13	7	23	7	55	10	49	18	61	17	23	15	260	
40	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	10
41	374	Compulsory labour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		277	164	111	85	160	97	171	44	116	84	227	194	46	30	1,178	
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																		
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	8	6	10	8	1	...	10	4	1	1	5	3	6	2	41	
43	379 to 383	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	40	22	41	12	117	47	40	22	64	46	32	23	31	19	380	
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust ...	1,144	443	864	234	866	358	653	206	680	364	534	287	841	237	5,583	
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	34	9	30	8	27	9	21	8	40	6	14	6	15	10	171	
46	447, 448	Oriminal or house-trespass ...	113	123	29	38	76	90	40	34	46	79	61	64	112	63	478	
47	461, 463	Breaking closed receptacle ...	66	32	50	30	153	74	229	102	177	64	244	120	40	31	958	
	Total		1,415	635	1,014	370	1,239	587	1,006	377	1,023	550	890	483	1,045	302	7,632	
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																		
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters.	20	20	48	30	11	9	77	46	37	31	60	59	20	14	282	
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
51	Cognisable offences under the Act in force in the province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	13	56	4	16	4	12	...	...	1	...	2	8	...	...	24
52		Excise Laws ...	80	71	65	52	68	55	11	11	30	28	4	5	31	23	289	
53		Railway Laws ...	57	53	...	...	14	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
54		Salt and Customs Laws	4	3	6	7	14	11	13	13	1	2	2	2	11	12	61	
55		Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 24 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	1,384	1,663	88	74	179	171	137	155	89	172	116	106	96	65	2,089	
	Total		1,568	1,706	211	179	221	271	239	225	159	233	185	180	158	130	2,809	
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognisable by Police.	233	316	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	237
	GRAND TOTAL		4,896	3,195	3,964	928	3,439	1,305	2,040	813	1,987	1,050	2,474	1,041	1,733	701	19,485	

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The May 1880.

D. R. LYALL,
Offy. Inspector-General of Police, I. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

*Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the
Bhagulpore Division in the year 1879.*

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.													
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpoor.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Maidah.		Total.			
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14			
115 117 118, 119	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. Concealing design to commit offence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
					
					
					
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.																
131 231 to 233, 235 to 238, 407 and 471. 212, 214 224 to 226 143 to 163, 167, 168 140, 170, 171	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes. Harbouring an offender Other offences against public justice Rioting or unlawful assembly Personating public servant or soldier	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			4	6	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			10	5	7	6	11	12	8	8	8	44	37			
			57	119	25	111	28	108	4	33	14	60	128	431		
			3	4	2	2	2	2	7	8		
			74	134	35	120	42	123	17	44	23	60	191	487		
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																
302, 303, 306 307 304, 308 376 377 317, 318 305, 306, 309 320, 321, 323 325, 326, 328 329 327, 330, 332 324 323 to 325 340 to 342 372, 373 371 355, 354, 356, 357 304A, 338	...	Murder { by thugs " dacoits " robbers " poison Other murders Attempts at murder Culpable homicide Rape Unnatural offences Exposure of infants or concealment of birth. Attempt at and abetment of suicide Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession. Grievous hurt Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt. Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession. Hurt by dangerous weapon Kidnaping or abduction Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion. Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution. Habitually dealing in slaves Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongful confine. Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			1		
			10	7	2	5	2	8	2	2	2	27	18		
			2		
			3		
			5		
			6	6	1		
			9	6	2	1	3	2	8	4	3	2	25	15		
			10	14	13	8	6	2	7	20	5	5	50	49		
			1	3	2	2	3	5		
				
			8	15	9	5	2	5	3	11	9	44	23			
			6	2	9	1	14	3		
			1	5	6		
			1	2		
				
			18	7	5	10	14	6	18	8	15	35	70	98		
			2	3	2	3		
					Total	89	51	52	82	53	70	78	50	47	58	213
			CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.													
			395, 397, 398 399, 402 394, 397, 398 392, 393 376, 381, 382, 430 to 435, 436 to 440 328 and 330 454, 455, 437 to 460 440 to 443 412, 413	...	Dacoity Preparation and assembly for dacoity Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs. " other means Robbery { in dwelling-house on the highway between sunset and sunrise. Other robberies Serious mischief and cognate offences Mischiefs by killing, poisoning or maiming animals. Lurking house trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt. House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt. Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	
					
					
.....			
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.....			
		Total	913	109	808	46	500	72	470	47	296	55	2,677			

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Bhagulpore Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BHAGULPORE DIVISION.											
			Monghyr.		Bhagulpore.		Purneah.		Sonthal Pergunnahs.		Maldah.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4		5		6		7		8		9	
CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.														
38	384	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	59	28	90	83	145	120	86	42	110	60	480	535
38A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	30	10	16	14	125	64	86	10	53	28	260	127
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	1										1	
30	335, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life.												
41	374	Compulsory labour					1						1	
Total			70	38	108	90	275	184	74	61	163	88	687	465
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.														
42	453, 456	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking.	5	4	2	2	59	7	5	1	17	13	88	20
43	379 to 383	Theft { of cattle ordinary	54	51	33	25	64	63	65	51	12	10	207	200
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	815	302	508	240	1,030	363	1,525	534	461	273	4,343	1,801
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	27	20	29	5	90	12	21	10	20	10	197	57
46	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	60	68	26	34	73	91	28	32	7	7	208	252
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	81	67	118	60	228	90	321	159	180	76	958	400
Total			1,001	622	713	374	1,601	635	1,985	777	697	888	6,057	2,796
CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.														
48	311, 400 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	1										1	
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C	Vagrancy and bad characters	21	6	18	21	69	54	24	15	2	2	134	98
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion												
51		Cognisable offences under the Act in force in the province	2	1	3	10	1	7			5	11	10	20
52		—Excise laws	82	69	28	20	27	44	26	28	26	27	201	198
53		—Railway laws	15	14	1	8			17	17			35	34
54		—Salt and Customs laws												
55		—State Carriage Act												
56		—Stamp Act							2	2			2	2
57	266, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 84 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	388	508	1,046	1,028	186	165	72	120	40	61	1,732	1,902
Total			500	598	1,005	1,032	233	270	153	102	73	131	2,118	2,303
58		Other special and local laws cognisable by Police.					8	8			24	24	32	32
GRAND TOTAL			2,716	1,652	2,511	1,753	2,759	1,308	2,777	1,177	1,313	796	12,076	6,585

BHAGUL POLICE OFFICE:
FORT WILLIAM,
The May 1880.

D. R. LYALL,
Offy. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

Serial number.	1	2	3	ORISSA DIVISION.								
				Outlaw.		Poore.		Balasore.		Gurjhat		Total.
				Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	
				4	5	6	7	8				
		LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.									
1	216	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	217	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.									
2	131 to 136, 138	...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	351 to 359, 360 to 363, 407 and 471	...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	312, 316	...	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	324 to 328	...	Other offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171	...	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	65	50	55	63	21	26	11		
			CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.									
8	302, 303, 306	...	Murder { by thug	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		...	" " dacoit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		...	" " robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		...	" " poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	307	...	Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	304, 308	...	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	376	...	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	377	...	Rape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	317, 318	...	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	305, 306, 309	...	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	329, 331, 333	...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19		...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 336	...	Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	339	...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	317, 330, 333	...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	343 to 349	...	Kidnapping or abduction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	346 to 348	...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	...	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	358, 354, 356, 357	...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	304A, 338	...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Total	108	41	50	48	41	20	24		
			CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.									
30	305, 307, 308	...	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	309, 402	...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	304, 307, 306	...	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	" " by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	303, 305	...	Robbery { in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		...	" " on the highway between sunset and sunrise	...	...					

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Orissa Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.									
			Cuttack.		Pooree.		Balasore.		Gurjhat Mehals.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	4	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
50	296 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
51		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws	115	107	49	45	24	23	2	2	190	
53		Railway Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Salt and Custom Laws	137	175	7	21	63	83	...	...	207
55		Stage Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56		Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	289, 277, 279, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 84 of Act V of 1861, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	281	354	441	399	131	119	...	...	853
		Total	541	644	501	460	220	225	2	2	1,204	
58	.....	Other special and local laws cognizable by police	68	132	...	...	2	1	...	...	91
		GRAND TOTAL	3,169	1,649	2,500	1,852	1,369	640	504	277	7,688	

BREWER POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The May 1880.

D. B. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT AA—continued.

Statement showing number of Offences cognisable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FURNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.									
			Hasareebagh.		Lohardugga.		Singhoom.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.										
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	331 to 339, 360 to 363, 467 and 471. ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes. ...	5	3	5	3	3	3	3	4	13	11
4	312, 314	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	324 to 326	Other offences against public justice ...	13	14	17	15	5	5	7	13	43	45
6	143 to 143, 167, 168 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	7	30	3	13	1	...	15	54	26	109
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Total ...	26	50	25	30	8	7	25	70	87	163
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the Person.										
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	302, 303, 306	Murder { by thugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	... { " dacoits ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	...	... { " robbers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	...	... { " poison ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	307	Other murders	3	1	7	3	1	3	10	9	21	18
15	304, 308	Attempt at murder	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
16	378	Culpable homicide	3	1	7	3	3	2	7	3	13	9
17	377	Rape	5	2	1	1	1	...	5	...	13	3
18	317, 318	Unnatural offences ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	305, 306, 309	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	329, 331, 333	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	7	4	4	3	5	3	4	1	30	11
21	...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	334, 336, 338	Grievous hurt	3	3	17	20	3	1	17	13	39	36
23	323	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	1	3	3
24	327, 330, 333	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	334	Hurt by dangerous weapon	10	14	5	3	5	3	37	10	67	36
26	343 to 349	Kidnapping or abduction	3	1	4	4	...	...	1	...	3	3
27	345 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purposes of extortion. ...	3	2	4	8	1	1	...	7	11	...
28	373, 375	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	363, 364, 366, 367 ...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine. ...	10	11	6	2	...	...	11	13	27	36
31	364A, 336	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt. ...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3
		Total ...	54	43	60	61	18	12	64	49	225	156
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.										
32	393, 397, 398	Dacoity	13	23	5	3	...	...	6	3	34	25
33	399, 403	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	394, 397, 399	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs,	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	... { " by other means	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	3
36	393, 393	Robbery { in dwelling-house ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	370, 381, 383, 430 to 433, 435 to 440. ...	Other robberies	10	9	5	13	...	...	3	3	18	15
39	436, 438	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	8	11	6	2	7	1	4	...	25	14
40	436, 438	Mischief by killing poisoning, or maiming any animal.	14	21	3	13	2	...	...	...	34	34
41	434, 435, 447 to 450 ...	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. ...	347	53	366	115	73	7	402	53	1,057	237
42	446 to 453	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt. ...	11	5	2	...	...	...	5	1	16	6
43	413, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually. ...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
		Total ...	407	116	293	150	81	8	421	63	1,303	336
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.										
44	354	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	354	Voluntarily causing hurt	73	31	23	30	9	9	78	68	133	134
46	351 to 354	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	...	20	15	4	1	13	6	37	34
47	355, 357	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	18	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	9
48	356	Compulsory labour	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
		Total ...	94	94	43	45	13	10	91	74	241	233

STATEMENT AA—concluded.

Statement showing number of Offences cognizable by the Police reported, and number of Persons convicted in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.									
			Hazareebagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
			Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.	Cases reported.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.												
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking, house-trespass, or house-breaking ...	7	7	11	6	.....	.....	30	2	46	15
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... of cattle ...	120	145	95	100	42	30	60	40	317	323
44	408 to 408 ...	Crimes of ... ordinary ...	305	279	360	320	99	58	489	241	1,309	907
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	9	4	9	11	2	.....	5	2	25	17
46	442, 448 ...	Crimes of ... house-trespass ...	37	37	28	57	4	7	35	36	104	137
47	461, 463 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	88	63	135	101	4	1	50	70	235	243
		Total ..	554	534	649	618	151	95	623	400	2,052	1,648
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.												
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	.....	.....	12	9	2	3	11	4	25	10
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	Cognisable offences under the Act in force in the province.	Cognisable offences under the Gambling Act	7	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	9	51
52		Excise Laws ...	41	41	54	50	32	24	19	15	146	150
53		Railway Laws ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54		Salt and Custom Laws ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55		Stage Carriage Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56		Stamp Act ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	295, 277, 278, 280, 281, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1901, and any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	47	114	34	30	20	19	58	96	189	259
		Total ..	98	179	100	89	54	46	90	122	339	436
58	... ..	Other special and local laws cognisable by police	37	50	6	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	70
		GRAND TOTAL ..	1,367	1,072	1,170	998	325	178	1,362	777	4,330	3,025

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
The May 1880.

D. B. LYALL,
Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB.

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognisable by the Police in the Burdwan Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FORFEITABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	BURDWAN DIVISION.													
			Burdwan.		Bankura.		Beerbhoom.		Midnapore.		Hooghly.		Howrah.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	121 to 130, 405	Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	127	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	173 to 190, 301 to 304, 318 to 319, 327, 338.	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	161 to 169, 317 to 323.	Offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	198 to 300, 305 to 311, 431 to 434.	Offences by public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	406 to 477	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	304 to 307	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	423 to 429	Offences relating to weights and measures...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	140, 154 to 180, 180	Making or using false trade-marks ... Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	513 to 516	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	570	Causing miscarriage ... Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	584 to 589	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against the Property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	594	Extortion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	595, 596, 598	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	595	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	596, 598, 598	Criminal force ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	617 to 620	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	603, 604	(Theft) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	605	(Criminal) misappropriation of property ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	606	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	607, 608, 609	Mischief (simple) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	621 to 623	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	624 to 626	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	627 to 629	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	630 to 632	Offences relating to marriage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	633 to 635	Defamation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	636 to 638	Intimidation and insult ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	639 to 641	Public and local nuisances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	642, 643	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	644	Offences under Chapter XVI, XVIII, XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, O.P.C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	645 to 647	Special Laws offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Act I (B.O.) of 1860	Railway Acts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Act I (B.O.) of 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Act I (B.O.) of 1867	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Act I (B.O.) of 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	Act I (B.O.) of 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Act I (B.O.) of 1866	Abkaree Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Act I (B.O.) of 1869	Merchant Shipping Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Act I (B.O.) of 1860	Breach of Contract ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Act I (B.O.) of 1861	Arms Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Act I (B.O.) of 1864	Police Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Act I (B.O.) of 1864	Jails Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	Act I (B.O.) of 1864	Cantonment Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	Act I (B.O.) of 1864	Salt Acts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	Act I (B.O.) of 1864	Vaccination Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Act I (B.O.) of 1864	Pleaders and Mo tearys Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
49	Act I (B.O.) of 1864	Hackney Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Act I (B.O.) of 1864	Post Office Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Act I (B.O.) of 1869	Stamp Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	Act I (B.O.) of 1870	Court-fee Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	Act I (B.O.) of 1871	Pound Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Act I (B.O.) of 1871	Emigration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	Act I (B.O.) of 1871	Census Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Act I (B.O.) of 1871	Contempt of Court ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	Act I (B.O.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Act I (B.O.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Act I (B.O.) of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Act I (B.O.) of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	Act I (B.O.) of 1877	Registration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	Act I (B.O.) of 1877	Mutiny Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Act I (B.O.) of 1877	Other Special Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

BURDWAN DISTRICT OFFICE;
POST OFFICE,
2nd May 1880.

D. R. LYALL,
Offy. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Showing the Number of Persons tried and convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the Presidency Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.									
			24-Pergunnahs.		Nuddas.		Jessore.		Moorebuddah.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	121 to 150, 506	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	157	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	175 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 227, 235,	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	181 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 216, 227, 235,	Offences against public justice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	192 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424,	Offences by public servants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	465 to 477	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	465 to 477	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	465 to 477	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	140, 154 to 160, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	312 to 316	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	384 to 389	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Extortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	345	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	353, 355, 358	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	417 to 420	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	405, 406	Threading	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	409	Criminal misappropriation of property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	422, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	439	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	490 to 493	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	493 to 498	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	500 to 503	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	505, 508 to 510	Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	271 to 276, 278, 281 to 287, 288, 290,	Intimidation and insult	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	294A	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLI, C. P. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Special Laws Offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act I (B.C.) of 1806	Railway Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXVIII of 1859	Abkari Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXXI of 1867	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIII of 1870	Breach of contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXV of 1873	Arms Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXI of 1868	Police Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I of 1859	Jails Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XII (B.C.) of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXII of 1864	Salt Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I (B.C.) of 1873	Vaccination Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XX of 1865	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V (B.C.) of 1860	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XIV of 1866	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXVIII of 1868	Stamp Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VII of 1870	Court-fees Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	I of 1871	Pound Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VI of 1871	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	X of 1873, Chap. XXXII	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	IV (B.C.) of 1873	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	V (B.C.) of 1876	Bengal Municipal Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	XXIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	III of 1877	Registration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Muhny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other Special Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

REVENUE POLICE OFFICE;
FORT WILLIAM,
2nd May 1880.

D. B. LAL, Esq.,
Off. Inspector-General of Police, &c.

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognisable by the Police in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.															
			Dinagapore.		Rajshahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Julpigoree.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.																
4	121 to 130, 505 ...	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, 213 to 215, 217 to 223	Offences against public justice ...	66	46	65	34	113	83	87	52	226	154	11	2	70	29	618	410
7	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences against public servants...	14	5	10	7	18	6	12	5	6	4	0	0	9	3	75	39
8	192 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	20	4	60	25	63	23	34	14	53	9	6	2	1	...	284	77
9	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	8	...	4	3	13	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	81	4
10	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	...	1	...	1	...	8	7	1	1	...	...	3	1	14	9
11	463 to 469	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
12	149, 154 to 156, 160 ..	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	12	81	30	...	...	...	4	4	11	10	...	...	58	50
		Total ...	109	55	152	81	237	112	124	78	292	175	35	23	83	43	1,051	505
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																
13	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
14	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
		CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.																
15	384 to 389	Extortion	47	8	30	16	63	13	52	5	10	10	4	2	17	5	243	88
		CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																
16	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	383	212	272	133	410	202	177	77	361	177	129	37	174	52	1,006	890
		Total ...	383	212	272	133	410	202	177	77	361	177	129	37	174	52	1,006	890
		CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																
18	417 to 420	Cheating	24	4	16	7	26	5	16	4	14	2	7	1	10	2	117	25
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	2	1	9	4	7	4	3	1	9	3	13	1	17	11	60	25
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	3	...	2	2	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	10	4
21	426, 427, 424	Mischief (simple)	52	28	16	9	128	52	45	11	47	10	21	5	64	25	367	140
		Total ...	84	33	43	22	158	63	65	16	71	15	41	7	92	38	554	194
		CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																
22	428	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6	...
23	430 to 432	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	12	5	7	...	22	7
24	435 to 438	Offences relating to marriage	69	10	14	3	135	16	76	7	54	4	10	2	23	3	387	45
25	500 to 503	Defamation	9	3	6	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	5	...	20	10
26	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insults	4	3	11	3	19	5	...	1	...	1	13	7	22	13	73	35
27	571 to 576, 578, 584, 587, 592, 590.	Public and local nuisances	8	...	...	...	4	1	8	5	5	2	6	5	2	...	33	13
28	594A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	.....	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, O.P.C.	16	8	25	10	147	130	68	32	779	460	...	...	28	8	1,132	656
		Total ...	106	24	116	29	310	159	184	46	544	467	53	31	57	26	1,670	768

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognisable by the Police in the Rajshahye Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.														
			Dinagopore.		Rajahahye.		Rungpore.		Bogra.		Pubna.		Darjeeling.		Jaipigoree.		Total.
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11							
Special Laws—Offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.																	
Regulation VI of 1819.	Ferries ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Act I (B.C.) of 1836	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XVIII of 1854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XXXI of 1867	Railway Acts ... ..	...	...	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
Act XIII of 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XXV of 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XXI of 1856	Abkaree Act ... ..	...	...	...	39	34	...	...	15	13	...	...	...	...	54	47
Act I of 1856	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XIII of 1859	Breach of contract	...	...	...	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	1
Act XXXI of 1860	Arms Act ... ..	...	...	...	1	4	16	9	2	2	7	3	...	...	30	18
Act V of 1861	Police Act ... ..	...	...	...	21	20	3	3	9	7	15	12	...	...	68	58
Act II (B.C.) of 1864	Jails Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	...	...	3	1	1	17	16	88
Act XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	11
Act VII (B.C.) of 1864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act I (B.C.) of 1873	Salt Acts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act IV (B.C.) of 1866	Vaccination Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	6
Act XX of 1866	Pleaders and Mooktears Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act V (B.C.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XIV of 1866	Post Office Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act ... ..	...	...	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	38
Act VII of 1870	Court-fee Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act I of 1871	Found Act ... ..	...	...	...	10	6	30	30	45	27	12	66	31	15	9	35
Act VI of 1871	Emigration Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XI (B.C.) of 1871	Census Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act X of 1872 Chapter XXII.	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	9	...	19
Act IV (B.C.) of 1878	Registration of Births and Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act V (B.C.) of 1876	Bongal Municipal Act	...	...	...	63	47	44	43	20	19	41	23	...	...	168	131
Act VIII of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act XIX of 1876	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Act III of 1877	Registration Act ...	...	...	...	1	1	5	3	4	2	3	...	...	...	1	14
...	Mutiny Act ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Other Special Laws . .	...	...	...	23	15	40	41	323	311	1	1	180	150	...	576
	Total ... ..	...	44	33	305	159	518	437	60	60	841	261	36	19	61	48
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	778	365	824	433	1,703	1,030	634	686	1,928	1,093	238	109	514	313

BENGAL POLICE OFFICE,
FORT WILLIAM,
The May 1880

D. R. LYALL,
Offy. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each offence not cognisable by the Police in the Dacca Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	DACCA DIVISION.											
			Dacca.		Furzedpore.		Backergunge.		Mymensingh.		Tipperah.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	121 to 180, 305	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	187	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 212 to 215, 227, 228.	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Offences against public justice	252	144	286	109	599	461	616	620	228	103	1,961	1,436
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	85	33	30	13	20	13	12	9	9	2	190	60
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 &c.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	59	37	123	24	169	69	67	12	96	33	534	165
7	463 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	11	1	13	5	26	4	3	1	13	2	66	13
8	284 to 287	Offences relating to weights and measures	4	3	14	8	12	12	...	...	8	3	33	26
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	142, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	37	33	9	8	19	6	37	94	2	3	105	74
		Total	428	241	455	217	638	555	725	566	353	136	2,795	1,774
11	312 to 316	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Causing miscarriage	3	...	2	...	3	1	2	...	3	...	13	1
		Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...	...	...	5	...
		Total	3	...	2	...	5	1	5	...	3	...	18	1
13	384 to 389	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Extortion	22	6	8	...	22	3	40	7	30	21	131	67
14	345	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 353, 358	Wrongful confinement	1,037	1,023	630	279	505	282	837	512	729	487	4,298	2,583
		Criminal force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,037	1,023	630	279	505	282	837	512	729	487	4,298	2,583
16	417 to 420	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	403, 404	Cheating	60	17	18	4	17	6	40	9	28	0	161	42
18	408	Original misappropriation of property	38	31	14	3	15	4	19	0	8	5	94	51
19	426, 427, 434	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	...	3	...	13	...	4	...	...	...	21	4
		Mischief (simple)	216	102	146	58	114	28	116	60	261	102	853	340
		Total	315	150	179	67	159	34	179	69	297	113	1,120	487
20	326	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	429 to 432	Offences against religion	10	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	3
22	433 to 436	Criminal breach of contract of service	124	21	44	4	128	14	70	13	69	11	435	63
23	500 to 503	Offences relating to marriage	15	1	6	3	2	...	2	...	11	1	36	6
24	504, 505 to 510	Defamation	10	6	8	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	47	26
25	571 to 576, 584, 587, 588, 590.	Intimidation and insult	60	67	20	20	6	3	23	21	...	...	122	111
26	594	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLII, C. P. C.	245	199	299	103	4,744	4,122	264	165	1,017	709	6,560	5,376
		Total	473	295	393	226	4,305	4,147	832	192	1,108	726	7,321	5,996
Special laws—offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.														
	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3
	Act I (B.O.) of 1846	Railway Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XVIII of 1854	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XXXI of 1857	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XIII of 1870	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XXV of 1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XXI of 1886	Abkaree Act	31	18	...	...	17	11	...	...	...	...	48	29
	Act I of 1889	Merchant Shipping Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XIII of 1889	Breach of Contract	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XXXI of 1890	Arms Act	15	13	...	...	...	...	23	17	...	...	37	30
	Act V of 1891	Police Act	78	61	...	...	3	21	20	13	9	1	115	94
	Act II (B.O.) of 1894	Jails Act	2	1	...	...	3	3	5	4	...	...	10	3
	Act XXII of 1894	Cantonment Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act VII (B.O.) of 1894	Salt Acts	1	1	...	...	74	64	...	...	...	...	75	65
	Act I (B.O.) of 1895	Vaccination Act	22	13	13	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	21
	Act V (B.O.) of 1895	Placards and Mocktoons Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XIV of 1896	Hackney Carriage Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act XIV of 1896	Post Office Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act VIII of 1899	Stamp Act	18	13	...	...	1	33	...	...	...	...	3	2
	Act VII of 1870	Court-fee Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act VI of 1871	Pound Act	156	52	53	51	101	43	114	67	66	64	538	286
	Act XI (B.O.) of 1871	Emigration Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act X of 1873, Chapter XXXIII	Census Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act IV (B.O.) of 1873	Contempt of Court	7	7	46	44	20	20	1	1	...	...	74	72
	Act V (B.O.) of 1876	Registration of Births and Deaths	6	5	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	12	12
	Act VIII of 1876	Beeral Municipal Act	410	314	...	...	10	...	9	4	36	38	445	337
	Act XIX of 1876	Native Passengers Ships Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Act III of 1877	Dramatic Performances Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Registration Act	17	6	...	...	13	8	...	...	...	...	31	16
	...	Mutiny Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Other Special Laws	45	38	14	12	21	17	8	8	4	2	92	74
		Total	512	373	148	99	315	290	180	105	150	89	1,526	1,008
		GRAND TOTAL	2,590	2,260	1,700	888	6,794	5,346	2,358	1,461	2,075	1,631	17,190	11,506

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Chittagong Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.							
			Chittagong.		Noakhally.		Chittagong Hill Tracts.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	116	Abetment of offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.									
5	121 to 130, 308	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	173 to 190, 301 to 304, 313 to 315, 327, 328	Offences against public justice ...	134	85	815	323	93	84	641	831
8	181 to 189, 317 to 323	Offences by public servants ...	8	8	10	3	5	8	18	8
9	198 to 200, 305 to 311, 431 to 434	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	84	34	63	25	6	3	153	63
10	435 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	12	2	15	2	...	...	27	4
11	305 to 327	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	3	1	10	9	...	...	19	10
12	485 to 489	Making or using false trade marks ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	146, 154 to 186, 190	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	20	18	1	2	...	...	31	15
		Total ...	264	127	415	263	43	80	729	680
14	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.									
15	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
16	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
17	CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.									
18	394 to 399	Extortion ...	34	9	27	11	20	4	81	24
19	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.									
20	346	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	358, 355, 359	Criminal force ...	447	233	379	216	33	8	888	459
		Total ...	447	233	379	216	33	8	888	459
22	CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.									
23	417 to 420	Cheating ...	19	8	19	2	8	1	46	6
24	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	5	2	20	6	4	1	35	9
25	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ...	3	2	...	...	...	...	5	2
26	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple) ...	147	40	67	37	6	8	230	80
		Total ...	174	47	112	45	20	5	306	97
27	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.									
28	298	Offences against religion ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	430 to 433	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	436 to 439	Offences relating to marriage ...	37	5	23	8	13	...	76	5
31	508 to 509	Defamation ...	1	...	2	...	...	...	3	...
32	504, 505 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	13	6	20	6	14	5	47	16
33	371 to 376, 378, 384, 387, 398, 399	Public and local nuisances ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...
34	394A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	...	Offences under chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C. P. C. ...	99	68	51	18	1	...	161	88
		Total ...	181	78	107	34	40	2	298	118
36	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.									
37	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
38	Act I (B.O.) of 1866	Railway Acts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	XVIII of 1854 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	XXXI of 1867 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	XIII of 1870 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	XIV of 1873 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	XXI of 1866	Abkars Act ...	12	11	10	7	...	...	29	18
44	I of 1869	Merchant Shipping Act ...	29	23	...	...	...	...	24	23
45	XIII of 1869	Breach of Contract ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46	XXXI of 1860	Arms Act ...	...	...	78	5	...	...	83	75
47	V of 1861	Police Act ...	28	20	38	23	9	9	68	68
48	II (B.O.) of 1864	Jails Act ...	3	5	...	...	...	...	8	5
49	XXII of 1864	Cantonment Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	VII (B.O.) of 1864	Salt Acts ...	23	22	21	19	...	...	64	61
51	I (B.O.) of 1865	Vaccination Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
52	XX of 1865	Pledgers and Mooktears Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	V (B.O.) of 1866	Hackney Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	XIV of 1866	Post Office Act ...	11	5	1	1	...	...	18	6
55	XVIII of 1869	Stamp Act ...	17	8	...	...	...	...	19	8
56	VII of 1870	Courts Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	I of 1871	Pound Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	VI of 1871	Emigration Act ...	42	12	46	13	...	...	58	26
59	VI of 1871	Census Act ...	10	6	...	...	...	...	16	6
60	XI (B.O.) of 1871	Contempt of Court ...	...	...	27	28	...	...	57	28
61	XI (B.O.) Chapter XXXII	Registration of Births and Deaths ...	7	7	...	...	...	...	14	7
62	IV (B.O.) of 1873	Bengal Municipal Act ...	9	9	...	...	...	...	11	11
63	V (B.O.) of 1876	Native Passengers' Ships Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64	VIII of 1878	Dramatic Performances Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	XIX of 1878	Registration Act ...	2	1	17	4	...	...	19	2
66	III of 1877	Mutiny Act ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	...	Other Special Laws ...	66	63	179	129	...	...	340	215
		Total ...	286	190	415	248	19	9	799	421
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,339	603	1,487	913	176	84	2,365	1,421

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Patna Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FORWARDED.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PATNA DIVISION.															
			Patna.		Gya.		Shahabad.		Munger-pore.		Durbhanga.		Saran.		Chhapra.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
115	...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
117	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
118, 119	...	Concealing design to commit offence...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.																
121 to 180, 505	...	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
127	...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
178 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215	...	Offences against public justice...	156	58	315	198	311	198	108	53	180	115	58	57	62	40	1,310	719
237, 238.	...	Offences by public servants ...	13	2	17	8	9	4	10	6	19	11	4	3	13	6	85	87
181 to 189, 217 to 223	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	64	32	90	27	73	40	32	9	81	47	39	14	43	30	418	196
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	18	...	21	1	11	...	2	...	5	...	10	4	...	...	67	5
435 to 477	...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	10	9	3	3	2	2	5	3	1	...	6	1	...	...	27	15
294 to 297	...	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
483 to 489	...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
140, 154 to 159, 160	...	Total	241	101	445	332	411	237	104	78	286	173	108	82	119	81	1,385	984
		CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.																
518 to 516...	...	(Causing miscarriage)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
570	...	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—Serious offences against Property.																
384 to 389	...	Extortion ..	5	...	6	3	6	2	13	8	11	...	2	1	9	2	55	16
		CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the Person.																
548	...	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
558, 559, 563	...	Criminal force ...	592	204	326	180	933	220	265	66	135	40	286	131	233	128	2,790	928
		Total	592	204	326	180	933	220	265	66	135	40	286	131	233	128	2,790	928
		CLASS V.—Minor offences against Property.																
417 to 420	...	Cheating	61	29	22	4	8	2	23	2	9	4	6	2	6	2	155	45
408, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	15	7	22	9	29	17	18	12	9	7	2	2	10	7	165	61
409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
424, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple) ..	53	12	69	36	60	20	62	27	73	24	86	29	75	35	407	187
		Total	129	48	114	51	96	40	127	43	93	40	94	33	97	47	732	269
		CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.																
298	...	Offences against religion	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
490 to 498	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
499 to 499	...	Offences relating to marriage ...	30	5	24	6	18	...	5	...	4	...	8	1	21	6	108	19
500 to 508	...	Defamation ...	7	3	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
504, 505 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
571 to 576, 578, 584, 587, 588.	...	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
594A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
594A	...	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLII, C. P. C.	158	77	203	92	300	170	63	81	130	90	66	31	41	21	907	512
		Total	108	85	255	118	368	188	83	38	145	93	95	41	67	30	1,906	698
		Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.																
Regulation VI of 1819
Act I (B. C.) of 1859
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D. E. LYALL,
Off. Inspector-General of Fettes, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—continued.

Statement showing the Number of Persons tried and convicted for each Offence not cognizable by the Police in the Orissa Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	ORISSA DIVISION.									
			Cuttack.		Poores.		Balasore.		Gurjaha.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	115	Abetment of offences not committed, &c...										
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.							1	1	1	1
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence										
		Total							1	1	1	1
2	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.											
	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State										
	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	98	63	70	58	61	37	81	39	304	197
	172 to 190, 301 to 304, 318 to 319, 327, 329.	Offences against public justice	9	3	10	11	7	2	28	3	60	19
3	161 to 169, 217 to 223	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	46	24	59	28	63	20			108	72
	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	10	3	7	1	2				19	4
	204 to 207	Offences relating to weights and measures	13	8	28	13	21	5			68	26
	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	15	14			6	6	5	3	20	23
4	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray										
		Total	180	110	180	111	160	70	114	44	639	340
	313 to 316	CLASS II.—Serious offences against the person.	1		2	1	2				5	1
	370	Causing miscarriage										
5		Buying or disposing of slaves...										
		Total	1		2	1	2				5	1
	384 to 389	CLASS III.—Serious offences against property.	16	1	3		2	2	19	1	40	4
		Extortion										
6	345	CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person.										
	352, 355, 353	Wrongful confinement	639	269	364	161	492	249	361	29	1,856	708
		Criminal force										
		Total	639	269	364	161	492	249	361	29	1,856	708
7	417 to 420	CLASS V.—Minor offences against property.										
	403, 406	Chaukhut	17	5	42	7	5	1	1		65	13
	409	Criminal misappropriation of property	4	3	8	7	19	13	14	11	45	34
		Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	1	1							1	1
8	420, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	133	46	170	72	106	63	65	7	506	188
		Total	167	55	220	86	220	77	80	18	677	236
	298	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified.										
	490 to 493	Offences against religion										
9	498 to 499	Criminal breach of contract of service	18	5	11		3	1	7		39	6
	500 to 503	Offences relating to marriage	19	6	6	2	4		7	3	38	10
	504, 506 to 510	Defamation	29	18	25	14	20	10	2	2	76	44
	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Intimidation and insult	9	9	52	24	6	6			67	39
10	294A	Public and local nuisances	1	1							1	1
		Keeping a lottery office	142	86	139	124	66	62	5		360	272
		Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL, and XLJ, C. P. C.										
		Total	218	124	233	164	99	70	19	5	691	372
11	Special laws offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.											
	Regulation VI of 1819	...	12	4	1		1				14	4
	Act I (B.C.) of 1866	...										
	XVIII of 1864	...										
12	XXXI of 1867	...										
	XIII of 1870	...										
	XXV of 1873	...										
	XXI of 1866	...	9	7	1	1			1	1	11	9
13	I of 1869	...										
	XIII of 1860	...										
	XXXI of 1860	...	15	13	1	1					16	14
	V of 1861	...	6	4	11	7	11	11	12	5	40	27
14	II (B.C.) of 1864	...										
	XXII of 1864	...										
	VII (B.C.) of 1864	...										
	I (B.C.) of 1873	...	9	9							9	9
15	IV (B.C.) of 1865	...										
	XX of 1863	...										
	V (B.C.) of 1863	...										
	XIV of 1860	...	1	1							1	1
16	XVIII of 1860	...	5	4	5	4					10	8
	VII of 1870	...										
	I of 1871	...	83	53	28	15	23	13	19	1	160	83
	VI of 1871	...										
17	XI (B.C.) of 1871	...										
	X of 1873, Chapter XXXII	...										
	IV (B.C.) of 1873	...	15	12							15	12
	V (B.C.) of 1873	...	38	27			69	48			102	73
18	VIII of 1876	...										
	XXX of 1876	...										
	XIX of 1876	...										
	III of 1877	...										
19		Registration of Births and Deaths										
		Bengal Municipal Act										
		Native Passenger Ships Act										
		Dramatic Performances Act										
20		Registration Act	2		1	1	3	8			6	4
		Mutiny Act										
		Other Special Laws	27	24	79	68					100	82
		Total	215	154	131	91	108	70	82	14	489	339
GRAND TOTAL			1,483	722	1,142	614	1,073	563	626	112	4,273	2,001

BUREAU OF POLICE OFFICE;

FORT WILLIAM.

The May 1880.

D. B. LYALL,

Offg. Inspector-General of Police, L. P.

STATEMENT BB—concluded.

Statement showing the Number of Persons Tried and Convicted for each Offence not cognisable by the Police in the Chota Nagpore Division in the year 1879.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.									
			Hamarobagh.		Lohardugga.		Singbhoom.		Manbhoom.		Total.	
			Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.	Persons tried.	Persons convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.											
4	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	127 ...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice	165	109	110	88	28	15	144	89	459	296
7	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	7	5	18	12	8	3	51	36	77	55
8	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	5	3	20	7	1	.....	29	13	61	23
9	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	1
10	354 to 357	Offences relating to weights and measures	8	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3
11	432 to 439	Making or using false trade marks	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
12	140, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	3	44	29	52	32
		Total	182	120	167	106	40	20	269	187	658	419
	CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.											
13	313 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
14	370 ...	Buying or disposing of slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
	CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Property.											
15	334 to 339	Extortion	4	3	17	7	4	4	5	3	30	17
	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.											
16	345 ...	Wrongful confinement	249	140	228	112	61	47	306	187	904	496
17	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	249	140	228	112	61	47	306	187	905	496
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.											
18	417 to 430	Cheating	9	.....	11	4	1	.....	12	1	23	5
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	17	13	10	7	1	1	8	6	36	29
20	409 ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	22	11	7	6	.....	.....	2	.....	31	17
21	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	54	26	49	20	10	7	83	24	106	86
		Total	102	52	77	40	12	8	105	31	206	137
	CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.											
22	398	Offences against religion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	400 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service	.....	.....	35	24	3	3	1	.....	39	27
24	403 to 408	Offences relating to marriage	15	1	42	24	3	1	24	5	64	51
25	500 to 503	Defamation	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	9	4
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	4	2	.....	.....	13	7	4	1	21	10
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	294	Keeping a lottery office	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	294A	Offences under Chapters XXXVII, XXXIX, XL and XLI, C.P.C.	11	0	0	6	3	3	62	50	82	68
		Total	31	15	83	54	22	14	96	57	235	140
	Special laws offences under which are not cognisable by the Police.											
30	Regulation VI of 1819	Ferries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Act I (B.C.) of 1860		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	XVIII of 1864	Railway Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	XXXI of 1867		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	XIII of 1870	Abkaree Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	XXV of 1873		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	XXI of 1880	Merchant Shipping Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	I of 1859		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	XIII of 1859	Breach of Contract	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	XXXI of 1860		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	V of 1861	Arms Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	II (B.C.) of 1864		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	XXII of 1864	Police Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	VII (B.C.) of 1864		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	I (B.C.) of 1878	Jails Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	IV (B.C.) of 1885		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	XX of 1865	Cantonment Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47	V (B.C.) of 1866		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	XIV of 1866	Salt Acts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
49	XVIII of 1869		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50	VII of 1870	Vaccination Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
51	I of 1871		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	VI of 1871	Heders and Mooktears Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	XI (B.C.) of 1871		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54	X of 1872, Chapter XXXII	Hockney Carriage Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
55	IV (B.C.) of 1878		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
56	V (B.C.) of 1876	Post Office Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	VIII of 1876		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
58	XIX of 1876	Stamp Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
59	III of 1877		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60	.....	Court-fees Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
61	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
62	.....	Pound Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
63	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
64	.....	Emigration Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
66	.....	Census Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
67	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	.....	Contempt of Court	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	.....	Registration of Births and Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	.....	Municipal Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	.....	Native Passengers Ships Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	.....	Dramatic Performances Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	.....	Registration Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	.....	Mutiny Act	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	.....	Other Special Laws	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	45	24	28	27	5	6	87	51	174	106
		GRAND TOTAL	617	335	671	361	140	100	668	446	1,308	1,025

RESOLUTION.

POLICE.

Calcutta, the 26th August 1880.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1879.

Read again—

The Reports for the years 1877 and 1878 and the orders of Government passed upon them.

The total budget grant, including the cost of the Chittagong frontier Police and the Government contribution towards the Municipal and Railway Police, was Rs. 36,37,773. The actual expenditure was Rs. 36,38,985, or Rs. 3,173 less than that of the previous year. The strength of the entire force at the close of the year, including the police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the Railway Police but excluding the Municipal Police, was 78 superior officers, 3,059 subordinate officers, and 14,478 constables; being an increase of 84 subordinate officers and a decrease of 311 constables on the return for the 31st December 1878. There was an increase to the Railway Police force during the year, owing to extra men being employed on account of the Gya and Patna Railway, and for the outpost at Damukdia on the Northern Bengal State Railway. An additional special reserve force of one inspector, one sub-inspector, 8 head-constables and 100 constables was organised and maintained at Bhagulpore, and a similar force at Dacca, to replace the troops which were withdrawn from those stations during the past year. Since the close of the year a special force of one sub-inspector, four head-constables, and 50 constables has been sanctioned for Berhampore, as the troops at that station have also been withdrawn. On the other hand, there was a reduction in the police force employed under the Jail Department of one sub-inspector, 37 head-constables, and 512 constables, owing to the extension of the warder system to all jails and subsidiary jails. The cost of the force employed on purely police work was, as in 1878, 6·6 pies per head of the population of the Lower Provinces. In Bengal Proper it was 7·2 pies per head; in Behar 5 pies; in Orissa 7 pies; and in Chota Nagpore 10·6 pies. The proportion of police to area was one to eight square miles in Bengal Proper; 1 to 11·3 in Behar; 1 to 19·4 in Orissa; and 1 to 21·3 in Chota Nagpore. The proportion to population was 1 to 3,823 in Bengal; 1 to 5,242 in Behar; 1 to 3,465 in Orissa; and 1 to 2,483 in Chota Nagpore.

2. The strength of the Municipal Police force was reduced during the year by one inspector, one head-constable, and 36 constables, while two additional sub-inspectors were employed in Howrah and one in Monghyr. The percentage of casualties was 24·8 as compared with 26·2 in the previous year; but in many districts the number of men who deserted or were dismissed on account of overstaying their leave was still very large. One of the chief causes of the unpopularity of police service under municipalities is no doubt the absence of provision for allowances to constables on leave. The men take leave and go to their homes, and when the time for re-joining approaches, they are either unable to pay the expenses of their journey, or unwilling to incur expenditure when they have been without pay for some months, and may for some cause, of which they are unaware, not be re-employed on their re-joining. The number of municipalities that now provide for leave-allowances to their constables is, however, on the increase, and the service will no doubt soon be less unpopular than it has hitherto been. There was a satisfactory decrease in the casualties in the Municipal Police of the 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah, owing to an increase in the pay of a large number of the force; but in Burdwan the casualties were as high as 83 per cent. The causes of the great unpopularity of the Burdwan Municipal Police force, and the frequent changes in its members which must have seriously interfered with its efficiency, are not explained in the report.

3. The working of the Chowkidari Act was discussed at considerable length in the Inspector-General's report for the year 1878, and in the Government resolution on the report. Although numerous irregularities and failures in

the working of the Act were pointed out, it was generally admitted by Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police that, in villages where the Act is in force, the chowkidars are now more regularly and better paid than formerly, that they are more regular in attendance at the police station, and in many districts more prompt in reporting crime to the police. "If these objects," it was said in the Resolution, "have, as the Lieutenant-Governor believes, been gained, there is no reason to despair of further improvement with more effective supervision and more care exercised in the selection of punchayets. . . . The power over punchayets and chowkidars given by the Act to the District Magistrate, and through him to the District Superintendent, is almost absolute; but the number of chowkidars is so large that an intermediate agency is indispensable. Much good might, however, result if, without depriving the punchayet of its present powers and responsibilities, the pay of the chowkidars could be disbursed through the District Superintendent. On this point the Lieutenant-Governor has directed further enquiries, with a view to ascertain if any practical scheme can be suggested which would not throw too much temptation on the police through whose hands the money would probably have to pass." The enquiries mentioned in the paragraph just quoted have been made, and reports on the subject have been submitted from each district in which the Act is in force. Although several of the most experienced officers who were consulted are of opinion that there are great and almost insuperable objections to the collection or distribution of the pay of chowkidars in the manner proposed, that it would throw upon the police a most onerous and vexatious duty, and that improvement can only be looked for from strengthening instead of weakening the authority of the punchayet, still the tendency of the majority of the reports is towards a greater degree of centralization in the administration of the chowkidari force, and many officers advocate the adoption of some scheme under which the chowkidars would be paid by, or under the immediate supervision of, the police. Both Mr. Monro and the present Officiating Inspector-General of Police are in favour of an amendment of the law, so as to diminish the power of the punchayet over the chowkidars, and bring the latter more under the direct control of the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police. After fully considering all the reports that have been placed before him, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the proposal to pay chowkidars through the police is not only impolitic, but impracticable, and that any amendment of the law that may be found after longer experience of its working to be necessary must be in the direction of increasing the dignity, authority, and power of the village punchayets. At present their proceedings are very frequently irregular; their accounts are inaccurately and carelessly kept; and the members themselves are often quite unfit for their position. The office of punchayet is also in many districts an unpopular one, and much difficulty is found in inducing the most respectable villagers to accept the post. If they do accept the office, and are strict in enforcing payment of the tax, they incur the ill-will of their fellow villagers; while, if they do not enforce the tax, they have to pay the arrears themselves. These defects and difficulties are, however, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, small in comparison with those that would be experienced if any attempt were made to transfer to the police the immediate supervision and payment of the 177,000 chowkidars, digwars, paiks, and other watchmen who are not now subject to the rules of the regular police. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that officers who lightly propose that the duty of paying chowkidars, and assisting punchayets to realize the arrears in their villages, should be made over to the police, cannot fully comprehend the work that the proposal would involve, and how impossible it would be for a sub-inspector, with one or two head-constables and some twelve or sixteen constables, in charge of a thana comprising a jurisdiction extending over some 20 or 30 square miles, to undertake the work in addition to investigating crime, arresting criminals, and discharging the other numerous and more legitimate duties which now devolve on the district police. The present Chowkidari Act [VI. (B.C.) of 1870] was passed after years of discussion and consideration, and the difficulties that have been experienced in its working were foreseen and can, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, be in the main overcome by more careful and judicious supervision on the part of District Superintendents of Police and District and Sub-Divisional Officers. The Act has been very gradually introduced,

and although the punchayets constituted under it are not yet a strong or trustworthy body, it must be remembered that they have been only a short time in existence, and the people are not yet accustomed to their authority. The punchayet system depends for its development and growth almost entirely upon the interest taken in it by District Officers; and the special reports that have been received by Government, as well as the accounts of the working of the Act given in the police reports for the past two years, show that, where the system is not appreciated, or is openly condemned by the local officers, their feeling re-acts upon both the punchayet and the people; but in those districts where the local officers have taken an active interest in working and developing the system, improvement has everywhere taken place. Now that it has been definitely determined by Government that the Act shall, for some time to come at least, remain unaltered, and that reform must be in the direction of strengthening and fostering the punchayet system, the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all officers will loyally act upon the views of Government and by doing all in their power to improve the status of the punchayets, supervising their work, and correcting their irregularities, gradually lead them to perform their duties under a higher sense of responsibility to the State than they have hitherto generally shown. "The regular police is," as is remarked by Mr Lyall in the report now under review, "a small body, dependent entirely on the chowkidars for all information regarding the commission of crime, and no time and trouble expended on improving the chowkidar's position and pay, and rendering him more efficient, can be called wasted." In this view the Lieutenant-Governor entirely concurs. The attention of the Commissioners of the Burdwan and Chittagong Divisions is invited to the remarks of the Inspector-General in paragraphs 18 and 22 of the report regarding the mode in which the Act has been introduced in the Burdwan Division and the Chittagong district. The Commissioner of the Dacca Division should report whether the Act should not now be extended to the Mymensing district.

4. The two Commissions appointed experimentally under sections 58 to 61 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, for the purpose of ascertaining and determining the service lands in four thanas of the Midnapore district, have not yet completed the work entrusted to them. As soon as their report is received, the Lieutenant-Governor will consider the possibility of adopting the scheme supported by the Commissioner, which involves the imposition of a fair rent on each service tenure, and the relinquishment of the claim to service. This question has been repeatedly before Government, but it is impossible to take any action in the matter until the extent and boundaries of the tenures are correctly ascertained. The ghatwali tenures in Manbhoom and Bankoora are also being surveyed, and their boundaries demarcated, under the Bengal Survey Act of 1875. The new Rural Police Act [VIII (B.C.) of 1878] has not yet been fully introduced in the two districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardugga to which it applies; but if it is as successful as is anticipated, it will be a most useful guide for future legislation regarding service tenures.

5. There were only five parties of punitive police quartered on disturbed villages in 1879, as compared with 10 parties in 1878 and 17 in 1877. The special force employed since June 1877, for the purpose of watching the Pancha-char Kaists of Jessore, has been withdrawn since the close of the year, and the Inspector-General has made arrangements for the supervision of these professional thieves by the ordinary district police. There are only now two districts in Bengal in which it is considered necessary to station punitive police. The Chittagong Hill Tracts frontier police force was 66 below its sanctioned strength at the close of the year, and it was necessary temporarily to depute men from the neighbouring districts to fill up the vacancies. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all the vacancies have now been filled up, and that the Inspector-General will take measures to prevent the force again falling so much below its sanctioned strength. The Government of India have, since the close of the year, sanctioned the arming of the force with Snider Rifles, and as soon as they are supplied, the men should be carefully instructed in their use. It is most necessary to keep the force in an efficient state, although fortunately it is now a long time since it has been required for active service.

6. There were 206 religious assemblies, and fairs specially attended by the police, against 175 in 1878. The aggregate value of the property stolen

from the 3,495,492 persons who attended the fairs was reported to be only Rs. 2,336, of which Rs. 1,144 or 49 per cent was recovered by the police. Three lives were lost at Pooree on the occasion of dragging the Juggannath Car in 1879, owing to the insufficient strength of the break rendering it impossible to stop the car before it had crushed some of the pullers who had fallen.

7. In the regular police 99 per cent of the inspectors, 97 per cent of the sub-inspectors, 86 per cent of the head-constables, and 39 per cent of the constables can read and write, there being an improvement of one per cent in the last figure as compared with the corresponding return in the previous year. Besides the percentages just given, there is a large number of officers and men who can read and write a little, or are being taught to do so. In the Municipal Police the number of constables who can read and write is 12 per cent of the total force; of head-constables 70 per cent; and of sub-inspectors 82 per cent. The casualties in the regular police were 15·6 per cent of the entire strength of all ranks, as compared with 17·9 per cent in 1878 and 13 per cent in each of the preceding two years. The resignations were 5·2 per cent against 5·6 per cent in 1878, the districts in which there were most resignations being Hooghly in which they were 18 per cent, and the 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, and Burdwan, in each of which they were 11 per cent. The unpopularity of the service in those districts is said to be mainly due to the insufficiency of the pay of the lower grades for the support of the men when stationed at head-quarters in the reserve, and the Lieutenant-Governor has recently sanctioned the grant of one rupee per month as batta in addition to their pay to each constable of the 3rd and 4th grades in the reserve in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Midnapore, and Moorshedabad. This measure will, it is hoped, have the effect of diminishing the number of resignations, and if so, it will be extended to some other districts in which the cost of living is nearly as high as in those for which the grant of batta has already been sanctioned. Dismissals from the police force were most numerous in the districts of Bogra, Darjeeling, Furreedpore, the Gurjats, Hazaribagh, Boerbhoom, Gya, and Noakholly, the large number of dismissals in Gya being due to the removal from the force of a number of officers and men against whom there was reasonable suspicion of their being implicated in the fabrication of false charges of robbery and dacoity. Judging from the number of admissions to hospital, the general health of the force was better than in either of the preceding two years, the number of admissions being 52·1 per cent of the strength of the force against 58 per cent in 1878 and 63·7 per cent in 1877. The mortality was 2·4 per cent of the total strength as compared with 2·3 per cent in the previous year, the death-rate being highest in the districts of Dinagepore, Maldah, Chumparun, Singbhoom, Hooghly, and Midnapore.

8. The total number of punishments inflicted on members of the force was 4,770 as compared with 4,513 in 1878 and 4,792 in 1877; 1·9 per cent of the officers, and the same percentage of constables, were punished for offences under the Penal Code; 7 per cent of the officers and 1·2 per cent of the men for offences under Act V of 1861; and 44·3 per cent of the officers and 18·4 per cent of the men were departmentally punished. There were only three cases of torture in 1879, in which four head-constables and one constable received punishment as compared with eight cases in which 17 persons were convicted in 1878. In 42 districts 36 inspectors, 122 sub-inspectors, 221 head-constables, 886 constables, and 54 chowkidars were specially rewarded by promotion or money grants for courage, address, or distinguished ability. Inspectors Jagannath Chuckerbutty, Mohendra Nath Ghosal, Ram Kamal Mookerjee, Hullodhur Sircar, Mobaruck Ali, and Peary Mohon Bose; sub-inspectors Kosab Lall Bose, Mohesh Chandra Chandra, Shama Churn Gangooly, Haranath Sen, Prasanna Chundra Banerjee, Rohini Koomar Bose, Nobin Chundra Ghose, Zamal Huq; head-constables Koonja Behari Sircar, Bhagirath Sing, Jehangir Khan, and Umar Ali; constables Ananda Sing and Jodunath Nag, and Kartic chowkidar, are mentioned by the Inspector-General as deserving special commendation. The total amount of treasure escorted by the police in 1879 was 870 lakhs of rupees, and there was no loss during the year.

9. The number of suicides in the Lower Provinces reported to the Police during the year was 2,403 as compared with 2,429 in 1878. More than two-thirds of the cases being of women. The number of accidental deaths was 27,260 as compared with 27,034 in 1878. Of the total number of deaths, 12,173 were caused by drowning, 9,585 by snake-bite, 1,138 by wild beasts, 572 by the falling of buildings, and 3,792 were due to other causes. The return furnished by the Inspector-General of deaths from snake-bite and wild animals shows an excess of 80 cases under the former head and a deficit of 126 cases under the latter head as compared with the figures given in the returns received direct by Government from the local officers. These figures must be reconciled. The total number of fatal accidents on each line of railway should be entered in future reports.

10. The return of cognizable crime is a satisfactory one, the total number of cognizable cases reported being less than in any year since the passing of the present Criminal Procedure Code. The figures for the past seven years are :—

In 1873	...	...	114,828	In 1876	...	...	117,559
" 1874	...	...	126,122	" 1877	...	...	108,980
" 1875	...	...	120,838	" 1878	...	...	113,621
In 1879			...	.. 108,771			...

Of offences against property, there was a decrease of 8,248 cases as compared with 1878, and of 1,938 as compared with 1877, while there was a large increase in the number of cases under the excise law and in prosecutions for the committal of nuisances and for offences under special and local laws. The decrease in the total number of cases of reported crime, and in offences against property, was no doubt in a great measure due to the improved condition of the people, resulting from the fall in prices since 1878. The Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, which were exceptionally circumstanced during the past year, owing to the damage caused to the crops by inundations, show a considerable increase in the number of reported cases as compared with those of the preceding two years; the number of cases in the Rajshahye Division has fluctuated very slightly in the past three years; in the Bhagulpore Division the number of cases, although less than in 1878, was greater than in 1877; while in each of the remaining divisions the number was below that in either of the two preceding years.

11. Notwithstanding the instructions given in paragraph 14 of the Resolution on the report for the year 1878, there is still considerable want of uniformity of procedure on the part of Magistrates in dealing with cases reported by the police in C form, although the figures given in the present report show some improvement on those of the previous year. Commissioners were requested last year to call for reports from all District Magistrates, and satisfy themselves that every Magistrate in their divisions had read and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the orders contained in Police circular No. I of the 17th August 1877. This instruction was no doubt acted upon, but it is quite clear, from the figures given in the statement in paragraph 83 of the report for the past year, that the circular is not yet understood in the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Rungpore, Furreedpore, Backergunge, Cuttack, Pooree, and Balasore. In some other districts it appears also, from the remarks of the Inspector-General, that the orders regarding the classification of cases as true and false are imperfectly understood. This is extremely unsatisfactory. For the purpose of comparing the crime of one year with that of another, and the crime of one district with that of another, true cases only should be considered, while, as a test of magisterial and police administration, a comparison between the number of false cases and the number of successful prosecutions for false charges in the different districts would be of considerable importance. Until, however, a uniform procedure is adopted in the different districts, and from year to year, regarding the classification of cases as true and false, the returns must necessarily be almost valueless. The orders on the subject given in the Police Circular cited above are clear and precise, and the Lieutenant-Governor can see no excuse for any misunderstanding on a subject which has been so repeatedly and fully explained. The returns received by the Inspector-General enable him to tell in which districts the procedure is radically wrong, and he should at once place himself in communication with

the District Magistrates concerned, and ascertain from them the exact procedure adopted by each officer who passes orders on the C forms. Any errors should then be clearly pointed out to the officers at fault. Commissioners and District Magistrates, as well as the Inspector-General and the Deputy Inspectors-General should on their tours ascertain from each Magistrate whom they meet whether he understands the prescribed procedure for the classification of cases as true and false; and when the procedure is not understood, it should be explained. It is absurd that Government should year after year receive returns of which no possible use can be made, when the smallest care on the part of the officers who pass the orders embodied in the returns would make them both interesting and valuable. The total number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted for false charges was 1,488, and in 573 cases convictions were obtained against 614 persons. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish to have some further information regarding the three cases mentioned by the Inspector-General, in which sentences of three months' imprisonment and Rs. 15 fine, two months' imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine, and one month's imprisonment, were awarded on convictions for bringing false charges of dacoity. The names of the districts in which these cases occurred, and of the officers before whom they were tried, should be given.

12. Of the total number of cases reported to the police and preferred direct to Magistrates, 91,043 were investigated by the police as compared with 92,549 in 1878 and 82,062 in 1877. The number of cases in which convictions were obtained was 38,510 in 1879 as compared with 35,812 in 1878, and 33,266 in 1877, the percentage of convictions being 42·3 as compared with 38·7 and 40·5 in the two preceding years. The number of persons arrested was 101,167, of whom 61,284 or 60·6 per cent were convicted against 59·5 per cent in 1878, 59·3 per cent in 1877, and 59 per cent in 1876. The percentage of convictions to men brought to trial was 62·6 in 1879 as compared with 61·7 and 61·6 in the years 1878 and 1877 respectively. These results appear to show a slow but steady progress. The Inspector-General draws attention to what is undoubtedly a blot in the criminal administration of the country—the fact that head constables drawing salaries so low as Rs. 10 per month are empowered to investigate crime—and suggests that Rs. 20 per month should be the minimum pay of such officers. The change proposed would secure a class of officers far superior to the present body of head-constables, and a great improvement in police administration might be expected. The measure, is, however, estimated to cost about Rs. 75,000 per annum, and it is impossible to discuss it adequately when reviewing an administration report. If the Inspector-General will work out and submit separately the details of his proposal, together with any suggestions that may occur to him for meeting a portion of the additional expenditure involved, the Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to consider the subject fully.

13. From the district returns of convictions, it appears that the districts which in the past year showed the best results as regards detections were the Chittagong Hill Tracts, in which 74·3 per cent of the cases resulted in convictions, Howrah with 71·7 per cent, Darjeeling with 68·9, Lohardugga with 67·7, Bhagulpore with 65, and the 24-Pergunnahs with 64·3 per cent; while the districts which showed the worst results were Gya, with only 16·5 per cent. of successful cases, Rungpore with 20·7, Manbhoom with 23·4, the Sonthal Pergunnahs with 26·6, Sarun with 27·8, Rajshahye with 28·4, Mozufferpore with 28·6, and Bankoor with 29·2 per cent. Comparing the number of persons convicted with those tried, the districts which showed the best results were Darjeeling with 80 per cent, the Gurjats (79), Howrah (78·8), Patna (75·6), Hazareebagh (74·5), Bhagulpore (71·8), and the 24-Pergunnahs (70·6); the districts which showed the worst results were the Chittagong Hill Tracts (26·9), Rungpore (48·6), Pubna (50), Singbhoom (52·3), Jessore (53·3), Sarun (54·1), and Gya (54·7). The results of commitments to the Sessions were slightly better than in 1878, the number of persons acquitted being 35·5 per cent of the number tried, while the corresponding percentage in 1878 was 39·6. In 1878 the percentage of acquittals to commitments was more than 40 in 21 districts, and more than 50 in 8 districts; in 1879 the percentage was greater than 40 in 12 districts, and greater than 50 in only 5 districts. A circular order regarding the high proportion of acquittals at the Sessions as

compared with commitments was issued by Government last September, and the Lieutenant-Governor then expressed his belief that the principal and most easily remediable cause of the high proportion of failures in Sessions cases was the insufficient guidance given by District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police to subordinate police officers employed in the investigation of serious crime. Sir Ashley Eden trusts that every district officer will give his personal attention to the important police investigations in his district, and see that careful and complete instructions are given to the investigating officers. The districts in which more than half the prisoners committed to the Sessions were acquitted were Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Noakholly and Bhagulpore; those in which less than 20 per cent were acquitted were Mozufferpore, Burdwan, Mymensingh, Chumparun, Durbhunga, Balasore, Darjeeling and Patna. In the past year District and Assistant Superintendents of Police personally conducted 134 cases before Magistrates and 111 before the Sessions Court.

14. The gross value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 10,28,809, and of recovered property Rs. 2,97,678 or 28.9 per cent of the amount stolen. In 1877 and 1878 the percentages were 31.2 and 31.1 respectively. The amount stolen was wholly recovered in 12,913 cases, partly in 4,557 cases, while in 20,522 cases nothing was recovered.

15. The following statement shows the number of cases of cognizable crime entered as true under each heading during the past six years:—

		1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Class I	Offences against the State and public tranquility	2,606	2,755	2,700	2,818	2,785	2,840
" II	Serious offences against the person	3,905	4,184	4,108	4,141	4,267	3,976
" III	Serious offences against person and property, or against property only	28,618	33,067	22,280	20,077	23,887	30,602
" IV	Minor offences against the person	8,406	9,882	9,073	8,812	9,534	9,008
" V	Do. offences against property	43,348	38,003	38,332	41,095	42,449	42,449
" VI	Other offences not specified above	13,272	16,300	18,257	16,348	14,407	17,406
	Offences under special laws	951	720	493	480	539	1,238
	Total ...	90,187	94,783	95,740	94,361	1,01,818	98,163

There was a slight increase in the number of offences under Class I, but they were nearly all of a petty nature; serious offences against the person were slightly fewer than in any of the preceding four years; serious offences against person and property, and against property only, were less in number than in any of the preceding five years. As stated above the value of any comparison between the gross returns of true cases in the different years is lessened by the fact that the procedure regarding the classification of cases as true and false is not yet uniform. The orders of Government are that all complaints of cognizable cases not clearly false, should be entered as true; and as the orders are year by year better understood, the natural tendency is towards an increase in the number of cases entered as true and a decrease in the number entered as false. That, notwithstanding this, there has been a large decrease in the number of true cases as compared with the returns of 1878, is satisfactory. The number of reported cases shows that, had the present principles of classification been in force in the years 1875 to 1877, the number of cases entered as true in those years would in all probability have been in excess of the number in the past year. The number of possible offenders punished on suspicion of bad livelihood has, in consequence of the Lieutenant-Governor's orders restricting those prosecutions, fallen from 2,480 in 1875, and 3,618 in 1876, to 604 in 1879, while the total number of reported offences has fallen from 120,838 in 1875, and 117,559 in 1876, to 108,771 in 1879. These figures need no comment. As they stand, they sufficiently answer the argument at one time freely and openly urged, that crime in Lower Bengal can only be suppressed by the wholesale imprisonment of suspected characters against whom no tangible evidence can be brought. This change of procedure has at the same time been accompanied by a very large reduction of the jail population, the public revenues having been thus relieved of the cost of maintaining and guarding a large number of idle men.

16. The most important heads of offences under Class I committed during the past year were coining and rioting. Under the first head there were 173 cases, or 32 in excess of the number in the preceding year. Convictions were obtained against 47·4 per cent. of those arrested, and in 48 per cent. of the total number of cases. The results in the Rajshahye Division were particularly good, convictions being obtained in 16 out of 22 cases decided during the year. The number of riots was 1,989 as compared with 2,012 in 1878, the decrease being greatest in the Patna Division, where there were 208 cases against 277 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions in cases was 46·3 as compared with 42·2 in 1878, and of persons 59 against 57·2. As usual the returns of the Dacca Division are specially noticeable for the number of riots, there having been more than 100 cases in each district. Still the detailed returns and account of the cases show considerable improvement as compared with the previous year. In every district in the Division, except Mymensingh, there was a decrease in the number of cases, and the number of riots attended with loss of life has fallen from 25 in 1877, to 18 in 1878, and 11 in 1879. The number of persons bound down to keep the peace was 1,090; and, as in every district in the Division the percentage of convictions was higher than in 1878, further improvement may well be expected. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General that, as the number of riots in the Mymensingh district increased considerably in 1879, the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, enabling Magistrates to bind down those who are likely to disturb the peace, should be strictly enforced. The following account of the fatal cases of riot in the Dacca Division is given by the Inspector-General:—

“Four out of the five Furreedpore cases were due to land disputes. In the fifth the police were resisted in chur Badrasun, where they went to arrest certain persons on a charge of robbery, and a member of the punchayet, who was assisting the police, was so severely wounded that he died. Of ten persons arrested, eight were transported for life and two acquitted....The Backergunge cases were more varied. In the first, the ryots murdered their howladar, who went to collect rents for which he had got a decree. In this case two persons were sentenced to death and five to transportation for life. In the second, part of a ryot's holding had been leased to others by a howladar. The ryot insisted on ploughing, and was killed by the others. Three persons were punished in this case, one being transported for life. The next was a dispute between two parties for possession of a chur. Eight persons were punished. In the fourth case two zemindars claimed a bheel, and each settled ryots. The house of one of these newly-settled ryots was pulled down by the opposite party, so he returned at night with a number of armed men and killed two persons. Since the close of the year one man has been sentenced to death, and three to transportation for life in this case. The last case was a dispute about ploughing. Seven persons were sentenced to various terms. The Backergunge police have thus been very successful in dealing with this offence. The Mymensingh case was a dispute between two brothers, and took place in the presence of a constable who had been deputed to keep the peace. One man was shot, and a child was also killed by a clod of earth thrown. Only two men were punished in this case.”

In each of the districts of Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Maldah, and Monghyr, there was a case of rioting connected with the cultivation of indigo, but none of the cases was attended with loss of life. The Monghyr case formed the subject of a special correspondence between the Commissioner, the High Court, and Government, and the action of the District Magistrate was severely condemned.

There was an important prosecution for personating a public servant in the Rajshahye Division. A policeman forged the signature of a Deputy Collector, and issued a number of notices calling on 72 persons to pay each Rs. 2 as license-tax. He was detected when he had realized Rs. 12, and was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

17. There was a decrease under every head of serious offences against the person, except attempts at murder, drugging and using criminal force, and the result of police action was, as regards this class of crime, in every respect better than in 1878. The total number of cases was 3,996 as compared with 4,267 in the previous year. Convictions were obtained in 41·8 per cent. of the cases, against 38 per cent. in 1878. The percentage of convictions to arrests was 44·1 against 42·8, and of convictions to persons tried 51·1 to 49·3. The following statement shows for each of the most important heads of offence the number of

cases in each of the past two years, the percentage of cases in which convictions were secured, and the percentage of persons convicted to those tried :—

Head of offence.		Cases.	Percentage of convictions to cases.	Percentage of persons convicted to persons tried.
Murder	... {	1878 ... 322	34·1	20·7
		1879 ... 288	37·5	25·5
Attempt to murder.	{	1878 ... 60	41·7	45
		1879 ... 60	43·3	44·9
Culpable homicide	{	1878 ... 224	40·6	44
		1879 ... 185	48·6	47
Rape	... {	1878 ... 230	23	25
		1879 ... 190	17	22·8
Unnatural offences	{	1878 ... 62	33·9	38·3
		1879 ... 38	36·8	33·3
Exposure of infants.	{	1878 ... 133	43·6	59·3
		1879 ... 102	41·1	50·4
Grievous hurt	... {	1878 ... 601	44·7	56·8
		1879 ... 538	55·6	59·8
Administering stupefying drugs	{	1878 ... 24	41·7	40·7
		1879 ... 38	36·8	43·5
Hurt by dangerous weapon.	{	1878 ... 807	36·8	51·8
		1879 ... 745	44·4	52·02
Kidnapping	· {	1878 ... 207	19·8	20·5
		1879 ... 190	26·8	30·6

The number of murders was less in 1879 than in any of the preceding five years, and the decrease, as compared with 1878, is noticeable under each class of murder. Only one case of murder by dacoits took place during the year, but the perpetrators have unfortunately not been traced. Out of the 288 cases of murder in the whole of the Lower Provinces, 104 were committed in the districts of Backergunge, the 24-Pergunnahs, Mymensingh, Jessore, Patna, Furreedpore and Manbhoom. In Backergunge there were 23 cases and in the 24-Pergunnahs 19. Twelve out of the 26 murders in the Burdwan Division were due to clandestine intrigues between men and women. The Inspector-General mentions a case of child murder for the sake of plunder in which there was a lamentable failure of justice, owing to a confession before the Magistrate being inadmissible as evidence for want of the certificate prescribed by section 122 of the Criminal Procedure Code. This case was brought to the notice of Government in February last, and the High Court have, on a representation from the Lieutenant-Governor, recently issued full instructions regarding the mode of recording confessions, and all Magistrates have been directed to keep at hand the printed forms which have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the law. It is to be hoped, therefore, that such a case as that mentioned by the Inspector-General, will not again occur. Two men were murdered in the Chota Nagpore Division on suspicion of their being wizards, and in neither case were the murderers convicted. In the Lohardugga district, in which one of these cases occurred, there was also a case of human sacrifice. "A man was ill, and his relatives vowed they would sacrifice a human being to the goddess Chundi if he recovered. He did recover, and they cut the throat of a man and offered his blood to the goddess. Four men were arrested, two died of cholera, one was discharged, and the fourth was convicted." Of the 38 cases of administering stupefying drugs, 13 occurred in the Burdwan Division, and ten of those in the Burdwan district. With one exception, all of the latter cases were committed on travellers on the Grand Trunk Road. After much difficulty the man, who is believed either by himself, or through the members of his gang, to have been concerned in all these cases of drugging, was caught. This man had already escaped from jail four times, and while he was being transferred from the Sooree jail to Ranigunge under an escort of three constables, he contrived to escape again and has not since been heard of. The constables who were in charge of the prisoner reported that he had jumped from the train and thus escaped; but as he was fettered the whole time, there must, it would seem, have been

culpable negligence on the part of the escort. Although the crime of drugging has now ceased on that part of the Grand Trunk Road which runs through the Ranigunge sub-division, it is still most unfortunate that this prisoner was allowed to escape, and the Inspector-General will be requested to state what punishment was awarded to the constables.

18. The returns of minor offences against the person show an increase of 4 in the number of reported cases of hurt, the total number of cases being 7,082 against 7,078 in the previous year. Of reported cases of wrongful restraint, there was a decrease from 3,613 cases in 1878 to 3,572 in 1879. In 1876 the number of cases under this head was 5,005, and since then each year has shown a satisfactory diminution in the number of cases. The Inspector-General again urges the desirability of removing hurt from the list of offences cognizable by the police. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely agrees with Mr. Lyall's remarks on this subject, and his recommendation will be submitted to the Government of India, should it be decided to undertake the revision or amendment of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Until then section 117 of the present Code can be freely used in cases of hurt, and all petty cases of this offence can be reported without a police investigation being first made.

19. Not only was the number of serious offences against person and property and against property only lower than it has been for many years, but, as compared with 1878, there was a decrease under every heading except robbery with hurt of which there was one case more than in the previous year, and serious mischief which showed an increase of 70 cases. The number of dacoities was 155 as compared with 184 in 1878, 133 in 1877, 137 in 1876, and 236 in 1875. Fifty of the cases occurred in the Burdwan Division and 38 in the Dacca Division. In the Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Bhagulpore Divisions the crime was more prevalent than in 1878; in the Presidency Division the number of cases was the same in the two years; and in each of the other divisions there was a decrease in the number of cases. In the Chittagong Division there was not a single case, and in the whole of the Orissa Division there was only a single case in Cuttack. The districts of Nuddca, Patna, Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Monghyr, and Singbhoom were also free from this form of crime. The decrease in the number of cases in the Patna Division, from 26 in 1878 to 8, and in the Orissa Division from 8 cases to 1, is specially satisfactory. The action of the police, as judged from the results of trials for dacoity, was better last year than in either of the two preceding years; but in several districts there was still a lamentable failure in detection. Seventy-six prisoners were tried for dacoity in 1879 in the Beerbhoom, Nuddea, Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Cuttack districts, but all were acquitted. The results of police investigations and trials were satisfactory in Backergunge, Bogra, Jessore, Mymensingh, Gya, Shahabad, Chumparun, Hooghly, Howrah, and Moorshedabad. There were 23 river dacoities in the Dacca Division, of which only 3 resulted in convictions. The number of cases of robbery fell from 179 in 1878 to 167 in 1879, the number of highway robberies being only 20 as compared with 37 in the previous year. Nearly half the total number of cases of robbery resulted in convictions, and more than half the prisoners tried were convicted. In 62 cases the whole or a portion of the property stolen was recovered. Mail-robberies, which were formerly of frequent occurrence in the Patna Division, have entirely ceased since the removal from the police force of all officers and men believed to have been implicated in the fabrication of false charges. There is little doubt that most of the mail robberies for many years past were committed with the connivance of the police, who shared the plunder and then raised their own reputation by securing the conviction of either innocent persons, or some of their own accomplices.

20. The most satisfactory feature in the report and returns for 1879 is the decrease in offences against property. Excluding dacoities, robberies, and cases of serious mischief, the returns for which have been noticed above, the reported number of other offences against property, including under this head house-breaking, house-trespass and theft of every kind, receiving stolen property and criminal breach of trust, was 69,252 in 1879 as compared with 77,415 in 1878 and 71,163 in 1877. Under the present police and chowkidari arrangements,

concealment of crime is more difficult than formerly, and if the total number of cases that actually occurred in each year could be ascertained, it would certainly be found that the improvement has been even greater than is indicated by the figures just given. Offences against property constitute by far the largest class of crime, and their decrease benefits the people at large more than the decrease in any other form of crime. The suppression and detection of these offences are also mainly dependent upon the action of the police, and although much of the progress noticeable from the returns of the past three years is no doubt, as stated above, due to the greater prosperity and cheaper prices of the year 1879, still the Inspector-General may, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, fairly claim some portion of the credit as the result of the more systematic and energetic manner of dealing with crime, the increased attention paid to the criminal classes and to released convicts, and the efforts made to ensure heavy sentences in cases of re-conviction. The following statement shows separately the number of reported cases of house-breaking, cattle thefts, other thefts, receiving stolen property, criminal or house-trespass, and criminal breach of trust in each of the past three years, and also the number of cases entered as true in each year. Owing to the procedure regarding the classification of cases as true and false having changed during the past few years, the returns of cases reported must be taken for any comparison between the different years:—

OFFENCE.	CASES REPORTED.			TRUE CASES.		
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.
House-breaking	21,773	24,509	20,902	26,195	23,127	19,621
Cattle-theft	2,347	2,635	2,403	1,925	2,252	2,063
Other thefts	33,388	36,901	33,015	26,408	30,830	28,057
Receiving stolen property ...	2,107	2,342	2,037	2,018	2,247	1,979
Criminal or house-trespass ...	9,204	8,773	8,662	7,812	7,743	7,791
Criminal breach of trust ...	2,321	2,234	2,208	1,809	1,871	1,873
Total	71,140	77,394	69,227	60,167	68,070	61,384

The district returns of these offences call for but few remarks from Government. Most of the returns show a considerable decrease, the districts of the Presidency Division which suffered from inundations being noticeable exceptions to the general rule. The attention of the Commissioner of Dacca will be drawn to the order of the Magistrate of Mymensingh, directing the police not to take up cases of theft of standing crops unless accompanied by riot. The orders, as pointed out by the Inspector-General, appear to be too wide and likely to prevent just complaints from being enquired into. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to receive from the Inspector-General a special report regarding the concealment of crime in Chittagong; the nature and extent of the concealment, and the persons responsible are not stated in the present report. The remark of the Commissioner of Bhagulpore 'that in many cases of cattle-theft the people are told to go and look for their cattle, and that it is on their finding them that the case is accepted as one of theft,' is not quite clear to the Lieutenant-Governor. Sir Ashley Eden would have rather thought that, if the cattle were found the case would not be accepted as one of theft, and that, if they were not found, there would be some ground for entering the case as a true one. The Commissioner, however, apparently refers merely to the action of the police who abstain from entering the case at all until they are satisfied that the complainant had cattle to lose, and until they have been traced either wandering about or in the house of the thief. If this is the case, there is no remedy except to punish those officers who omit to note and report complaints of cattle-theft. It is for the Magistrate to decide whether the case should be finally treated as one of theft, or be struck out of the return of true cases. The percentage of convictions in true cases of house-breaking, house-trespass and criminal trespass (serial Nos. 35, 33, 42 and 46) was 13 per cent., and in cases of cattle-theft, other thefts, and receiving stolen property, 33·5, 56·2, and 74·3 respectively.

21. The number of persons tried for bad livelihood during the year was 1,002 against 1,216 in 1878, 3,173 in 1877, and 5,154 in 1876. Of those tried, 604 or 60·2 per cent were convicted against 63·8 per cent in the previous year. The orders of Government that, as a rule, trials for bad livelihood should be held in the villages of the accused were better attended to than in 1878; but in several districts they were still wholly or almost wholly neglected without any apparent reason. In the districts of Dinagopore, Sarun, and Chumparun, in each of which there were many prosecutions, the judicial enquiry was not in a single case held in the village of the accused. In Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Noakholly, Nuddea, and Rajshahye the orders on this subject were also very insufficiently regarded, only 2, 9, 8, 13, and 7 cases respectively being tried on the spot, as compared with 9, 53, 32, 22, and 17 tried in court. Explanations regarding the neglect of the orders of Government in the districts named will be called for from the Commissioners. The prosecutions for bad livelihood in the Dacca Division formed the subject of a special correspondence with Government during the past year; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that his orders are now thoroughly understood by the Commissioner and the District Magistrates. Sir Ashley Eden agrees with the Inspector-General that the number of prosecutions instituted in the Dacca Division on petitions by private persons is altogether excessive, and the same remark applies, though with less force, to the Noakholly and Rajshahye districts. There is no doubt that any encouragement given to complaints of bad livelihood by private persons is likely to lead to false charges, and to the law being used simply for the gratification of personal spite. On the other hand, it occasionally happens that the people of two or three adjoining villages, who have been long harassed by the depredations of a small band of bad characters, go in a body to the Magistrate when on tour, and prefer a complaint. It is difficult to imagine a more justifiable ground for the institution of an enquiry than such a complaint as this; but the number of such cases is small, and the results of the trials in the Dacca Division show that they are not among the number. It may be laid down as a rule that, except in special cases, no action whatever should be taken on the petition of only one or two private individuals charging any person with general bad character and bad livelihood, but with no specific offence. The Commissioners of Dacca, Chittagong, and Rajshahye and Cooch Behar will be instructed to communicate these orders to the Magistrates in their divisions. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to receive from the Inspector-General some further particulars of the circumstances under which the police of a single thana sent up a list of 193 bad characters, against whom they considered that there was evidence sufficient to justify a prosecution. The castes of these men, and the nature of the evidence against them, should be stated in the special report. With reference to the cases of some prisoners who were acquitted of bad livelihood in the Nuddea district, and were afterwards convicted of specific crimes, the Commissioner states, apparently with regret, that 'Magistrates will not now convict on evidence which would have satisfied them in former years.' To the Lieutenant-Governor, however, this is a source of great satisfaction, and he trusts that the state of things to which Mr. Monro refers will never recur. In 1876, the year before the issue of Sir Ashley Eden's orders on this subject, the number of cognizable offences reported was 8,788 in excess of the number in the past year, notwithstanding that the number of persons convicted and punished for bad livelihood, without being shown to be guilty of any specific offence, was 3,618, or six times the number in 1879.

22. The number of excise cases instituted during the year was 513 in excess of the number in 1878, the number of cases entered as true being 2,562 against 2,049. There were 1,832 convictions, or 71·5 per cent of the cases against 70·9 in 1878; and 80·4 per cent of the persons tried were convicted against 79·4 in the previous year. The number of prosecutions for the illicit manufacture of salt and other offences under the Salt Act was 1,611 against 1,368 in 1878; the quantity of salt confiscated was 1,037 maunds against 252 maunds; and the amount of fines levied Rs. 10,190 against Rs. 6,269 in the previous year. These figures undoubtedly show increased vigilance and energy on the part of the police in detecting and prosecuting offenders, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Commissioner and the Inspector-General that it rests with Magistrates to decide whether the offenders should be leniently dealt with or not,

and that any attempt to check the police would open a door to fraud and bribery. The number of offences against the laws for the prevention of public and local nuisances was 11,727 against an average of 8,729 in each of the five preceding years.

23. In non-cognizable offences there was a decrease of 1,620 cases, the total number being 93,627 against 95,247 in 1878. Of the total number of cases 44,899 or 48 per cent were for assault or the use of criminal force; next come cases of mischief (8,188); prosecutions under the Bengal Municipal Act (7,448) and cases under the Cattle Trespass Act (5,914). The total number of prosecutions under the Arms Act was 191; there were no prosecutions under the Vernacular Press Act or the Dramatic Performances Act. The number of non-cognizable cases in which the police were employed has fallen from 5,060 to 4,854, and the latter number includes all cases originally treated as cognizable, although the defendants were ultimately only convicted of offences not cognizable by the police. Excluding these cases, and those under the chapters of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding breaches of the peace, nuisances, and disputed possession, there were, it appears, only 649 other non-cognizable cases in which police investigations were ordered. This is satisfactory. Processes were issued in non-cognizable cases against 102,468 persons, and of those 75,537 actually appeared. Of the latter number 58·8 per cent. were convicted as compared with 56·9 in 1878. The number of cases in the different districts varies greatly, the slightest ground for complaint being made the subject of a petition to the criminal court in districts where the people are both wealthy and litigious. The six districts in which most non-cognizable cases were instituted were Dacca (6,553), the 24-Pergunnahs (4,841), Tipperah (4,813), Backergunge (4,540), Burdwan (4,282), and Jessore (4,246). In the seven districts of the Patna Division, with a total population of more than thirteen millions, there were only half as many cases as in the district of Dacca alone, with a population of less than two millions.

24. The supervision of criminal tribes and habitual and professional criminals received much attention during the past year. The publication of a *Police Gazette* in three languages (English, Bengali, and Hindi) was sanctioned early in the year, and the departure of every professional thief from his house is now notified for the information of the police of other districts. Descriptive rolls of professional and habitual criminals, and of absconding offenders, are also widely circulated through the medium of the *Gazette*, and much good is said to have resulted from its publication. Arrangements have been made, with the sanction of the Government of India, for the transfer to the jails of their native districts before release of all prisoners who are members of criminal tribes, so that the police of their own districts may be made acquainted with the facts regarding their conviction, and be in a position to exercise some supervision over them after their release. A large number of photographs of notorious criminals have been circulated among the police in order to make them acquainted with the personal appearance of professional and habitual offenders, so that, on their apprehension for any offence their previous convictions may be brought to the notice of the court. An annual expenditure of Rs. 1,000 on this account has been sanctioned by Government. All cases in which insufficient sentences are passed by Magistrates are now brought by the Inspector-General at once to the notice of Commissioners, and the number of such sentences is rapidly diminishing. Any errors of judgment shown by the Magistrates who tried the cases noted in pages 108 to 112 of the Inspector-General's report have no doubt, under the present procedure, already been pointed out to them. Some of the sentences passed on prisoners after three, and more than three, previous conviction certainly appear to be very inadequate. The Inspector-General has this year given a new tabular statement showing the number of times that police cases were remanded before final decision, and it appears that 43·3 per cent of the cases sent up in A form were disposed of at the first hearing, 25·3 per cent at the second, 12·9 per cent at the third, 7·2 per cent at the fourth, and 10·4 per cent at the fifth and subsequent hearings. The districts in which the work is light, and the people simple, naturally show best in this return. Remands appear to have been unnecessarily numerous in the districts of Backergunge, Noakhally, Midnapore, Nuddea, Moorsshedabad, Pubna, Furreedpore, and Patna.

25. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires to record the satisfaction with which he has reviewed the Police report for the year 1879. The detailed orders issued in the past three years regarding the more frequent investigation of offences against property, the more regular and careful inspection of police stations by superior officers, the supervision instead of the indiscriminate prosecution of bad characters, and other matters of police administration, are now bearing fruit in a reduction in almost every form of serious crime, and above all in the great class of offences against property, in the decrease of which the people at large are most concerned. Much credit is due to Mr. Monro for his able administration of the Office of Inspector-General throughout the year. Mr. Lyall joined his appointment as Officiating Inspector-General on the 16th February 1880, and to him the Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due for the care with which the present report has been prepared.

26. Note has been taken of the names of those District and Assistant Superintendents of Police who have been specially mentioned in the report.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and to all Commissioners for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, and extract paragraph 76 of the Report, be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

HORACE A. COCKERELL,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Nos. 4017-19.

Copy forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and all Commissioners of Divisions for information and guidance.

No. 4020.

Copy of the Resolution and extract paragraph 76 of the Report forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. M. KISCH,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th August 1880.

